

\* UMASS/AMHERST \*



312066 0333 3439 3



**UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS  
LIBRARY**

---

---





Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2009 with funding from  
Boston Library Consortium Member Libraries

# Monthly Bulletin

OF THE

## Bureau

OF THE

# American Republics.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

---

JANUARY, 1901.

---

1920

ARI. 6: 10

# MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

## BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. X.

JANUARY, 1901.

No. 1.

### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

#### FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1900.

According to data published by the Argentine press, the foreign commerce of the country during the first nine months of the year 1900 was as follows:

Importations, \$87,461,371 gold; exportations, \$122,518,293 gold. Compared with the same period of 1899, the imports of the Republic show an increase of more than \$200,000. There was a considerable decrease, however, in the value of the exports, the amount of the exportations being about \$5,000,000 less than the value of the exports during the same period of the previous year. The following table shows in detail the movement of the foreign trade of the nation:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Africa .....		\$2,518,388	France .....	\$8,724,739	\$14,550,856
Germany .....	\$12,556,877	16,511,128	Italy .....	11,699,364	3,213,665
West Indies .....	17,830	246,438	Netherlands .....	136,317	3,515,111
Belgium .....	6,985,157	16,169,445	Paraguay .....	1,371,337	134,082
Bolivia .....	92,042	530,368	Great Britain .....	30,141,521	16,432,653
Brazil .....	2,882,373	4,045,250	Uruguay .....	335,611	1,728,415
Chile .....	114,465	574,968	Other countries .....		5,625,345
Spain .....	2,854,622	1,722,674	Consignments abroad .....		30,266,312
United States .....	9,321,475	4,733,185			

That there is such a large total as \$30,266,312 enumerated as "consignments abroad" is due to the fact that shipments of grain are forwarded from Argentine ports without specifying their ultimate destination, the captains of the vessels being afterwards instructed,

according to the conditions of the cereal markets, where to deliver and sell such shipments.

The considerable decrease in the exportations is largely attributable to the falling off of exports caused by the prevalence of the foot-and-mouth disease among the cattle of a part of the Republic. This terrible epidemic resulted in a temporary paralyzation of one of the most important industries of the country, and, as a consequence, greatly diminished for the time being the exports of the nation.

It will be seen from the table that the imports from Great Britain were in excess of those from any other country, the next nations, in the order of their importance, being Germany, Italy, the United States, France, and Belgium. The countries receiving the largest amount of exports were Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, France, the United States, and Brazil. A very large item of export to Brazil consisted of wheat and flour, the trade in these products between the two countries having rapidly increased during the last few years.

#### EXPORTS OF CEREALS.

The "Review of the River Plate" states that there are three compilers of cereal export statistics in the Argentine Republic, namely, the National Statistical Office, the Commercial Telegram Bureaux, and the "Review." Their respective returns (in tons) for the first nine months of 1900 are as follows:

	Wheat.	Maize.	Linseed.
National Statistical Office.....	1,729,681	509,609	199,837
Commercial Telegram Bureaux.....	1,922,211	523,112	212,807
Review.....	1,856,288	543,763	197,464

The "Buenos Ayres Standard" says the Argentine linseed crop may amount to 600,000 tons, while the usual crop is 300,000 tons or less. Early in November the price dropped from \$5.60 gold per 100 kilograms to \$5.25 on board in the rivers, sellers, however, demanding \$5.40.

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The Government has resolved to erect near the port of Buenos Ayres a live-stock quarantine *lazaretto* and a bacteriological laboratory, which will cost about \$300,000. The plant is to include all modern appliances, the majority of which will have to be imported. The technical officials who will have under their charge the direction of the *lazaretto* and laboratory will be appointed from the Argentine Republic if the proper persons can be secured; otherwise they will be sought abroad.

**SHIPMENT OF FLOUR TO PARÁ.**

The "Rio News" reports that the first direct shipment of Argentine flour to the city of Pará was sent from Buenos Ayres on November 29, 1900. It consisted of 200 barrels. The Argentine millers recently began putting their flour for export into barrels made from native material, instead of in bags, as heretofore. This is due to the discrimination in favor of the former method of packing in the schedules of the Brazilian Customs Tariff Law.

**CENSUS OF ROSARIO.**

A census of the city of Rosario, taken in October, 1900, shows that the municipality contains 112,461 inhabitants. The increase since the previous census (1895) is 20,792. Over 2,000 houses were erected in this city within five years.

---

**BOLIVIA.**
**PRODUCTION OF TIN.**

The August, 1900, number of the MONTHLY BULLETIN contains a notice of the pamphlet recently published at La Paz, entitled "Tin in Bolivia," under the joint authorship of Messrs. MANUEL V. BALLIVIAN and BAUTISTA SAAVERDRA. Mr. BALLIVIAN is Director of the Bolivian Bureau of Immigration, Statistics, and Geographical Propaganda and an honorary corresponding member of the International Union of American Republics. Mr. BAUTISTA SAAVERDRA is professor in the Law Faculty at La Paz. Mr. BALLIVIAN has also prepared, in collaboration with other scientists, monographs on gold and copper in Bolivia, and has under preparation two more works on silver, and papers on the geology of the country.

Mr. BALLIVIAN says, in the above-mentioned publication, that the Bolivian tin mines are situated about 14,000 feet above sea level, between 16° and 21° south latitude in the Departments of Oruro, Potosi, La Paz, and Cochabamba. The quality of the tin varies according to the location of the mines. There are several reasons for this: First, the geological state of the ore. Sometimes the ore is found in an isolated state in a character nearly pure. Sometimes, on the contrary, as at Oruro and Potosi, it is found at a certain depth mixed with silver ores or iron pyrites in the proportion of 5 to 20 per cent. It is in washing the silver that tin of a generally inferior quality is obtained as a subsidiary product.

It is also found sometimes in the form of *palla*, or of very compact metal, or again in the form of *llampra*, or small metal mixed with clay.



In the first case the tin so obtained will be rich; in the second, on the other hand, on account of its alloy, it will fluctuate between 10 and 15 per cent. The degree of pure metal in this ore is very unequal in the different deposits. Compared with the insignificant regions like those in Cochabamba, the tin mines in the districts of Potosi, and especially in Oruro, are of much greater importance. Of 37 veins which are actually being developed in Bolivia, 25 are found in this last-named Department.

In Oruro the mining machinery used is much superior to that employed in the other Departments. It is at Huanuni, the most important of the Bolivian tin mines, that the methods of working are the most perfect. With the use of more modern machinery the production of *barilla* will reach 6,000 quintals per month. The Antofagasta railway is another great advantage for this district, thanks to the great saving in transportation expenses. It is due to this fact that the Department of Oruro contributes a large third of the total exports of ores, which have considerably increased in the last half century.

In 1846 the export of tin *barilla* amounted to 920,000 kilograms. During the period from 1846 to 1897, the yearly average rose to 1,824,550, and in 1899 the total exports were 5,240,455 kilograms, of which 3,339,995 were *barilla*. According to the official figures communicated by the Customs Bureau to the Statistical Bureau of La Paz, the exports of tin ore reached 2,346,000 kilograms during the first quarter of 1900, which, if maintained during the year, will give a value double that for 1899.

“The county of Cornwall, England, has already been practically exhausted, and if its mineral yield continues to increase the day is not far distant when the Republic of Bolivia, which can yearly produce as much as 100,000,000 kilograms of this ore, will rival the Dutch East Indies and Australia, which are at present the most important tin-producing countries.”

But in order to obtain this result there are many difficulties to be overcome and numerous obstacles to be surmounted. First of all, the means of transportation must be enlarged and cheapened by an increase in the ways of communication, which at present are wholly inadequate to meet the demands. On the other hand, the mine owners or their engineers should have the machinery of their establishments rejuvenated. Foreign capital should be enlisted. The increase in the price of tin alone from £85 to £152 per ton during the last fifty years should be sufficient to attract the attention of capitalists to a region where tin is so plentiful.

The extraction and exportation of tin ore in Bolivia were exempt from fiscal charges until June, 1863. But the law of September 12 of that year subjected the exportation of tin bars and *barilla* to special taxes of 10 and 5 *centavos* per Spanish quintal (46 kilograms),

respectively. In 1890 the great development of the industry brought about the law of October 25, which raised the rates to 50 and 35 *centavos*. Finally the Government promulgated, May 26, 1899, a decree which raised the tax on tin in bars to 1.60 *bolivianos* and that on tin ore *barilla* to 1 *boliviano* per quintal.

The duties collected by the Bolivian custom-house on the exports of bismuth and tin during the decade 1889–1899 are shown in the figures given below. The sextuple increase in these taxes at the end of ten years is another eloquent demonstration of the continued development of this industry.

	Bolivianos. <sup>1</sup>		Bolivianos. <sup>1</sup>
1889 .....	19, 000	1895 .....	37, 440
1890 .....	20, 000	1896 .....	35, 800
1891 .....	21, 000	1897 .....	67, 730
1892 .....	23, 000	1898 .....	80, 000
1893 .....	25, 400	1899 .....	120, 000
1894 .....	31, 960		

#### EXTRADITION AND PARCELS POST TREATIES WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The National Assembly of the Republic of Bolivia has duly sanctioned, and the President of the Republic has promulgated, the decree approving the Extradition Treaty which, under date of April 21, 1900, was signed in the city of La Paz by the Minister for Foreign Relations of the nation, and Mr. GEORGE H. BRIDGMAN, Minister of the United States near the Government of Bolivia. The decree orders the respective ratification of the treaty referred to. The decree sanctioning the Parcels Post Treaty, signed by the same diplomats, was also duly promulgated by the President of Bolivia on November 3, 1900.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROADS.

The President of the Republic has promulgated a law passed by the National Congress providing that the receipts from the tax on alcohol and distilled liquors and the product of the tax on crude rubber produced in the Department of La Paz be applied, for a period of three years, to the construction of a railroad from Lake Titicaca to the city of La Paz, in conformity with the plans approved by the Government.

The Executive has also been authorized to formulate the conditions of a contract for the construction of a railway from Viacha to Oruro in connection with branch lines from Guayqui to La Paz and from Oruro to Cochabamba, offering as a guarantee for the building of same the first section of the Titicaca to La Paz Railway that may be constructed, together with the receipts from the tax on alcohol for such a time as may be necessary, paying interest on the amount invested at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

<sup>1</sup> A boliviano is worth \$0.468 United States currency.

### NEW TRADE ROUTE.

A Corumbá correspondent of the "Jornal do Comercio," of Brazil, writes that the projected exploration of the Upper Paraguay River and Lake Gaíba is designed to open up a new trade route for Bolivia. Owing to the uncertain nature of navigation on the Paraguay to Corumbá, which is frequently unnavigable because of low water, the Bolivian town of Puerto Suarez, opposite Corumbá, is closed to trade for the greater part of the year. With a port at Gaíba the river route will be reduced by from 20 to 30 leagues, and the land journey to the interior will also be shortened. The land is also higher and healthier. It is believed that the creation of a port of entry at that point will be of the greatest benefit to Bolivia, and will also tend to benefit the river trade.

---

## BRAZIL.

### BOUNDARY WITH FRENCH GUIANA.

The award of the Swiss Federal Council in the matter of the boundary question between the Brazilian and French Republics, growing out of the frontier line of French Guiana, the origin of which dates back to the latter part of the seventeenth century, was delivered in Berne to the interested parties on the 1st of December, 1900. The boundaries, according to the award, are on the one side the Oyapoc, and on the other the division line of the waters of the Amazon basin from the head source of the Oyapoc to the frontier of Dutch Guiana, or, in other words, the line of the Tucumaque range.

By this decision Brazil obtains the maritime boundary which Portugal has steadily claimed since 1688. France had always claimed the Araguay River, a parallel line to the Amazon, and the left bank of the Rio Branco.

The award allots to Brazil 147,000 square miles of the disputed territory, and about 3,000 square miles on the north side of the Tucumaque Mountains to France.

As translated, the decision of the Federal Council of Switzerland was as follows:

"1. That the Japoc or Vincente Pinçon of article 8 of the Treaty of Utrecht is the Oyapoc that debouches to the west of Cape Orange, as has been established by the documents which Brazil has submitted to the tribunal, and that the thalweg of that river, from its mouth to its source, definitively constitutes the first of the frontier lines between Brazil and French Guiana.

"2. That the other frontier line, from the source of the Oyapoc to the point of junction with the Dutch territory, will be that which article 2 of the Treaty of Arbitration indicated as an intermediate

solution—that is to say, the line of division of the waters in the Tumuc-Humac Mountains forming the northern limit of the Amazon basin.”

### COMMERCE OF RIO DE JANEIRO AND SANTOS.

According to the “Boletín del Servicio Comercial,” published in Rio de Janeiro, the exportations for the first half of the year 1900 through that port and Santos amounted to £6,035,866. The exportations are divided into four principal classes, as follows: The first consists of animals and animal products, the second of minerals and mineral products, the third of vegetables and vegetable products, and the fourth is classified as “values.”

The same publication states that the coffee shipped from Rio de Janeiro and Santos during the time referred to was valued at £5,490,638. The number of sacks containing 60 kilograms each exported was 1,309,248 from the port of Rio Janeiro, 1,458,670 from Santos, 108,191 from Victoria, and 53,150 from Bahia, or a total of 2,292,259 sacks. The exportations of coffee to the United States during this period were as follows: To New York 1,493,460, to Baltimore 161,305, to New Orleans 67,236, and to Galveston 21,905 bags.

During the first six months of 1900, 691 steamships and 203 sailing vessels entered the port of Rio de Janeiro, and 704 steamships and 218 sailing vessels cleared from that port. At the port of Santos the movement during the same period was as follows: 257 steamships entered and 261 cleared, while 27 sailing vessels entered and 30 cleared.

### SUMMARY OF THE CONSULAR INVOICE LAW.

The new consular invoice law, which was to have come into effect on January 1, 1901, is summarized as follows:

All merchandise, including specie and bullion, dispatched from foreign countries for Brazilian ports must be accompanied by the corresponding consular invoices, with the exceptions enumerated in article 3.

These invoices may be made out in Portuguese or in the language in use at the port of shipment, and must be legalized exclusively at that port.

The declarations contained in the invoice shall determine:

(1) Name of the ship in which the goods are shipped; (2) port of shipment; (3) port of destination; (4) value of the goods; (5) freight and expenses; (6) premium on the money current at the port of shipment, if any.

On the back of the invoice the goods are to be detailed, giving marks and numbers of the packages, specifications of the merchandise, its net and gross weight; value, including or excluding freight and expenses, of each different kind of goods, and country of origin of same.

These data are obligatory, including the statement of approximate freight and expenses, and omissions will make consignees liable to fines.

Description of the merchandise may be either specific, giving the name of each separate article, with the material of which it is composed, or may be generic, in accordance with the official nomenclature organized for that purpose. It is, however, absolutely forbidden to make use of generalizations, such as "cotton textiles," "ironware," etc., not admitted in this nomenclature. Infringement in this respect will subject the consignee to fines.

Translations have been prepared of the nomenclature and regulations into English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish and will be shortly available.

Although declaration of origin is exacted, proofs will not be demanded at present, nor until a differential tariff be enforced against the goods of any country, of which there is no immediate prospect.

The routine to be followed with regard to these invoices is as follows:

(1) The invoice must be filled up by the merchant and forwarded to his agent (if shipped at another place) to be legalized (*viséé*) at that consulate. The original, of which three copies are to be made, must be stamped and, after being *viséé*, be handed to the shipper to be forwarded with the bill of lading to the master of the vessel, who, in his turn, must return it with the corresponding invoice and manifest to the Consul to be forwarded to the respective custom-house. The captain must note in the margin of his manifest any goods shipped for which no invoices have been received, his notes being certified to by the Consul, as also the cause of nonreception of the invoices by the captain. On this being done, the captain will have no further responsibility on arrival; otherwise he will be liable to fine for nondelivery of invoice.

(2) Of the three copies of the original invoice, one will be forwarded by the Consul to the Statistical Bureau, a second will be retained at the consulate, and the third handed to the shipper to be forwarded to the consignee to accompany dispatch of the goods at the custom-house. Without the corresponding invoice, no dispatch can be granted except on signature of a bond (*termo de responsabilidade*).

(3) The declaration of the invoice may be made in the language used at the port of shipment or in Portuguese, as desired, a translation of same being in the former case presented by the consignee on dispatch of goods at the custom-house; this translation need not necessarily be by public translator.

The fee for legalization of consular invoices will, for the current year, be 5 *milreis* gold (\$2.73), payable in stamps to be applied to the original only. This, of course, does not exempt from payment of the tax on bills of lading (2 *milreis*). It is, however, proposed to reduce

the dues for consular invoices to 3 *milreis* (\$1.64) only, and an amendment to that effect has been introduced into the estimates by the Senate.

### THE NAVAL FORCE FOR 1901.

The National Congress has decreed and the President of the Republic has sanctioned the following law:

“The Naval force for 1901 shall consist—

“1. Of the regular officers of the Navy and subordinate departments.

“2. Of cadet midshipmen to the maximum number of 180.

“3. Of a force of 4,000 national sailors, including 300 men for the three companies unattached and 100 for the company of the State of Matto Grosso.

“4. Of 700 men to be enlisted in accordance with the regulations promulgated for the supernumerary force.

“5. Of 1,500 sailor apprentices.

“6. Of 450 men of the marine corps.

“7. In time of war, of double the number of men mentioned in sections 3, 4, 5, and 6.

“ART. 2. Marines and ex-sailors who shall enlist and serve for more than three years and then reenlist for at least two years more shall have the right at each enlistment to the value in money of the uniform which is distributed free of charge to recruits.”

### IMMIGRATION CONTRACT.

The Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works of Brazil, in accordance with act No. 710, of August 28, has called for proposals for the introduction into Brazil of 30,000 immigrants. Proposals must be delivered to the Department by noon on the 19th of February, 1901, and must be accompanied by a certificate of the deposit in the State Treasury of the sum of 5,000 *milreis*. Bidders may present proposals for the whole number of immigrants to be introduced or for a part of this number. They must state in their proposals the nationality of the immigrants they intend to introduce, the country of origin, the time during which the number of immigrants proposed are to be introduced, and the price of the passage of each. The latter must include all expenses incurred in the transportation of immigrants and their baggage to the port of Santos, together with the cost of disembarkation. Immigrants and their baggage will be transported from Santos to Rio de Janeiro at the expense of the State. Immigrants must be constituted in families and must devote themselves exclusively to agricultural pursuits. They must be of good character and each family must have at least one member who is competent to perform manual labor. Able-bodied persons over 12 and under 45 years may be considered as laborers.

**NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.**

The Governor of the State of Pará has promulgated a law establishing a line of steamships between Pará and Europe. According to the terms of this law the Government will receive bids for the founding of said line of ships between Pará and a Russian port on the Baltic Sea, with stopping places at different points along the route. The ships must have a velocity of 14 miles an hour, a minimum capacity of 2,000 tons of freight, and accommodations for 300 passengers.

**PROJECTED ELECTRIC RAILWAY.**

A project is on foot for the construction of an electric railroad from Piraciçaba to Villa Americana, in the State of São Paulo. The last-named station is in the old American colony of Santa Barbara. The estimated cost of the line is said to be \$2,500,000. Permission to construct it has been asked of the São Paulo Legislature.

---

**CHILE.****PRESIDENTIAL CABINET.**

The Bureau of the American Republics has been advised by the Department of State that the United States Minister, under date of Santiago, November 9, 1900, reports the formation of the following Presidential Cabinet:

Minister of the Interior, Señor MARIANO SANCHEZ FONTICELLA.

Minister of Foreign Relations, Señor EMILIO BELLO CODESIDO.

Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, Señor FRANCISCO HERBOSO.

Minister of the Treasury, Señor NICOLAS GONZALEZ ERRÁZURIZ.

Minister of War and Marine, Señor ARTURO BESA.

Minister of Industry and Public Works, Señor MANUEL COVARRÁBIAS.

**SULPHUR DEPOSITS.**

The German Consul at Tacna has made a report to his Government which contains the following with reference to the sulphur deposits of the Republic:

Sulphur has been mined in Chile since 1888, and the deposits have been developed to such an extent that Sicilian sulphur, which has hitherto been imported in large quantities into the neighboring Province of Tarapaca, where the world's largest supply of nitrate of soda is found, has been gradually and almost entirely superseded by the home market. Large and partly open layers of the almost pure product are present in extensive stretches. The average percentage in the raw material amounts to 80 per cent of pure sulphur. Although the mate-



rial has to be transported to Tacna on mules, it there competes with the Italian article, and would soon supplant the latter if better facilities for transportation were provided.

The deposits in the Province of Tacna are located around the Tacora and on the mountain of Chipiquina, two high cliffs, distant about 21 Spanish miles from Tacna. So far three sulphur-producing enterprises have been started. They are owned, respectively, by a Spaniard, a German, and a Chilean. Owing to the lack of a road, except a muleway, these producers can ship only a very limited quantity to the seacoast; yet their enterprise is highly profitable, and has attracted the attention of United States and German capitalists. A New York syndicate has already been started with a capital of \$5,000,000, and proposes to extend the mines which are in operation on the Tacora and Chipiquina.

The syndicate sent out a commission in 1899 composed of three mining and railroad engineers and a lawyer, who, after investigation, made proposals to the owners concerning the acquisition of their claims. The Spaniard and Chilean have accepted. The syndicate has proposed to pay the appraised value of the claims in stock or shares, to be placed on sale in the exchange markets. It contemplates the establishment of very extensive works and the building of a cable road 6 miles long across the mountains to San Francisco, in the Province of Tacna, or to construct a railway from the mines to Tacna, in order to ship the sulphur from that port in sailing vessels to New York. The syndicate calculates upon a monthly product of 10,000 tons of raw sulphur, in which case the cost of a ton would figure about \$15, delivered in New York.

It is not certain, however, that the Government will grant a license to build a road, as a license was granted to a railway company to build a road to San Francisco years ago. The export of sulphur to the nitrate mines during the three years was: 1896, 1,016 tons; 1897, 1,639 tons; 1898, 2,060 tons.

---

## COSTA RICA.

### THE PRODUCTION OF COFFEE.

The article on "Coffee in Costa Rica" here presented is based upon data taken from an interesting and useful publication recently compiled by Señor DON JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Costa Rica near the Government of the United States. A number of comprehensive statistical tables illustrative of the subject were prepared by Mr. CALVO, and valuable comparisons were made therefrom.

These show that the exports to Europe from the coffee-producing

countries of the world during the year 1899 consisted of 9,165,700 sacks, of which there were consumed 8,867,400 sacks, leaving on hand at the close of that year 298,300 sacks of the 1899 crop, which, added to the stock on hand of the previous years, 3,816,500 sacks, makes a total reserve of available coffee in the markets of Europe of 4,114,800 sacks. The importations into the United States during the same period were 6,433,900 sacks, 6,271,900 of which were consumed during the year, leaving a balance on hand at the close of 1899 of 162,000 sacks, which, added to the stocks of the previous years, 918,000 sacks, makes the total stock of coffee at the beginning of 1900 on hand in the United States equal to 1,080,000 sacks. Comparing the consumption of 1899 with that of the four preceding years, an increase is noted in the amount of this product consumed during the period named of nearly 1,000,000 sacks annually.

Costa Rican coffee is quite similar in appearance to the celebrated Java coffee, the grains of both varieties being thick, oblong, and of a yellowish and sometimes greenish hue. It is a well-known fact that in Europe, and to some extent in the United States, Costa Rican coffee is often sold under the name of "Java" or "Mocha," which it very much resembles, not only in appearance, but also in the delicacy of its flavor, which is so highly relished and appreciated by the consuming public. The Agricultural Department of the United States, at the solicitation of the Costa Rican legation, analyzed a number of samples taken indiscriminately from different lots of coffee from that Republic, and found them to contain from 1.16 to 1.27 per cent of caffein. The quality of the coffee, however, does not depend upon the greater or lesser percentage of caffein that it contains, but its great desirability and popularity is due to the rich flavor of the extract.

The consumption of Costa Rican coffee in the United States as well as in Europe is constantly increasing, and the high prices it commands compared with those obtained for coffees of the same grade from other countries is proof of its growing popularity in the coffee-consuming countries of the world.

---

## ECUADOR.

### COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

The "Revista Comercial," of Guayaquil, in a recent number contains an article on the mercantile situation of the country during the months of September and October, 1900. Said publication refers to the activity with which the works of the Southern Railway and the contract approved by Congress for the construction of an iron highway between the Bay of Caraquez and Quito have been pushed forward.

The plan for the construction of an iron wharf at the port of Guayaquil, submitted to Congress by Messrs. MARTIN REINBERG & Co., is also discussed and commented upon.

Referring to the crop of cacao harvested up to the 31st of October, 1900, it is estimated at 315,094 quintals, as against 466,647 quintals produced during the same period of the previous year. The exportation of this fruit during the first ten months of 1900 is estimated to be 13,626,412 kilograms, 6,176,422 kilograms of which went to France, 2,055,362 to the United States, 2,035,909 to England, 1,742,168 to Germany, and 1,370,029 to Spain. None of the other countries to which this fruit was exported took more than 57,000 kilograms.

The exportations of coffee during the same period amounted to 1,406,367 kilograms, the first market of importance being Chile, which took 601,471 kilograms, and the second the United States, to which country there were sent 295,249 kilograms. The next countries in importance with respect to the coffee trade were Germany, England, and France, in the order named.

In the city of Guayaquil the street railway companies did a large and profitable business during the period in question, their receipts for September and October being 203,628 *soles*.

The law imposing an importation tax of 23 per cent on the value of imports and 50 per cent on the amount of the exports was duly sanctioned by the President. The first percentage named governs all the articles brought into the country on and after the 1st of January, 1901, and the second applies to all products exported since the 15th of December, 1900, with the exception of coffee, "toquilla" straw for the manufacture of hats and ivory nuts.

#### DISPOSITION OF EXPORT TAXES.

"El Registro Oficial," of Quito, publishes a decree of the National Assembly, promulgated under date of October 12, 1900, declaring that the tax of 80 cents per quintal of coffee laid upon this article in the Province of El Oro shall be invested as follows: One-half shall be applied to the continuation of construction of the Machala and Cuenca Railway, and the remainder to the canalization of rivers and the erection of a hospital and municipal building.

---

### GUATEMALA.

#### FOREIGN IMPORTS.

The Belgian Chargé d'Affaires at Guatemala writes, in a report to his Government, that among the leading articles imported by Guatemala are, first, cotton goods, used principally by Indians and the poorer classes of the population. Then follow material for railways, tele-

graph and electrical supplies, woolen goods, flour, building materials, manufactured iron, canned goods, wines and liquors, brandies, silks, drugs and medicines, beer, machinery, paper, sheet iron for roofing, leather articles, glassware, crockery, terra cotta, etc.

Cotton goods come principally from England, the other important sources of supply being Germany, the United States, and France. Material for railways and telegraph and electrical supplies are especially imported from the United States. England and Germany, however, also furnish a large part. Woolen goods come from France, Germany, and England. Switzerland also sends a certain quantity of woolen goods. Flour is imported almost entirely from the United States, as well as are building materials. Manufactured iron is imported from the United States, Germany, and England.

Canned goods are for the most part imported from the United States, Germany, and France. Spain, Italy, and England also contribute to this importation. Wines and liquors come especially from France. Spanish, Californian, Italian, and German wines, however, figure largely in this importation. About one-half of the brandies are furnished by France; the United States, Spain, Germany, England, and Italy furnishing the remainder. Drugs and medicines are imported from the United States, France, Germany, and England. Beer comes mostly from Germany and the United States. England also furnishes a certain quantity. Machinery is principally imported from United States factories, but Germany, England, and France also supply the market to some extent. Paper comes in great part from Germany and France. The United States, Spain, England, and Italy also furnish paper in small quantities. Sheet iron for roofing comes principally from England and Germany. France and the United States figure for very small quantities in the importation of this article. Silks are imported from several countries. These countries, according to the quantities furnished, are France, United States, England, Germany, Japan, China, and Italy. Leather articles come almost entirely from German, North American, English, and French factories. Glassware, crockery, and terra cotta are imported from Germany, Belgium, France, and the United States.

#### **THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.**

On the 3d of December, 1900, the President of the Republic of Guatemala, Señor Don MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, delivered to the National Legislative Assembly, at the opening of its special session, a notable message, referring exclusively to affairs of the Northern Railway, the completion of which, the President states, will be a most important event and one of far-reaching consequences with respect to the future development of the country. He submitted to the consid-

eration of the Congress a contract for the completion of construction of this important iron highway, which, commercially speaking, is an undertaking of the greatest interest, and one closely connected with the material progress and welfare of the Republic. When this railway is completed and opened to traffic it will place the northern part of Guatemala in direct communication with the principal commercial nations of the world. The contract was subsequently ratified.

The contract referred to was made with Mr. RICHARD BARTHEL who represented "The Central American Company, Incorporated." According to the conditions of this contract the railroad must be completed from its actual terminus, at a place called "El Rancho," to the city of Guatemala, a distance of about 60 miles. As a guaranty for the cost of construction the Government of Guatemala proposes to issue \$4,000,000 6 per cent gold-bearing bonds, redeemable within ten years from the date of the signing of the contract. At the expiration of ten years, and upon the due compliance of the terms and conditions of the contract, the railroad, with all of its rolling stock and appurtenances, will become the property of the Government.

#### NEW MINING LAW.

"El Gualtemalteco," official organ of the Guatemalan Government, in its issue of November 19, 1900, publishes the important mining law which was promulgated by the President on November 12, 1900. The mining industry of Guatemala is a branch of the natural wealth of the nation that offers exceedingly favorable and flattering opportunities for the profitable employment of both capital and labor, and is capable of being greatly developed. With an earnest desire for the protecting, fostering, and placing upon a better and more solid basis this promising industry, the National Legislative Assembly has passed the following law:

"ARTICLE I. No person shall hold in his own name the title to more than one mine.

"ART. II. Corporations consisting of three or more persons may obtain a concession for the exploitation of not more than three mines.

"ART. III. Under the limitations established by the law now in force, the owners of mines the titles to which have already been granted shall conserve the rights they may have acquired.

"ART. IV. All the legal requirements of the mining code not in conflict with the present law shall remain in force."

## MEXICO.

## THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET.

With one exception the Cabinet of President Díaz remains as during the last year of his previous term. The personnel of this able body is now as follows:

Señor Don IGNACIO MARISCAL, Minister of Foreign Relations.

Gen. BERNARDO REYES, Minister of War and Marine.

Señor Don JOSÉ IVÉS LIMANTOUR, Minister of Finance.

Señor Don MANUEL GONZALEZ COSIO, Minister of the Interior.

Señor Don JOAQUIN BARANDA, Minister of Justice and Education.

Gen. FRANCISCO Z. MENA, Minister of Communications.

Señor Don LEANDRO FERNANDEZ, Minister of Fomento or Encouragement.

The last named is the only new Cabinet officer. Señor Don MANUEL FERNANDEZ LEAL, who had been connected with that branch of the Government for nearly forty years, and had been Minister of Fomento for ten years, resigned and took the less exacting position of Director of the Mint.

The new Minister of Fomento is about 50 years of age, and is a civil and topographical engineer. He perfected himself in his studies in the United States, and since 1874 has been a professor in the National College of Engineers. He served for one year as Governor of the State of Durango. He has visited the United States frequently in a professional way.

## RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, 1899-1900.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN for October, 1900, referred to the finances of Mexico, and gave the approximate receipts of the nation for the fiscal year 1899-1900, stating at the time that the disbursements were not then obtainable. The "Diario Oficial" of the City of Mexico has just published the official figures for the fiscal year 1899-1900, giving the total receipts from all sources as \$64,261,076.39 and the total disbursements as \$57,944,687.85, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$6,316,388.54. In addition to the usual receipts, the special receipts, including the return made by the Government of the United States of the Abra mining claim, amounted to \$720,477.11. Comparing these figures with those of the five preceding years, it is seen that the excess of receipts over expenditures has fluctuated considerably, the greatest excess having been in 1898-99 and the smallest surplus in the year 1897-98.

**BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1901-2.**

On the 14th of December, 1900, the Minister of Finance, Mr. JOSÉ IVÉS LIMANTOUR, submitted to the National Congress the budget for the fiscal year 1901-2.

In this report the receipts for the year are estimated at \$61,694,000 and the disbursements at \$61,577,990.24, which leaves an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$116,009.76. The importations, which in 1897-98 amounted to \$97,000,000, increased to \$107,000,000 in 1898-99, while the exportations were \$137,000,000 and \$148,000,000, respectively. In the fiscal year 1899-1900 the importations reached the enormous sum of \$129,000,000, \$22,000,000 more than those of the previous year. The exports in 1899-1900 were \$158,000,000, or \$10,000,000 more than those of the previous year. These exports were divided into two classes: (1) Precious metals, the value of which was \$79,200,000, and (2) other articles, the exports of which were valued at \$79,000,000.

The exportation of Mexican dollars in 1900 from July to October, inclusive, through the custom-houses of Ciudad Juarez (El Paso), Vera Cruz, Mazatlan, Progreso, Nogales, and Laredo amounted to \$10,600,000; that is to say, an increase of \$8,600,000 more than the exportations of coin during the same months of the previous year. The coinage during the months referred to amounted, in 1900, to \$5,184,534, or \$1,200,000 less than the coinage of the same months of 1899.

The amount of silver on hand in the authorized banks of the Republic during the first ten months of the year 1900 has fluctuated between fifty and fifty-seven millions of dollars, this fluctuation being due to various causes, one of which was the scarcity of fractional coin and the decreased introduction into the mints of the nation of bar silver for coinage. This latter occurrence was not due to any falling off in the output of the mines, notwithstanding the fact that the increase in the production of bullion was not quite as pronounced as in former years. What has happened is that the large metallurgical establishments of the country are diminishing daily the output of the smaller smelters which operate according to the old system, and the large smelters, being situated near the border or the coast, export their products direct. Two causes have materially increased the exportation of Mexican dollars. One of these is the increased demand for this coin in Asia on account of the Chinese war, and the other is the rise in the value of silver due to the heavy consumption of this metal in India.

The importation duties for 1899-1900 amounted to \$27,696,979, and in the budget for 1901-2 they are calculated at \$26,000,000, the exportation duties for 1901-2 being estimated at \$691,000. The duties on foreign commerce from all sources are calculated at \$28,016,000;



receipts from stamps and other taxes, \$26,024,000; taxes in the Federal District and Territories, \$3,288,000; receipts from public service and minor revenues, \$4,366,000, or a grand total of \$61,694,000.

### SILVER BARS FOR COINAGE.

During the latter part of November the Minister of Finance issued a printed circular letter regarding the receipts of silver bullion at the mints for coinage. This is self-explanatory, the translation reading as follows:

“With the object of increasing the facilities which the regulations of March 27, 1897, afford to the producers of silver bullion for the introduction into the mints of bars for coinage, the President of the Republic has been pleased to direct that, until further orders, the Director-General of the Mints shall give instructions for the admission into those establishments and into the Federal assay offices of bars eight hundred and fifty one-thousandths fine, in lieu of the standard of nine hundred one-thousandths in fineness established as a minimum by article 9 of said regulations; provided that, in the opinion of the Director and in consideration of the object sought, the nature of the bars in question does not hamper the work of the mints.

“In order to increase the coinage of the national money and to relieve as far as possible the uneasiness caused by the scarcity of currency, which is exported in abundance, due to the premium commanded by our dollars in foreign markets, the President of the Republic, desiring to stimulate the introduction of mixed bars into the mints, has been pleased to direct that from December 1, 1900, until March 31, 1901, the tariff of separation dues (*derechos de apartado*) established by Section IV of Article 1 of the Decree of March 27, 1897, shall be reduced to the following rates:

When the proportion of gold does not exceed two hundred one-thousandths per kilogram .....	\$0.75
When the proportion of gold exceeds two hundred and does not exceed four hundred one-thousandths .....	per kilogram.. 1.20
When the proportion of gold exceeds four hundred but not six hundred one-thousandths .....	per kilogram.. 1.60
When the proportion of gold exceeds six hundred one-thousandths per kilogram .....	2.00

“In no case shall less than 50 cents be collected.”

### FOREIGN COMMERCE FOR THREE MONTHS.

During the first quarter of the fiscal year 1900-1901—the months of July, August, and September—the résumé published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Mexico shows that the foreign commerce of the nation was as follows:

Importations, \$13,965,793.38, as compared with \$12,797,434, for the same period in 1899. The importations are given in gold at

the declared invoiced value. During the months mentioned Mexico imported from the United States goods to the value of \$6,562,113.93, Mexican silver, as against \$6,266,409 during the same period of the year 1899, and exported to the United States during July, August, and September, 1900, products valued at \$29,537,986.24, Mexican silver, as against \$25,187,680 during the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

The bulk of the importations were made through the maritime custom-houses of the Gulf of Mexico, the value of the products thus imported amounting to more than \$9,000,000, Mexican silver, while the importations through the custom-houses of the northern frontier exceeded \$4,000,000, Mexican silver. The same conditions apply to the exportations, the exports through the Gulf ports during the period in question having amounted to more than \$22,000,000, while those through the frontier custom-houses were about \$4,000,000.

#### **PROMOTERS OF INVESTMENTS.**

A company has been organized in the city of Monterey, State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, under the direction of Señor Don JULIO GALINDO, a lawyer and jurist, for the purpose of promoting the investment of foreign capital in that Republic. As the prospectus of the company shows, it will pay especial attention to the registration of foreign trade-marks, the securing of patents, the obtaining of titles to mines, the procuring of concessions for waterworks, drainage and sanitary installations, railways and tramways, industrial and electrical enterprises, the solicitation of franchises for industrial establishments, the furnishing of reports on mines, plantations, etc., the making of abstracts and the registration of real estate conveyances and transfers, and, in a word, the transaction of all kinds of business that may be thought of interest and importance to investors.

#### **COTTON MANUFACTORIES.**

The "Diario Oficial" of December 18, 1900, contains a complete list of the 133 cotton, yarn, and cloth mills engaged in the manufacture of these articles in the Republic, together with the names of the owners and their post-office addresses. These mills will pay into the National Treasury, as a stamp tax for the half year commencing January 1, and ending June 30, 1901, the sum of \$788,244.90.

"El Hacendado Mexicano" calls attention to the fact that a number of the cotton manufacturers of the Republic have been compelled to temporarily close their mills, due to the great scarcity of raw cotton. The cotton crop of the United States for 1900 was below the average, and this, together with the small production of Mexican cotton during that year, has caused a rise in the price of cotton goods. A consider-

ble quantity of raw cotton will have to be imported into Mexico from the United States in order to supply the large consumptive demand of the manufactories of cotton fabrics in that Republic.

### PRODUCTION OF RICE.

The following figures, taken from "El Hacendado Mexicano," show the production of rice in the different States of Mexico during the year 1898 to have been as follows:

Morelos.....	\$685,000	San Luis Potosí .....	\$47,000
Vera Cruz.....	539,000	Guerrero .....	46,000
Michoacán.....	306,000	Tabasco.....	23,000
Colima .....	202,000	Territory of Tepic .....	153,000
Oaxaca .....	123,000		
Puebla .....	91,000		2,291,000
Jalisco.....	76,000		

The number of kilograms produced in the Republic was about 21,000,000, the State of Morelos being the largest producer not only of rice but also of sugar.

### PREVENTION OF INSECT DEPREDACTIONS.

The Minister of Fomento last year appointed a committee bearing the title "La Comisión de Parasitología" to investigate the depredations committed by insects in the orange and other fruit-growing districts and to adopt measures for their eradication. One result of the work of the commission is already apparent in the Yautepec orange-growing district. Through the destruction of the insect that caused such loss to the orange crop the depredations there have decreased over 40 per cent. The insects are killed by means of a liquid spray.

### NEW SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.

"El Correo de Sotavento," an important publication of Tlacotalpam, State of Vera Cruz, is authority for the statement that there has been organized in New Orleans a company known as the "Mexican Sugar Refining Company, Limited," with a capital of \$600,000, gold. This company proposes to engage in the cultivation of sugar cane and rice in the vicinity of Tlacotalpam. It also has in contemplation the erection of a paper factory, using as fuel bagasse and rice stalks. Irrigation canals will be opened, railways constructed, and a line of steamships operated when the necessities of the business so require.

### SMELTER FOR SULPHUROUS ORES.

The Mexican Government has made a contract with the "Compañía Ferrocarrilera y Minera de Azufre" (Sulphur Mining and Railway Company), by which the latter agrees to establish a smelter at Carbonera, district of Cerillos, State of San Luis Potosí. The most com-

plete machinery and processes will be used in the equipment of the plant, which will make a specialty of the reduction of sulphurous ores and the treatment of the by-products.

---

## NICARAGUA.

### IMPORTANT STEAMSHIP CONCESSION.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN for December, 1900, mentioned the fact that a steamship concession had been granted to Mr. JOSEPH FRYE, of Boston, by the Nicaraguan Government. Since then the contract has been published in full and shows that the concession is a very important one.

The concessionaire binds himself to establish within six months, on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua, a line of steamers to ply between Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, Limon, Bocas, and Colón; and between Bluefields, Corn Island, Great River, Prinzapulca, Cape Gracias a Dios, and Ceiba, or Puerto Cortez, for the term of twenty-five years, commencing from the date of the ratification of this contract by the assembly.

The steamers in service between Bluefields and Colón are to be not less than 80 feet in length by 16 feet beam and 45 tons burden, and those between Bluefields and Puerto Cortez not less than 110 feet in length by 22 feet in beam, and from 85 to 100 tons burden, and the steamers of both lines are to be appropriate for the service on the coast. These steamers are to be replaced by larger ones when the increase of traffic and necessities of commerce on the coast demand it.

The steamers are to make at the very least the following trips: Between Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, Limón, Bocas, and Colón, and vice versa, three trips a month; between Bluefields, Corn Island, Great River, Prinzapulca, Cape Gracias, Ceiba, and Puerto Cortez, two trips a month; between Bluefields and Rama, two trips a week; between Bluefields and New Orleans, 6 trips a month. The concessionaire contracts to carry the mails of the Government from Bluefields to New Orleans at least 8 times a month; between Bluefields and San Juan del Norte, Limón, Bocas, and Colón, 3 times a month; between Bluefields and Corn Island, Great River, Prinzapulca, Cape Gracias, Ceiba, or Puerto Cortez, twice a month; and between Bluefields and Rama twice a week without any remuneration whatever. But it is understood that the mail bags will be received by and delivered to the agent of the company in the respective post-offices.

To the Government is conceded annually the following free round-trip passages, 24 in each instance: First class from Bluefields to New Orleans; between Bluefields and Colón or any intermediate port; first

and second class between Bluefields and San Juan del Norte; first class between Bluefields, Ceiba, or Puerto Cortez, or any intermediate port; also 100 first-class passages between Bluefields and Rama and return, and 300 passages between Bluefields and the Bluff and return.

The contract is very explicit and complete and covers every possible contingency. Mr. FRYE is to receive from the Government a monthly subvention of \$1,000, gold. Six months have been conceded to him for the organization of the line of steamers between Bluefields and Puerto Cortez and between the port of San Juan del Norte and bar of said port, it being stipulated that during these six months the subvention of the Government will be \$500 United States gold per month.

On his own part Mr. FRYE was required to deposit the sum of \$20,000 for the faithful performance of his contract.

#### THREAD AND CLOTH MILL CONCESSION.

The Consul of the United States at San Juan del Norte states that on September 22, 1900, the Government of Nicaragua granted PEDRO MAS, a native of Spain, a concession to establish a factory for the manufacture of cotton yarns and cloths, such as prints, percales, etc.

This concession is made an exclusive privilege for a period of five years. It may be transferred (but not to another Government), and shall at all times be subject to the laws of Nicaragua. Questions arising shall be settled by arbitration and in no case shall be foundation for a diplomatic claim. The right to form and legalize foreign corporate associations is permitted, such associations to have a representative with full power domiciled in Nicaragua.

#### TOTAL DEBT OF THE REPUBLIC.

The interior debt of Nicaragua January 1, 1900, as published in the "Diario Oficial" of December 2, 1900, amounted to, in round numbers, 8,000,000 *pesos* (or about \$2,666,000 gold). Of this sum about 5,400,000 *pesos* (about \$1,800,000 gold) depends solely on the Government's "promise to pay." The remainder is secured by the law requiring that a certain percentage of the custom-house duties on imports and exports be paid on these bonds.

The exterior debt is in railroad bonds issued in 1896 and now amounting to about \$1,300,000 gold, the semiannual 6 per cent on which sum is now being paid promptly, and 1 per cent, sometimes more, of the principal is being redeemed annually by an export tax of 1 per cent gold per pound on all coffee exported. Therefore, the total debt of Nicaragua is about \$4,000,000 gold. The desire of the present Government of the Republic is to get out of debt. Nicaragua's exterior debt bonds are quoted now at \$58 to \$60 (par \$100) in London.

## PARAGUAY.

## FUNDS FOR WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.

The Bureau of the American Republics is indebted to the Department of State for copies of translations of laws enacted by the Congress of Paraguay forwarded to Washington by Hon. WILLIAM R. FINCH, United States Minister for Uruguay and Paraguay. The following law relates to the creation of funds for public works or public utility:

"The Senate and Chambers of the Paraguayan Nation, united in Congress, sanction with force of law (June 13, 1900):

"ARTICLE 1. To establish in the Administration of Public Debt a fund destined to the service of works, public utility, to be derived from the following sources:

"First. The net utilities of the Bank of Agriculture from the current year.

"Second. The net utilities of the Administration of Public Debt which have been reserved for the object by article 23 of the law of November 18, 1899.

"Third. The storage duties of all the custom-houses.

"Fourth. The product of port and wharf duties to be created by special laws.

"Fifth. The product of reclaimed lands by the constructions in the port of the Capital.

"Sixth. The amount which is yearly assigned to this section by the General Budget.

"ART. 2. The resources created by the preceding article shall be applied in this proportion:

"(a) Thirty per cent to the construction of bridges and roads.

"(b) Seventy per cent to dredging the pass Angostura and the river San Miguel, to the canalization of interior river, to the construction of the wharves and customs warehouses, to continue the wall of the custom-house, of the capital on the left of the battery of 'San Gregorio,' and on the right to Berjescue.

"ART. 3. The execution of the works relative to the bridges and roads will be under the charge of the Council of Agriculture and Industries, the others under the charge of the Committee of Public Works, and all of them with the intervention and under the direction of the National Department of Engineers.

"ART. 4. The Executive Power will order the execution of these works by public competition as they are required, and according to the plans already prepared, or which may be prepared in future, and have been approved.

"ART. 5. The Executive Power is authorized to draw upon the funds created by article 1 of this law, and for the object for which

they are destined, up to 500,000 dollars in coin per year. The check which the Executive Power may issue for this object will undergo the same formalities as those established by article 4 of the law of November 18, 1899, for the payment of ordinary expenses.

"ART. 6. The Executive Power will in due time submit to the consideration of Congress a project of law which will contain: The classification of the public roads of the country; ways and necessary conditions of constructing them; regimen relative to their preservation; manner in which the State, municipalities, and parties are to contribute toward the construction and preservation of bridges and public roads."

### EXEMPTION OF DUTIES ON STONE.

According to the terms of a law enacted by the Paraguayan Congress on August 4, 1900, a translation of which was forwarded by the United States Minister under date of October 22, encouragement is being given to the quarrying industry. Article 1 of this law reads: "Exemption from duties of importation on machinery and of exportation on stone is conceded to companies that are dedicated to the working of quarries for the term of ten years."

## PERU.

### COMMERCE DURING 1899.

Recent statistics issued by the Peruvian Government show that the foreign commerce of that nation during the year 1899 amounted to 54,854,494.59 *soles*. The importations during the time mentioned were 21,230,183.10 *soles*, while the exportations for the same period reached the sum of 33,615,311.49 *soles*. The coastwise trade for the year (with the exception of Iquitos, data for which are not at hand) was 25,916,919.28 *soles*, making the total commerce of the Republic in 1899 80,762,413.87 *soles*.

Comparing the importations of 1899 with those of 1898, it is found that the importations of 1898 exceeded those of 1899 by 562,323.42 *soles*, as will be seen from the following table, which shows the principal articles imported, together with their values in *soles*:

Articles.	1899.	1898.	Articles.	1899.	1898.
Cotton goods .....	3, 770, 317. 57	4, 067, 668. 82	Medicinal and chemical products.....	927, 720. 62	799, 797. 69
Woolens.....	1, 451, 361. 96	1, 376, 643. 32			
Linen goods.....	233, 073. 42	259, 128. 23			
Silks.....	292, 533. 66	293, 509. 55			
Furniture, etc .....	1, 324, 489. 95	1, 273, 244. 28	Importations through Iquitos.....	18, 734, 948. 71	.....
Hardware, etc .....	7, 988, 644. 72	8, 456, 067. 90		2, 495, 234. 39	.....
Provisions, etc .....	2, 380, 950. 24	2, 261, 453. 65	Total.....	21, 230, 183. 10	19, 297, 272. 13
Wine and liquors....	365, 856. 57	509, 758. 69			



During this period the following were the principal countries that exported goods to Peru, together with the value of their exports expressed in *soles*:

Country.	1899.	1898.	Country.	1899.	1898.
Germany .....	3,451,516.01	3,401,887.91	Spain .....	146,621.68	155,941.28
Argentine Republic ..	370.20	115.20	United States .....	2,183,109.90	2,078,376.42
Austria .....	425.25	805.62	France .....	1,733,951.87	1,554,004.61
Belgium .....	591,919.11	600,393.90	England .....	7,571,151.30	8,632,771.19
Bolivia .....	52,133.19	82,513.19	Italy .....	766,532.04	661,694.55
Brazil .....	.....	146.16	Japan .....	3,094.50	.....
Central America .....	49,186.25	73,166.01	Mexico .....	.....	19,876.36
Colombia .....	29,704.39	9,245.89	Portugal .....	385.80	150.00
Cuba .....	3,358.71	.....	Switzerland .....	.....	577.50
Chile .....	1,525,656.80	1,368,530.44	Uruguay .....	10,139.51	28,447.71
China .....	534,415.65	526,649.35	Total .....	18,734,948.71	19,297,272.13
Ecuador .....	81,276.55	101,978.84			

The exportations from the Republic during the fiscal year 1899, not including the exports through the port of Iquitos, amounted to 30,725,910.99 *soles*. Deducting the value of the exports for 1898, 30,274,775.89, leaves a net gain in the exports for 1899 of 451,135 *soles*. The following is a résumé in tabular form of the exportations of 1899 compared with those of 1898:

Countries.	1899.	1898.	Countries.	1899.	1898.
	<i>Sols.</i>	<i>Sols.</i>		<i>Sols.</i>	<i>Sols.</i>
England .....	14,854,540.12	17,153,939.97	Spain .....	29,903.07	40,042.36
United States .....	5,146,531.62	2,873,526.01	Mexico .....	7,533.00	31,579.28
Chile .....	4,940,373.97	4,588,479.28	Cuba .....	4,757.50	.....
Germany .....	3,357,281.28	2,703,772.79	Central America ..	2,596.00	19,978.20
France .....	799,626.00	820,952.25	Japan .....	259.17	.....
Bolivia .....	626,066.84	628,926.57	Argentine Republic	225.00	8,500.00
Colombia .....	390,139.78	441,944.38	China .....	150.80	30,202.10
Ecuador .....	335,416.00	892,006.07	Uruguay .....	19.00	1,041.43
Belgium .....	197,379.08	12,065.21	Total .....	30,725,910.99	30,274,775.89
Italy .....	33,162.76	27,819.99			

From these figures it will be seen that while the exports to Great Britain were 2,299,399.85 *soles* less in 1899 than were those of 1898, the exports to the United States in 1899 were 2,273,005.61 *soles* more than those of 1898. There were also considerable gains in 1899 in the amount of the exports to Germany, Chile, and Belgium as compared with 1898, the exports to these countries having steadily increased.

The principal articles exported by Peru during the year 1899 were, according to the Peruvian classification, ores, 10,677,013 *soles*; sugar, 10,103,519; wool, 3,118,076; and cotton, 1,787,478, which, compared with the respective figures for the year 1898, show an increase of over 1,000,000 *soles* over 1898 in the item of ores, while the increase in the export of sugar was more than 882,000 *soles*, there being a decrease of over 682,000 *soles* in cotton. The custom-house duties collected in the Republic, except in the Iquitos custom-house, amounted to 6,210,898 *soles*.

## SALVADOR.

## THE CUSTOMS TARIFF LAW.

Mr. JOHN JENKINS, United States Consul at San Salvador, has forwarded to the Department of State at Washington a complete translation of the new tariff law of Salvador. To publish this in full requires 32 pages of the Consular Reports, so that some idea of its extent may be realized. The present law is much more comprehensive than any formerly promulgated, and shows a general moderation of specific rates.

Although the import duties have increased somewhat in Salvador during the last few years, it has been due rather to the frequent changes in the method of taxes than to an increase of the specific duties on certain articles; therefore a comparison with the last tariff as published would be of no practical value, especially as since that time (1891) the relative values of gold and silver have changed considerably. In the tariff published by the Bureau of the American Republics the *peso* was then worth 72.3 cents, whereas in the consul's translation the calculations have been based upon the *peso* being worth 40 cents gold, which is a fair average commercial valuation, United States coin being generally quoted in Salvador at about 150 premium.

In the new law the following articles no longer appear on the free list: Anchors, beans, boats or launches, corn, crucibles, diamonds and precious stones, hay or fodder, hops, houses, kettles and molds for sugar, magnets, models, music, photographs, printing presses, portraits, quicksilver, quinine, rice, and rye. The following articles have been added to the free list: Agricultural machinery, apparatus for extinguishing fires, barbed wire, iron cans for balsam, carbide of calcium, chalk for schools, raw cotton, filters and distilling apparatus, gasoline, hair of rabbits and hares, ink for printing and lithographing, looms, mining apparatus, platinum, silver, sulphide of carbon, surgical instruments, vaccine fluids, and serums.

The tariff of Salvador in general is protective; that is to say, raw materials that might, with the facilities of abundant cheap labor and water power which Salvador enjoys, be elaborated or manufactured there are scheduled at low rates, while manufactured articles of the same materials are scheduled at higher rates, according to the amount of mechanical or other labor necessary to produce the finished article.

## CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

The December, 1900, number of the "Bulletin of Agriculture of the Republic of Salvador," published at San Salvador, contains a decree providing for the establishment in the capital of the nation of a

Central Board of Agriculture, whose duties shall be to put into practice the provisions of the Agricultural Code with respect to the encouragement, development, and protection of this important branch of national wealth.

#### **MODIFICATIONS OF THE TARIFF LAW.**

The Republic of Salvador has imposed a direct tax of \$3, silver, on each 100 kilograms of merchandise brought into the country, with the exception of steam engines, hydraulic and agricultural machinery and utensils, iron drums for balsams, all kinds of filters, rabbit skins and other furs for the manufacture of hats, looms of all kinds, printing and lithographic ink, and chalk for the use of schools. This tax is temporary and is rendered necessary owing to the large amount of funds required for the amortization of the consolidated and floating debt.

In a published decree the President exempts, for a period of ten years, from the payment of municipal and fiscal duties now in effect or which may hereafter be imposed, the exportation of all kinds of construction and dye woods, tobacco, sugar, potatoes, rice, corn, beans, and all kinds of cereals, tailings containing gold, silver, copper, etc., with the object of promoting and favoring in every way possible the principal agricultural, industrial, and mineral productions of the country, and which constitute such a large and important part of the nation's wealth.

#### **CANCELLATION OF FOREIGN INDEBTEDNESS.**

During the month of November, 1900, according to a leading newspaper of the Republic, bonds to the value of £716,860, corresponding to the English debt made in 1889 and 1892, were incinerated at the Palace of Justice by the authorities. Salvador is now free from foreign debt.

#### **NEW CENSUS.**

In conformity with a decree passed by the Congress of the nation, the President has ordered a new census of the Republic. On March 1, 1901, the enumerators appointed for the purpose will begin the work of taking this census in accordance with the provisions of the law. The Government has made the necessary preparation, and has taken great pains to obtain complete, full, and detailed statistics, which will, when concluded, furnish a vast amount of valuable information respecting the Republic.

#### **CONSULAR INVOICES.**

Under date of November 2, 1900, the President modified the decree of the 20th of October of the same year, which decree was published

in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for December, 1900, by the addition of the following articles:

"4. The Consuls of Salvador shall charge \$5 gold for the certifying of manifests on all freight destined to our ports and which does not cross the Isthmus of Panama.

"5. If the said freight should be transferred at any of the ports of the Pacific, certified manifests from the port of embarkation are unnecessary, as the Consul of Salvador at the port of transshipment will certify the four copies of the respective manifests, charging for such service \$10 silver.

"6. The Consuls at Salvador at any Latin-American point from which freight may be dispatched destined to this country, and which does not cross the Isthmus of Panama, shall likewise charge \$10 silver for the certification of the manifests already referred to."

## UNITED STATES.

### TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

#### STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following is the latest statement from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, showing the value of the trade between the United States and the Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of November, 1900, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year, also for the ten months ending November, 1900, compared with the corresponding period of the calendar year 1899. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses showing imports and exports for any one month are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for November, for example, are not published until some time in January.

#### IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
<b>Chemicals:</b>				
Logwood ( <i>Palocampeche; Pao de campeche; Campèche</i> ):				
Mexico .....		\$779	\$11,995	\$16,230
Coal, bituminous ( <i>Carbón bituminoso; Carvão betuminoso; Charbon de terre</i> ):				
Mexico .....	\$20,561	7,023	188,698	69,642
Cocoa ( <i>Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao</i> ):				
Central America.....		446	1,131	13,765
Brazil.....	104,429	51,705	432,523	877,219
Other South America .....	96,962	63,923	1,441,657	1,721,754

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
<b>Coffee (<i>Café; Caffé; Cafè</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	\$49,461	\$31,643	\$5,097,114	\$4,124,331
Mexico.....	205,848	26,499	2,892,212	2,826,252
Brazil.....	2,287,382	6,427,313	33,542,610	37,056,602
Other South America.....	377,954	281,549	6,081,520	4,640,521
<b>Fibers:</b>				
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i> ):				
South America.....	8,882	35,448	128,207	346,533
<b>Sisal grass (<i>Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	916,723	619,720	7,948,030	10,327,313
<b>Fruits:</b>				
Bananas ( <i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i> ):				
Central America.....	132,349	154,393	1,903,524	2,213,563
South America.....	50,762	50,455	980,519	766,910
Oranges ( <i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i> ):				
Mexico.....	91,412	76,984	157,409	131,429
Fur skins ( <i>Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i> ):				
South America.....	30,322	28,871	177,822	145,435
Hides and skins ( <i>Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i> ):				
Central America.....	19,447	38,264	322,174	572,235
Mexico.....	150,957	152,108	1,847,363	2,167,790
South America.....	1,174,113	1,053,581	9,886,382	9,346,653
India rubber, crude ( <i>Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc</i> ):				
Central America.....	58,373	51,802	773,082	680,812
Mexico.....	12,514	10,462	169,777	162,554
Brazil.....	2,070,908	978,114	16,863,996	14,986,419
Other South America.....	144,865	42,126	994,973	556,666
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. ( <i>Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plombs en saumons, en barres, etc.</i> ):				
Mexico.....	231,328	251,114	2,056,331	2,392,101
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard ( <i>Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i> ):				
Central America.....	966	.....	173,478	56,295
Mexico.....	142	941	75,047	12,702
Cuba.....	7,077	103,511	17,664,545	16,833,690
Brazil.....	.....	47,725	681,865	1,961,725
Other South America.....	659,411	1,074,619	4,711,288	5,418,484
Tobacco, leaf ( <i>Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles</i> ):				
Mexico.....	12,235	10,144	41,896	52,257
Cuba.....	679,339	974,206	6,096,726	7,680,794
Wood, mahogany ( <i>Caoba; Mogno; Acajou</i> ):				
Central America.....	31,911	22,945	284,420	343,851
Mexico.....	50,250	68,971	397,452	483,597
Cuba.....	2,080	42,742	64,568	320,760
South America.....	872	.....	19,137	18,169
Wool ( <i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i> ):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	1,091	4,847	541,505	2,254,716
Class 2 (combing).....	.....	.....	101	52,607
Class 3 (carpet).....	47,273	794	530,944	905,296

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

<b>Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	\$118	\$343	\$6,022	\$10,321
Mexico.....	24,232	15,091	286,630	521,759
Santo Domingo.....	.....	190	1,239	1,634
Cuba.....	11,242	12,872	104,444	155,938
Argentine Republic.....	103,766	60,170	1,890,820	1,295,000

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
<b>Agricultural implements, etc.—Continued.</b>				
Brazil.....	\$2,754	\$1,279	\$31,524	\$24,693
Colombia.....	287	.....	978	1,720
Other South America.....	38,452	4,927	285,894	284,808
<b>Breadstuffs:</b>				
<b>Corn (<i>Motz; Milho; Maïs</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	1,797	760	35,548	28,685
Mexico.....	29,510	50,623	154,332	351,054
Santo Domingo.....	.....	11	315	338
Cuba.....	48,335	46,516	434,281	588,001
South America.....	1,170	1,246	72,312	16,751
<b>Wheat (<i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	1,700	2,645	17,344	23,614
Mexico.....	1,248	651	1,857	1,395
South America.....	6,468	7,968	75,786	581,325
<b>Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	68,195	75,772	798,998	815,034
Mexico.....	16,760	13,471	144,543	129,748
Santo Domingo.....	325	24,108	121,037	181,178
Cuba.....	210,140	196,858	1,874,793	1,845,468
Brazil.....	155,077	184,065	2,313,279	2,701,287
Colombia.....	24,556	23,111	407,529	208,238
Other South America.....	140,197	145,294	1,473,913	1,346,112
<b>Carriages:</b>				
<b>Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (<i>Carruages, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	889	8,257	16,290	47,730
Mexico.....	77,996	230,632	794,042	1,372,103
Santo Domingo.....	3,128	23,646	15,510	42,737
Cuba.....	26,455	71,764	164,999	398,599
Argentine Republic.....	84,598	28,795	312,420	430,198
Brazil.....	8,404	12,539	198,319	64,241
Colombia.....	6,946	1,255	21,223	12,483
Other South America.....	3,644	7,983	46,873	77,723
<b>Cycles and parts of (<i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicycles e accessorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	159	375	4,642	2,439
Mexico.....	2,221	1,779	39,822	14,028
Santo Domingo.....	.....	80	323	312
Cuba.....	13,759	1,752	91,302	66,885
Argentine Republic.....	5,736	1,584	264,334	71,815
Brazil.....	2,399	1,478	31,313	18,272
Colombia.....	114	34	7,752	3,504
Other South America.....	4,836	2,996	60,717	38,420
<b>Minerals:</b>				
<b>Coal (<i>Carbón; Carvão; Charbon</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	1,280	6,286	16,524	34,748
Mexico.....	123,130	144,731	1,338,047	1,772,521
Santo Domingo.....	626	886	8,366	19,180
Cuba.....	35,702	150,195	595,199	858,382
Brazil.....	.....	1,756	99,785	181,314
Colombia.....	104	4,679	49,934	47,003
Other South America.....	13,703	51,727	69,744	262,946
<b>Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	20,931	.....	269,667	475,392
<b>Cotton, and cotton goods:</b>				
<b>Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón no manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	230,632	285,895	669,750	1,245,526
South America.....	.....	.....	.....	6,607
<b>Cotton cloths (<i>Tijidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	72,141	83,431	595,772	718,737
Mexico.....	43,461	28,365	505,588	335,944
Santo Domingo.....	1,689	15,412	144,191	192,700
Cuba.....	25,658	15,797	638,969	204,038
Argentine Republic.....	18,822	20,502	124,740	96,890
Brazil.....	52,558	32,671	422,275	284,047
Colombia.....	22,190	34,214	355,966	236,077
Other South America.....	101,114	164,386	995,648	1,560,920

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
<b>Cotton, etc.—Continued.</b>				
Wearing apparel ( <i>Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i> ):				
Central America .....	\$28,484	\$37,631	\$266,105	\$380,149
Mexico .....	28,593	45,394	408,478	491,709
Santo Domingo .....	1,069	2,715	15,217	48,888
Cuba .....	16,756	14,136	179,560	111,804
Argentine Republic .....	501	1,104	38,178	12,921
Brazil .....	5,898	8,082	34,416	40,949
Colombia .....	3,522	3,541	40,306	37,657
Other South America .....	9,561	8,671	67,214	70,165
<b>Instruments:</b>				
Electric and scientific apparatus ( <i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Aparelhos electricos e scientificos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i> ):				
Central America .....	6,544	6,579	57,532	60,366
Mexico .....	22,493	22,057	425,106	322,414
Argentine Republic .....	28,945	17,273	281,583	284,305
Brazil .....	16,006	15,563	143,529	204,501
Other South America .....	17,144	15,635	122,775	223,358
<b>Iron and Steel, Manufactures of:</b>				
Steel rails ( <i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i> ):				
Central America .....	254	23,654	24,982	42,280
Mexico .....	26,692	31,125	445,336	1,003,309
South America .....	44,428	39,798	150,520	667,870
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools ( <i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i> ):				
Central America .....	11,697	8,005	85,497	106,309
Mexico .....	42,503	39,292	417,588	496,128
Santo Domingo .....	279	3,102	8,342	18,678
Cuba .....	22,077	22,271	371,733	271,463
Argentine Republic .....	29,663	22,752	243,103	277,415
Brazil .....	45,121	18,873	233,355	206,021
Colombia .....	4,331	5,374	116,589	39,444
Other South America .....	32,411	22,143	242,904	341,934
<b>Sewing machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machinas de coser e accessorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	1,874	5,124	19,376	35,485
Mexico .....	17,393	39,301	270,302	331,321
Santo Domingo .....	17	372	1,386	6,518
Cuba .....	4,514	1,800	43,805	110,119
Argentine Republic .....	2,460	15,278	143,061	189,774
Brazil .....	9,845	2,716	124,522	102,843
Colombia .....	830	193	41,212	7,415
Other South America .....	18,544	12,326	130,490	162,800
<b>Typewriting machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machinas de escribir e accessorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	281	533	2,160	3,638
Mexico .....	1,111	6,939	52,697	68,400
Santo Domingo .....		140	187	1,000
Cuba .....	2,488	4,253	25,933	38,751
Argentine Republic .....	3,089	1,654	37,926	29,067
Brazil .....	1,973	123	9,912	8,335
Colombia .....	221	76	2,721	1,692
Other South America .....	1,961	1,445	24,492	30,179
<b>Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero, distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	1,166	5,710	12,828	32,862
Mexico .....	2,792	1,513	21,700	28,125
Santo Domingo .....		98	1,074	7,374
Cuba .....	1,811	2,841	29,560	37,984
Argentine Republic .....	2,971	3,209	47,077	91,768
Brazil .....	6,157	11,708	64,280	95,923
Colombia .....	48	1,035	3,949	3,339
Other South America .....	2,752	4,341	37,263	57,904
<b>Boots and shoes (<i>Calzado; Calçados; Chaussures</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	15,607	23,188	121,075	149,129
Mexico .....	30,128	35,109	287,945	320,011
Colombia .....	7,316	7,471	41,977	53,032
Other South America .....	3,605	8,068	25,615	54,852

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
<b>Naval stores:</b>				
Rosin, tar, etc. ( <i>Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron</i> ):				
Central America.....	\$1,026	\$1,920	\$13,118	\$11,209
Mexico.....	952	512	8,926	6,468
Santo Domingo.....	25	1,813	3,451	4,650
Cuba.....	766	1,010	11,967	12,439
Argentine Republic.....	34,159	10,987	120,220	87,799
Brazil.....	15,052	21,787	193,539	143,499
Colombia.....	1,276	919	11,411	9,689
Other South America.....	7,341	5,779	62,195	81,066
<b>Turpentine, spirits of (<i>Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	493	490	4,877	7,595
Mexico.....	382	236	4,175	3,617
Santo Domingo.....		64	531	592
Cuba.....	6,160	7,812	50,967	40,961
Argentine Republic.....	16,618	7,641	84,576	161,007
Brazil.....	2,876	2,970	56,152	86,014
Colombia.....	244	847	5,920	3,691
Other South America.....	7,191	7,800	60,239	95,512
<b>Oils, mineral, crude (<i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Olcos mineraes, crús; Huiles minérales, brutes</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	37,882	32,780	393,566	459,396
Cuba.....	46,798	39,076	228,442	330,561
<b>Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (<i>Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	8,943	9,142	124,185	145,179
Mexico.....	19,686	11,096	196,084	176,479
Santo Domingo.....	796	15,099	32,785	69,531
Cuba.....	9,158	21,535	102,593	100,259
Argentine Republic.....	141,679	43,539	1,069,338	1,196,599
Brazil.....	159,391	190,480	1,478,163	2,221,053
Colombia.....	6,906	7,882	126,740	152,511
Other South America.....	140,218	77,462	1,089,948	1,425,411
<b>Oils, vegetable (<i>Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	959	1,033	5,994	6,315
Mexico.....	95,546	140,425	625,548	943,850
Santo Domingo.....	199	5,624	27,743	70,777
Cuba.....	3,626	4,142	35,567	20,234
Argentine Republic.....	1,570	3,877	33,924	72,077
Brazil.....	19,859	13,082	179,891	329,981
Other South America.....	13,301	6,963	114,896	143,090
<b>Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:</b>				
<b>Beef, canned (<i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	1,915	2,069	21,848	24,267
Mexico.....	2,581	2,389	20,754	20,189
Santo Domingo.....			98	84
Cuba.....	440	1,078	13,376	4,548
Argentine Republic.....			1,484	1,045
Brazil.....	4,502	2,005	21,506	20,617
Colombia.....	1,519	524	7,325	6,490
Other South America.....	2,470	4,297	18,431	20,233
<b>Beef, salted or pickled (<i>Carne de vaca salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf, salé ou en saumure</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	1,967	2,892	34,303	35,856
Mexico.....	63	27	2,127	1,521
Santo Domingo.....	220	883	5,306	4,505
Cuba.....	2,110	197	23,657	13,843
Brazil.....	2,353	87	3,805	1,356
Colombia.....	2,873	2,160	18,376	20,814
Other South America.....	21,753	25,320	155,276	196,826
<b>Tallow (<i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	6,096	9,300	81,467	101,287
Mexico.....	1,681	1,446	25,901	21,925
Santo Domingo.....		1,949	16,167	12,143
Cuba.....	429	345	2,558	3,874
Brazil.....	1,899	3,163	24,368	61,436
Colombia.....	1,787	309	18,296	5,417
Other South America.....	11,012	2,079	49,189	101,701



## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
<b>Provisions, etc.—Continued.</b>				
<b>Bacon (<i>Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	\$1,950	\$1,947	\$18,991	\$27,419
Mexico.....	1,565	4,045	20,040	21,987
Santo Domingo.....	11	247	1,990	1,961
Cuba.....	51,685	17,990	842,160	519,799
Brazil.....	12,068	12,907	175,330	126,866
Colombia.....	26	41	1,618	2,212
Other South America.....	181	5,267	12,113	22,156
<b>Hams (<i>Jamones; Presunto; Jambons</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	2,208	3,040	24,315	28,017
Mexico.....	4,209	4,959	35,468	40,484
Santo Domingo.....	49	1,533	5,784	11,176
Cuba.....	52,089	49,911	668,124	573,982
Brazil.....	712	—	3,435	5,495
Colombia.....	1,859	1,503	17,445	18,248
Other South America.....	7,285	9,796	76,385	66,344
<b>Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	5,312	7,892	60,025	91,077
Santo Domingo.....	315	1,267	6,483	8,926
Cuba.....	47,719	60,402	138,390	508,467
Brazil.....	62	—	3,063	1,527
Colombia.....	1,659	1,939	31,196	18,279
Other South America.....	24,310	39,153	184,888	248,681
<b>Lard (<i>Manteca; Banha; Saindouz</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	13,701	18,182	157,228	202,210
Mexico.....	37,883	50,743	289,178	410,777
Santo Domingo.....	140	5,430	22,959	38,088
Cuba.....	131,752	254,556	1,654,608	2,419,352
Argentine Republic.....	84	—	4,501	6,700
Brazil.....	74,535	59,036	919,338	795,436
Colombia.....	14,344	8,087	131,145	118,429
Other South America.....	65,422	69,461	659,809	890,613
<b>Butter (<i>Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	4,888	5,612	44,940	44,951
Mexico.....	4,692	4,875	46,552	40,661
Santo Domingo.....	—	2,902	7,100	24,291
Cuba.....	3,912	1,088	94,556	27,264
Brazil.....	24,429	19,450	204,825	189,794
Colombia.....	1,503	1,185	15,004	12,792
Other South America.....	3,694	10,760	168,356	103,873
<b>Cheese (<i>Queso; Queijo; Fromage</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	2,391	2,335	17,759	22,184
Mexico.....	3,439	3,384	23,181	23,041
Santo Domingo.....	60	548	4,129	7,819
Cuba.....	2,520	2,298	59,280	30,494
Brazil.....	35	—	252	64
Colombia.....	1,056	464	7,751	6,805
Other South America.....	1,162	332	12,536	6,332
<b>Tobaccos:</b>				
<b>Tobacco, unmanufactured (<i>Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	706	1,770	25,200	29,870
Mexico.....	16,142	8,589	149,852	138,752
Argentine Republic.....	3,172	2,000	22,425	29,659
Colombia.....	—	1,091	6,300	11,588
Other South America.....	8,516	5,248	94,763	95,284
<b>Tobacco, manufactures of (<i>Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	2,878	4,391	48,469	52,081
Mexico.....	300	4,374	15,416	20,146
Cuba.....	8,079	15,699	172,850	182,838
Argentine Republic.....	1,075	42	17,829	6,895
Brazil.....	—	—	352	459
Colombia.....	824	196	6,655	7,845
Other South America.....	1,742	2,240	52,718	68,060
<b>Wood and manufactures:</b>				
<b>Wood, unmanufactured (<i>Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	638	2,102	21,657	37,867
Mexico.....	5,120	29,202	132,553	310,222

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
<b>Wood and manufactures—Continued.</b>				
Wood, unmanufactured, etc.—Continued.				
Cuba .....	\$305	\$14,329	\$48,045	\$59,210
Argentine Republic .....		1,847	14,251	20,515
Brazil .....			240	17,992
Colombia .....	316	2,762	15,584	8,536
Other South America .....	15,080		61,084	43,380
<b>Lumber (<i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	3,838	5,986	52,638	49,072
Mexico .....	76,077	64,825	903,075	1,203,370
Santo Domingo .....	72	751	33,881	39,022
Cuba .....	68,637	54,164	855,638	1,068,326
Argentine Republic .....	75,181	157,152	904,056	1,036,192
Brazil .....	21,874	32,640	406,899	204,676
Colombia .....	8,690	5,816	61,373	50,915
Other South America .....	52,495	85,104	553,641	623,662
<b>Furniture (<i>Muebles; Mobília; Meubles</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	2,396	8,302	34,224	52,851
Mexico .....	39,302	34,687	298,088	374,400
Santo Domingo .....		3,146	6,609	21,880
Cuba .....	25,802	31,300	191,030	614,003
Argentine Republic .....	4,555	2,585	96,203	81,467
Brazil .....	8,371	506	38,167	25,101
Colombia .....	1,241	3,078	25,981	15,630
Other South America .....	9,776	3,501	65,241	62,450

## THE WOOL SUPPLY.

The total number of sheep in the United States in 1900, as ascertained by the Department of Agriculture, was 41,883,065, an increase of about 1,700,000 over the previous year. On January 1, 1885, there were over 50,000,000 sheep in the United States, the number declining until 1898, when there were 37,657,000. The total value of flocks on January 1, 1885, was \$108,000,000, in round numbers. The value of the flocks on January 1, 1900, was \$122,666,000. According to the table of average values, each sheep was worth \$2.93 in 1900, which was the highest valuation recorded in twenty years.

The official estimates of the wool clip by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers was 288,636,621 pounds, an increase of more than 15,000,000 pounds over the clip of 1899. The average weight of fleeces was 6.46 pounds.

The record of the wool trade of 1900 was the worst since 1896. This is due to a number of causes, some of which were the increases in foreign flocks, the war in South Africa, and the trouble in China.

Boston is the great local wool market of the United States, and the aggregate receipts in that city during the year were 381,440 bales of domestic and 146,818 bales of foreign wool, against 705,592 bales of domestic and 101,242 bales of foreign wool during the year 1899. The total sales for the year in that city were 136,654,600 pounds of domestic and 20,213,500 pounds of foreign wool, a total of 156,868,400 pounds. This was a decline from the previous year of nearly 200,000,000 pounds. The total supply of domestic wool on January 1,

1901, unsold in the United States was 204,345,500 pounds, against 123,348,500 pounds on January 1, 1900. The supply of foreign wool on the first-named date was 29,483,500 pounds, in comparison with 25,265,000 pounds for the first of January the previous year. Notwithstanding the fact that the year 1900 was so disastrous, and in spite of the huge stocks that are in sight, it is confidently expected that the year 1901 will be a much better period for the wool trade than the twelve months of 1900. The statistics show that in almost every other year there has been a reaction. During December, 1900, the markets showed a slight advance in prices.

A circular letter regarding the classification of wool has been addressed by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to the customs officials of the leading ports. The letter sets forth that Mr. WILLIAM H. DYMOND, who was appointed as an expert on the subject some years ago, has made certain changes in the standard cabinets as arranged under the act of 1890. Samples of Bagdad, Castel Branco, Egyptian, and China lambswool have been transferred from class 3 to class 1, as provided in the act of 1897, and have been newly numbered. From the samples of class 2, under the act of 1890, all common goat and kid hairs have been taken and classified as free hairs (paragraph 571, act of 1897). The class 2 samples have been increased by the addition of wools from China and Holland. Twenty-one new samples have been added to class 3. In class 1 there have been furnished the appraisers a number of standard samples for their use in the appraisal and classification of wool. Twelve of these samples are from the Argentine Republic, three from Chile, three from Peru, and three from Uruguay. There were also added to this class samples from Mexico—one of the spring clip, the other from the fall clip. In class 2 there are three samples from Peru—one of Islay alpaca fleece, one of llama fleece, and one of vicuna. In class 3 are included one sample of Córdoba (Argentine Republic) unwashed fleece, one sample of unwashed fleece from Chile (Valparaiso criolla), and one of Mexican native wool. The list of sample fleeces to be used in cases of litigation includes a Lincoln cross-bred unwashed fleece from Buenos Ayres, and unwashed fleece from Punta Arenas, an unwashed fleece from the Falkland Islands, and an unwashed spring fleece from Mexico, in class 1. In class 3 this list includes a sample of Córdoba unwashed fleece, and another from Chile of the "criolla" grade.

In transmitting these new classifications, the Treasury Department also sends a copy of the classifications as they were made in 1890 for comparison.

The classification of wools by the appraisers of the United States is along the divisions by race or blood. They are as follows:

First-class: Clothing wools; that is to say, merino, mestiza, metz, or metis wools, or other wools of merino blood immediate or remote;

Down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere, and also including all wools not hereinafter described or designated in classes 2 and 3.

Second-class: Combing wools; that is to say, Leicestershire, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood and usually known by the terms herein used; and also all hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals.

Third-class: Carpet and other similar wools; such as Donskoi, native South American, Córdoba, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria, and elsewhere.

The estimate of the world's wool clip issued by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers of the United States gives a grand total of 2,685,105,013 pounds in 1900, as against 2,681,819,545 pounds in 1899. Of the clip of 1900 classes 1 and 2 aggregate 2,092,389,013 pounds, leaving 592,716,000 pounds for class 3. The estimate gives a total for the United States of 288,636,621 pounds; 12,000,000 pounds for the British Provinces, and 5,000,000 pounds for Mexico, or 305,636,621 pounds for North America. The Argentine Republic is credited with 370,000,000; Uruguay, 96,000,000; Venezuela, 15,000,000; Chile, 7,500,000; Brazil, 1,500,000, and all other South America, 20,000,000 pounds, a grand aggregate of 510,000,000 pounds. Central America and the West India Islands together are credited with a production of 5,000,000 pounds. The increase for North America in 1900 was about 16,500,000 pounds; of South America, 6,000,000 pounds, while the amount given to Central America and the West Indies was the same number of pounds as in 1900.

#### THE GRAIN CROP OF 1900.

The statistician of the Department of Agriculture estimates the wheat crop of the United States for 1900 at 522,229,505 bushels, the area actually harvested being 42,495,385 acres, and the average yield to the acre 12.29 bushels. The production of winter wheat is estimated at 350,025,409 bushels, and that of spring wheat at 172,204,096 bushels, the area actually harvested being 26,235,897 acres in the former case and 16,259,488 acres in the latter.

The newly seeded area of winter wheat is estimated at 30,282,564 acres. While this is slightly greater than that sown in the fall of 1899, as estimated at that time, it is 600,654 acres less than the area that was actually sown, the discrepancy being due to the remarkably rapid development of winter-wheat growing in the State of Nebraska, which the Department's reports had failed to note. A comparison of the

newly seeded acreage with that of the fall of 1899 shows that the average condition of the growing crop on December 1 was 97.1 per cent of the normal.

The production of corn in 1900 is estimated at 2,105,102,516 bushels; oats, 809,125,989 bushels; barley, 58,925,833 bushels; rye, 23,995,927 bushels; buckwheat, 9,566,966 bushels; potatoes, 210,926,897 bushels; hay, 50,110,906 tons. The area from which these crops were gathered was as follows: Corn, 83,320,872 acres; oats, 27,364,795 acres; barley, 2,894,795 acres; rye, 1,591,326 acres; buckwheat, 637,930 acres; potatoes, 2,611,054 acres; hay, 39,132,890 acres. The corn crop of 1900 was one of the four largest ever gathered, while the oat crop has been exceeded only once. On the other hand, the barley and rye crops are the smallest, with one exception in each case, since 1887; the buckwheat crop is the smallest since 1883, and the hay crop the smallest, with one exception, since 1888.

#### **DIVISION OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.**

In accordance with the order of the Secretary of War, the "Division of Customs and Insular Affairs," created December 13, 1898, will hereafter be known as the "Division of Insular Affairs." The class of business assigned to this division will embrace all matters pertaining to the civil affairs connected with the government of Cuba and the Philippine Islands, as distinguished from matters of a purely military character.

#### **COTTON CROP OF 1900-1901.**

The statistician of the Agricultural Department reports 10,100,000 bales as the probable cotton production of the United States for 1900-1901. In the making of this estimate the same methods and agencies have been used that were employed last year. Many thousands of ginnermen have, however, made reports for the first time. The estimated yield, in pounds of lint cotton per acre, is as follows: Virginia, 180; North Carolina, 199; South Carolina, 151; Mississippi, 159; Louisiana, 234; Texas, 226; Arkansas, 223; Tennessee, 177; Missouri, 275; Oklahoma, 318; Indian Territory, 289. The acreage, after eliminating all land from which no crop whatever will be gathered, is estimated at 25,034,734.

#### **TRANSACTIONS OF NEW YORK COFFEE EXCHANGE.**

The transactions on the New York Coffee Exchange in 1900 were the largest since 1891, represented by 7,442,250 bags, against 4,427,500 bags in 1899. The heaviest trading was in July, amounting to 1,024,500 bags, and the lightest in May, when the deliveries were 268,500 bags. The highest price for future deliveries was paid in July, when March delivery sold for 9.20 cents, and the lowest price was in December, when January and December deliveries sold for 5.35 cents.

### PHILIPPINE CABLES.

The cable ship *Burnside* has begun the laying of 600 miles of Government cable, to connect Negros, Mindanao, and Jolo. Negros and Cebu already have cable connection with Iloilo and Manila. The new line will extend from Damaguete to Oromaueta, Misamis, Iligata, and Tagoloan, all on the north coast of Mindanao. A land line will connect Misamis and Tigum, and the main portion of the cable will extend from Tigum to Zamboanga, and thence to Jolo.

---

## URUGUAY.

### AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

An article entitled "Corn Statistics," published in one of the principal agricultural and stock journals of Montevideo, shows that the quantity of land under cultivation devoted exclusively to the production of this cereal during the fiscal year 1899-1900 amounted to 145,668 hectares, or about 8 per cent of the entire territory of the country. The crop is estimated at 77,094 metric tons, the average yield on the acreage mentioned being 600 kilograms per hectare. The quantity of seed corn sown during the year, and from which the crop was produced, amounted to 1,758,258 kilograms. Notwithstanding this favorable showing, the crop was below the average when compared with the crop of the preceding year.

The same publication contains data regarding an important vineyard called "Chacaclara," and which covers an area of 60 hectares. Thirty-one hectares of this vineyard are planted with vines that produced in 1898 20,000 liters of wine of the class known as "Harreahua," 33,000 liters of "Vidiella," and 12,000 liters of the excellent wines known as "Cabernet" and "Gamay." In 1899 this vineyard was partly replanted, and 30,000 cuttings of choice American vines were added to the 35,000 American vines already in bearing. The crop of grapes harvested in 1900 amounted to 142,500 kilograms.

### LATIN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

Hon. WILLIAM R. FINCH recently transmitted to the Department of State for the use of this Bureau a translation of a letter of invitation which is being sent out by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Don MANUEL HERRERO Y ESPINOSA, to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. This Congress will meet in Montevideo in March and will discuss scientific subjects of importance to the countries represented and in accordance to a fixed

programme which accompanies the invitation. The first of such congresses was held in the city of Buenos Ayres in 1898 and was a success, Montevideo being selected at that time for the second meeting to be held early in 1901. The neighboring Republics have already selected delegates and will be fully represented. It is hoped that the invitations to the other Governments will result in their being represented by men of prominence and versed in scientific subjects.

---

## VENEZUELA.

### THE ORINOCO DELTA.

A dispatch from Caracas says Venezuela has declared all the mouths of the Orinoco delta open to international navigation. About fifty arms of the river flow directly seaward, but only seven of them are accessible to large vessels. The delta branch which is most frequented by steamers is the Macareo, which flows to the coast opposite the British island of Trinidad, and offers direct inland navigation from Ciudad Bolivar, far up the Orinoco, to Port of Spain, the flourishing port of Trinidad.

Among the Orinoco delta streams are the rich lands conceded by the Venezuelan Government to the Orinoco Company, Limited, an American concern whose concession has been revoked on account of its alleged failure to fulfill its contract. Some towns in the delta appear to have a promising future. Among them is Santa Catalina, where the Orinoco Company has its headquarters and whence is shipped a good deal of balata, now used as a substitute for rubber. Barrancas, near the mouth of the Macareo, is of commercial interest as the assembling and shipping point for cattle, most of which are sold in Cuba. St. Felix, a little farther up the river, is the point of departure for persons bound to the El Callao gold-mining district. All the gold mined in this region is sent to St. Felix for shipment.

Major STANLEY PATERSON, of England, who in 1898 made an extensive journey up the Orinoco Valley, says this valley will some day develop into one of the richest commercial regions of the western world. Countless herds of cattle and horses may be raised there. The forests yield large quantities of natural products, such as rubber, quinine, and other drugs, and some traces of gold and other metals have been discovered.

### EXPORTS OF BALATA RUBBER.

The exports of block balata rubber from the port of Ciudad Bolivar are stated to have been 509 tons in 1898 and 747 tons in 1899, with the probability of the latter figure being doubled in 1900. The exports of the lower Orinoco River are estimated to be fully as great. The demand for the balata rubber in the United States is increasing.

## LATIN AMERICA IN 1900—A REVIEW.

The following retrospect affords but a scant review of the conditions prevailing in the Latin-American Republics during the year 1900. But short as is this record of events in each of the respective countries included in Latin America, in nearly every one of them may be observed a positive advance financially, commercially, and otherwise over the year 1899. This advance is in the nature of a true normal evolution, and therefore the more real and enduring. At the beginning of the twentieth century these countries control immense potentialities for future progress, for in many of them the varied, rich, and abundant natural resources have scarcely been prospected, and therefore it is true that vast fields of achievement lie just within their reach. That most of these Republics realize this and are grasping at the opportunities is not to be disputed by those who have watched the trend of events and their development within recent years.

The new century may be expected to extend its various stimuli to the Latin-American countries, and scarcely before a decade has passed there is bound to be an immense expansion in the productive capacities of each, and a consequent demand from them for articles of necessity and luxury for internal consumption. Until within the past few years manufacturing has not received the encouragement that was to have been expected in Latin America, but lately a decided impetus has been given to industrial development in, perhaps, the majority of the Republics. It is to be expected that, in the near future, many articles now purchased abroad will be produced in part, at least, at home. Still, the countries which compose Latin America are essentially agricultural and mining communities, which, if developed to their full capabilities, could supply the whole world with breadstuffs, fresh meat, coffee, tropical fruits, rubber, minerals, and other articles.

During the fiscal year 1900 the United States imported of their products to the values of about \$170,462,000, against imports valued at \$151,614,000 in 1899 and \$139,602,000 in 1898. It exported merchandise to them to the value of \$116,500,000 in 1900, to the value of \$91,689,000 in 1899, and to the value of \$76,319,000 in 1898.

Internal dissensions have unfortunately interfered with the quietude of one or two of the Republics within the past twelve months, but the outlook is bright at the beginning of the new year for peace and for the commercial prosperity of each of them throughout 1901. The fraternal relations between Latin America as a whole and the United States have been strengthened during the past twelve months and will doubtless continue to grow more cordial during the year upon which we have just entered.

On invitation of the Mexican Government, issued August 15, 1900,



an International American Conference is to be held in the City of Mexico, beginning October 22, 1901. Nearly all of the Republics have chosen their delegates to this conference, which promises to be of the greatest importance to each country separately and to the International Union. A varied programme has been prepared, but the great object underlying this assemblage is the further cultivation of "the sympathies mutually inspired by similarity, whether of language and race or of political institutions, to-day substantially identical among the nations of this hemisphere," for in America there are special interests and close bonds between the inhabitants with but few international complications to interfere with their welfare.

The Bureau of the American Republics has endeavored, during the year 1900, to continue and further extend its influence as an agency conducted on practical lines for promoting commercial and friendly intercourse between the Republics of the Western Hemisphere. It has accomplished much in this direction as can be judged by reference to the report of the Director of the Bureau for the past twelve months. The MONTHLY BULLETIN has endeavored to record the principal events, especially those regarding the development of commercial and internal affairs in each of the Republics. Its information has been obtained through Government channels, from the Ministers and Consuls representing the Latin-American Republics in the United States, from "Honorary Corresponding Members," from consular reports, from the official publications of the several Republics and European nations, from the public press, and from reliable individual reports. So far as possible the source from which information was obtained has been published except in the case of miscellaneous items. From the number of such articles which have reappeared in other publications it would appear that the efforts of the BULLETIN have been appreciated.

*Argentine Republic.*—Because of its diversified productive interests, the Argentine Republic is bound to have a great commercial future. Its ports are open to the immigrant from every nation in the world. With reference to climatic conditions, every zone, from that of perpetual snow in the cordilleras to that of the semitropical in the northern part of the Republic, is embraced within its territory, and people of all climes may thus find a congenial dwelling place. So far the immigrants have come chiefly from the southern part of Europe, but others are now being attracted.

According to the report of the National Demographic Bureau the resident number of foreign-born people in 1899 was 1,200,000. Of these the Italians numbered 600,000, the others being: Spanish, 238,000; French, 112,900; English, 26,100; Germans, 20,600; Russians, 18,100; Swiss, 17,700; Austrians, 15,400; Belgians, 6,500; Dutch, 3,500; Portuguese, 2,800; Swedes, 2,000; Danes, 1,700; North Americans, 1,700; Uruguayans, 58,400; Brazilians, 14,700; Chileans,

24,700; Paraguayans, 17,500; Bolivians, 8,800; other nationalities, 8,000.

The official statistics with reference to immigration during the year 1899 show that the arrivals from foreign countries numbered 145,699, of whom 34,616 were ordinary passengers. The number of immigrants from countries other than South America was 84,442, of whom the greater part came from Italy. The increase in the number of immigrants over arrivals in 1898 was 44,045.

While the Republic has many products, it is noted chiefly for its wheat, maize, linseed, wool, and live stock. Prices have been good for all of these commodities during the year, with the exception of wool, of which the warehouses are now reported to be full and waiting for a market. The foot-and-mouth disease among the live stock has been detrimental to the trade in this industry. Despite these exceptions, the Republic has been prosperous during the year 1900.

In his annual message to Congress, on May 1, President ROCA referred to some of the restrictions to the commerce of the country in the early part of the year, which included the disturbances in China and South Africa and quarantine regulations at home and abroad on account of the bubonic plague, and that of England against South American live stock in addition to the causes first named. This was an additional incentive to the Executive Power to exercise great prudence in all matters relating to public expense. The general appropriation for the fiscal year 1900 provided for expenditures amounting to \$94,271,309.80 national currency and \$23,819,978.61 gold. The estimate for the needs of the Government from all sources for the year 1901 is \$25,981,543 gold and \$88,340,250 national currency. In his message, on May 1, the President stated that the revenues of the Government had been \$45,676,188 gold and \$61,419,990 currency. On January 1 the currency in circulation amounted to \$295,149,731. The internal and foreign consolidated debts for improvement and armaments amount to \$418,379,118 gold. The disbursements for this account, according to the 1901 budget, are \$22,487,214 gold and \$12,093,810 national currency, or a total of \$27,808,490 gold. The Executive desires to convert the debt in such a manner that the amount required will not exceed \$22,000,000 gold.

The port of Buenos Ayres, the great warehouse of the Republic, through which more than half the exports of the country now pass, is steadily growing in importance. The population of Buenos Ayres on January 1 was 795,323. The improvement and beautifying of the city have followed its commercial and industrial development. Its municipal receipts in 1899 were \$14,989,750, paper. The city is lighted by 13,150 gas jets, 8,214 lamps, and 1,252 arc lights. There are 15 theaters, or pleasure resorts, which gave 2,976 exhibitions and were attended by 1,595,721 spectators, the year's receipts amounting to \$2,668,075, paper.

The numerous lines of street and electric cars, which cross the city in every direction, carried 116,447,982 passengers during the year 1899. The sale of real estate in this city during the year 1900 was of greater importance than the sales during the previous year, though up to September 15 the number of transfers was somewhat less. During the first half of 1900 the number of real-estate transfers was 4,625, valued at \$27,648,346.32. At the first of the year there were 4,627 members of the Stock Exchange. The business of this exchange amounted altogether to \$548,947,690 in 1899. There are 7,928 manufacturing establishments of all sizes and descriptions, giving employment to over 130,000 people and having an invested capital of \$110,000,000, paper. The streets are being paved and sanitary regulations are being enforced.

According to the returns of the National Statistical Department, the value in gold of the foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic for the first nine months was \$209,979,664, of which the imports represented \$87,461,371, and the exports \$122,518,293. This indicates a total foreign trade for the year of about \$280,000,000, and an estimate of \$117,000,000 in imports and \$163,000,000 in exports.

The exports to the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, amounted to \$8,114,304 gold, against \$5,112,561 for the previous twelve months. The imports from the United States in 1899-1900 aggregated \$11,558,237 gold, against \$9,563,510 in 1898-99.

According to an estimate issued at the first of the year, the foreign capital invested in the Republic amounted to \$614,322,712 gold, divided as follows: Railways, \$475,122,085; banks, \$35,335,701; tramways, \$29,970,017; land companies, \$24,232,974; lighting companies, \$11,656,060; miscellaneous companies, etc., \$35,009,675. Since then there have been other investments in each of the above classes.

With reference to agriculture, it should be remembered that the seasons are the reverse of those in the United States. The dates for seeding and harvesting vary in the different Provinces and Territories, owing to their geographical situation and physical configuration. In Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, and Santa Fé, wheat, barley, and oats are sown from May to July. Maize is planted from September to November, and alfalfa is sown in April and May and in September and October. Wheat, oats, and barley are harvested in December and January, and maize is gathered in February and April. Previous to 1888 the exports of wheat and maize to Europe were comparatively insignificant, but since then the shipments have grown to great proportions and are climbing upward. Especially is this true of wheat. The production of wheat in 1899-1900 was 2,756,000 tons, of which 870,000 tons were required for home consumption and seed, leaving 1,886,000 tons for export purposes. The other crops were as follows: Oats, 9,829 tons; barley, 5,559 tons; rye, 887 tons; linseed, 170,446

tons; alfalfa seed, 346 tons, and bird seed (*alpiste*), 3,553 tons. The general average per hectare in cultivation was: Wheat, 844 kilograms; flax, 660 kilograms; oats, 1,213 kilograms; alfalfa seed, 217 kilograms. The statistics with reference to maize are not yet available. The areas reported as having been sown in wheat and linseed during the year are, respectively, 3,383,149 and 607,262 hectares. Under the wise administration of Señor DON MARTÍN GARCÍA MÉROU great attention has been paid to agricultural and pastoral interests. Arboriculture and the preservation of the forests have received due consideration.

During the month of May an exposition of cattle and dairy products was held in Buenos Ayres and proved very beneficial to the interests represented. A large number of horses have been shipped to South Africa for the use of the British army, and others have also been sold for use in the Italian army.

Reports from the outlying districts show that there was less destruction in 1900 from locusts than for several years past. The quebracho industry has become of great importance. During the first six months of the year the exports of quebracho wood amounted to \$1,401,495, and of quebracho extract to \$295,532. Rice culture is attracting attention. In the province of Tucumán there are between 1,500 and 2,000 hectares devoted to this cereal. The native rice brings better prices than that imported from foreign countries. Rice is also grown to some extent in Misiones. The National Department of Agriculture has commenced a scientific study of the native grasses, in order that the cultivation of such varieties as are beneficial may be encouraged and those that are deleterious may be eradicated. Two elevators for the handling of grain were erected at Villa Constitución with capacities of 1,000 tons per day. Congress passed a law enabling the Government to enter into contracts with private individuals for the construction and working of such elevators. These buildings are of special importance, owing to the scarcity of sacks for the grain, and which also increase its cost. The sugar produced amounted to nearly 90,000 tons. Over 10,000 tons were exported in the first nine months of 1900.

The total capital invested in the manufacture of wine at the beginning of the year was \$23,987,648, national currency. The area in vineyards is now 36,000 hectares, 16,000 of which are in the Province of Mendoza. Efforts for the cultivation of fiber-producing plants in the Republic are being encouraged. The home manufacture of bags and twine is urged as absolutely necessary. The annual production of tobacco is estimated at 12,000 metric tons, and the consumption at 14,000 tons. The greater proportion of the product is raised on plantations in Salta and Jujuy.

For the first nine months the sheep carcasses exported from the Argentine Republic numbered 1,832,022. The number of quarters of

beef exported was 168,027, nearly all of both commodities going to Great Britain. During the first half of the year 565,238 head of cattle were exported.

A colony of Russians and Germans, numbering 400 persons, forming the Bompland colony, have located in the Territory of Misiones. A Belgian syndicate submitted a proposal to the Minister of Agriculture regarding the colonization of southern Buenos Ayres Provinces with 25,000 families. The immigration movement to the Argentine Republic has been an important factor in its material development, and every nation of Europe has contributed its quota. The French, English, and German immigrants have for the most part selected the cities and large centers of population as places of residence, where they control many industries and have a leading share in the commerce of the country. The Italians have engaged preponderately in river navigation, while the Irish who poured into the country a few decades ago supplied a great deal of agricultural labor and the service required on docks and in shipyards. Swiss, German, and French peasants founded farming colonies in Santa Fé Province, and Russians and Poles are to-day the majority of the rural population on the banks of the Entre Rios and the Parana river. There is a prosperous Welsh colony in the remote region of the Chubut Valley, Patagonia. Chileans have settled in large numbers in the western Provinces, and thousands of Russian Jews have since 1891 found an asylum in this part of the New World. Immigration receives every encouragement at the hands of the Government, and all elements that will serve to develop the immense resources of the Republic are welcomed.

The lands owned by the Government show a grand aggregate of 90,094,174 hectares, ranging from 24,950,000 in Santa Cruz down to 6,174 hectares in Neuquen Territory.

The mining industry in the northwestern Provinces has been developed to a greater extent than ever before, under the supervision of syndicates composed of Belgian capitalists. Gold has been discovered in Jujuy Province and Neuquen Territory, but the mines are difficult of access as yet. Coal deposits are believed to exist in the Provinces of San Juan, La Rioja, and Mendoza, and the Territories of Misiones and Neuquen. From the latter samples have been submitted for chemical analysis. An association has been formed for the development of petroleum deposits in the Provinces of Salta and Jujuy. These form the subject of a report by Professor BRACKEBUSCH, a copy of which was forwarded the Bureau of the American Republics by the Argentine Industrial Union. Other minerals which have been produced in greater or lesser quantities have been silver in Nonogasta, Santa Rosa, and Catamarca; borax in Jujuy and Salta; copper in La Rioja, Tilcara, and Salta; coal in Salta and iron in Córdoba.

A member of the Fisheries Investigation Commission reports that on the island of Escondida there are no less than 10,000 sea lions. The skins of these animals are valued at \$30 each.

The construction of port works at Rosario was authorized during the first month of the year. This is a harbor second in importance only to Buenos Ayres. The port at Colástine in the Province of Santa Fé was opened to traffic the first of the year. The works at this port are more than a kilometer in length and cost \$100,000. Luminous buoys have been placed in the Buenos Ayres Harbor, thus rendering it more safe for navigators, and the port at San Borombom has also received considerable attention. Three river steamers for the navigation of the Rio Negro have, during the year, been purchased in Europe.

During a part of the year, parties were engaged in a hydrographic survey of the southern and southeastern coasts of the country and located a new port called "Almirante Brown." Several errors in existing charts were corrected and the principal ports in Tierra del Fuego were provided with buoys. Mr. E. L. CORTHEL, an engineer from the United States, was appointed Chief of the Hydraulic Department of the Public Works.

During the year the following treaties have been promulgated: An arbitration treaty with Paraguay; a treaty with Uruguay in relation to the trade in live cattle; arbitration treaties with the United States, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Italy; a copyright treaty with Italy and a boundary treaty with Brazil. A sanitary treaty was also made with Uruguay. This has direct reference to the regulations of vessels coming from ports infected with or supposed to be infected with the bubonic plague.

A gold currency law was promulgated which provided for the conversion of all the paper currency in circulation into national gold dollars at the rate of 44 cents gold per dollar paper. The Executive was empowered to put this into effect within three months after November 4, 1899. A reserve fund was also provided for.

A number of modifications of the customs tariff have been made during the year and noted in the MONTHLY BULLETIN.

National telegraph offices were established in a number of towns in Buenos Ayres Province during the year, and a telegraph line was put in operation between Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro via Libres and Uruguayana. This resulted in reduced charges for messages. The service to Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia can now be made via the Argentine Republic and Brazilian Governments' lines to Recife, and from thence to destination by the line known as "Talisman." The tariff rates to those countries have also been considerably reduced.

Electrical appliances are being extensively used in the Republic. The value of such goods imported during the first six months of 1900 was \$1,398,395. A number of young men have been sent to the United

States to be educated at the expense of the Government. After graduating, they are to return to their homes to act as teachers in agricultural schools.

The Government is considering the advisability of confining the Indians of the country to reservations similar to those in the United States. Some 74,000 hectares of land in the Territory of Formosa have been set aside for this purpose.

On May 5 Señor Don EDUARDO WILDE was received by President MCKINLEY as Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic in the United States, and has since filled the duties of this office to the eminent satisfaction of both Governments concerned.

President CAMPOS SALLES paid a fraternal visit to President ROCA, at Buenos Ayres, in October. The occasion was made a memorable one, the Argentine Government declaring the 24th and 25th public holidays. The Brazilian President remained a week, and was accorded every honor possible.

The seventh volume of Statistics of Argentine Railways was issued early in 1900. It covers the year 1898. The amount of capital invested in railroads and equipments to that time was \$523,517,095, gold. The total length of lines was 12,475 kilometers. The rolling stock included 1,180 locomotives, 1,547 coaches, and 32,400 freight cars. Since then there have been constructed many miles of trackage with a consequent augmentation of rolling stock. The gross earnings of the railways at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, amounted to \$32,923,118, a gain of about \$3,770,000 over 1899.

The Argentine Government has arranged for 2,000 square feet of space for agricultural exhibits, 1,200 square feet for exhibits of manufactured articles, and 1,500 square feet for timber exhibits at the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition, in 1901. The Director-General is reported to have assured the agent for the Argentine Republic that additional space would be awarded Argentine exhibitors should it be found necessary for a proper exhibit. It is the desire of the Government that there be a fine showing of the products of that country. The Minister of Agriculture is receiving numerous communications from agricultural and industrial organizations throughout the country announcing their desire to participate in the exposition.

Several new European steamship lines now visit Argentine ports regularly. The Government will erect a sanitarium at Córdoba for treatment of persons afflicted with tuberculosis. The "Boletín Oficial" of May 1 last publishes a decree respecting the operation and management of this institution. Consuls have been appointed at Matanzas and Cardenas, Cuba. A number of patents were awarded to United States inventors during the year. At the Industrial Congress sixty-two papers on subjects pertaining to industries and agriculture were submitted. Commercial travelers in the Republic are required to take

out a license before they can show samples or solicit orders, the price for which ranges from \$50 to \$250, paper, per annum. On May 10 Viedma was declared the capital of the Territory of Rio Negro.

*Bolivia.*—This Republic is essentially a mining country, although there are vast tracts which are susceptible of cultivation for agricultural purposes. Some maize is produced for home consumption, and fine rubber forests exist and are being exploited. A superior article of coffee is exported, though the total export of all grades is comparatively small. There are also exports of quina and coca, as well as wool, hides, and vicuna skins. The principal exports are mineral, including gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, and bismuth. Bolivia is celebrated for its tin mines, which are situated between the sixteenth and twenty-first degrees of south latitude, at an altitude of 14,000 feet above the sea, in the Departments of Oruro, Potosi, La Paz, and Cochabamba. The most important of these are at Huanani. According to the official statistics, the exports of tin ore amounted to 2,346,000 kilograms in the first quarter of 1900, and the export duties collected on tin ore and bismuth in 1899 amounted to 120,000 *bolivianos* (45.1 cents in United States currency). The Government collects a duty of 1.60 *bolivianos* on tin in bars and one *boliviano* on *barrilla*, or tin ore, per quintal. In 1899, the total exports amounted to 5,240,455 kilograms, of which 3,339,995 kilograms was *barrilla*. Antimony, borax, and bismuth are to be found in large quantities in Bolivia, but with these, as well as other products, the absence of transportation facilities interferes with their production and exportation except in very limited quantities. They are mined by the most primitive methods. With the idea of further exploiting this important industry, an item in the budget for the present fiscal year carries an appropriation of 50,000 *bolivianos* for the establishment of a college of mines to be located in the city of Oruro. At the beginning of the year the experiment of employing Japanese miners was made and a number of immigrants were brought into the country for that purpose. The production of silver in 1899 was 11,155,801 troy ounces.

• Several minor ports of entry have been created on Lake Titicaca for the reason that the industrial, agricultural, and commercial interests of the towns contiguous to Lake Titicaca required facilities for the export of their mining products to smelting establishments existing in the Department of Puno. The rubber and other industries carried on in the Mapiro regions and the provinces of Larecaja and Muñecas shared in this demand for an outlet, and Huaicho, Sotolaya, Copacacana, and Carabuco were accordingly designated, and a custom-house dependency was created at Desaguadero. The steamers on Lake Titicaca have free access to the ports named on their trips from Puno to Chililaya and return. A steamer built in England was taken to the lake in sections, by rail, and put together on the shore for traffic service.



A new mining law was promulgated on April 11 which repealed all laws relating to mining previously in force, a full translation of which is to be found in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for July. The national college of civil and mining engineering above referred to, as established at Oruro, was established under a special law, and 16 free scholarships have been granted to high-school students who have distinguished themselves in the studies and conduct.

The quinine plantations of the Republic are said to have been started by German immigrants having some knowledge of chemistry and chemical products. The groves known as "quinine quinales" are usually found on rough, broken mountain sides, at altitudes of from 3,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea. Most of the trees are raised from the seed, which is gathered in the early summer months and sprouted in hothouses. The prepared bark is exported. It was reported in September that a great discovery of india-rubber forests of vast extent had been made in the Department of Santa Cruz de la Sierra and on the Magdalena in the Department of Beni. In the province of Culpican, Department of La Paz, there have also been discovered some splendid forests in which there grow some species of rubber trees heretofore unknown.

On February 1 the governmental departments of the Republic were removed from Sucre to La Paz, the latter city being declared by Presidential decree to be the seat of the national Government.

On March 8 the Government promulgated a decree setting apart a portion of the Republic for colonists. This is called the "Territory of the Colonies," and foreigners who have resided within its confines continuously for a year may declare themselves citizens of the Republic, and are entitled to all the rights of the Constitution, including religious toleration, although the State recognizes and maintains the Roman Catholic Apostolic religion. A government was prepared for this Territory and officers appointed to serve for four years.

Various measures have been enacted in the course of the year 1900 tending to advance the economic condition of the Republic, among them the modification by a Presidential decree, issued February 14, of the duties on rubber, the new rates of which were published in June. In May a bank was established at Oruro, the promoters of which are Chilean and Bolivian capitalists. The bank is authorized to have coined 2,000,000 *bolivianos* in one-half *boliviano* pieces. Bullion was purchased for this purpose and sent to the mint at Santiago, Chile, for coinage. On the first of the year 1901 a parcels-post convention with Germany went into effect which can not fail to have a beneficial influence on trade relations with that country. In accordance with a Federal decree of April 1, 1900, a general census of the Republic was taken on September 1. The National Bureau of Immigration and Statistics at La Paz had charge of the work of counting the population. The

Government exerted itself to the utmost to secure an accurate enumeration, but the result has not yet been announced. In June last a military college was founded at La Paz. The inauguration was made under exceedingly favorable auspices and the institution is meeting with marked success. A large number of students from the different districts and Departments of the Republic have been enrolled.

The Commission which investigated the question of limits between Bolivia and the Argentine Republic made a final report to the Bolivian Government and delivered its chartographic maps. The last work covered investigations regarding the zone which extends from Esmoraca to Zapaleri.

Congress convened on August 6 at La Paz, and President PANDO delivered his annual message, which was a very important one. As a prelude, the President declared a general amnesty for political malefactors. The relations of Bolivia were declared to be friendly with all the world. The Argentine boundary line was declared to have been satisfactorily established, while an endeavor was being made to put into execution the Brazilian boundary treaty of 1867, in conformity to a protocol of March 30, 1900. Commissioners to Mexico and Venezuela were provided for so that amicable agreements might be entered into. The relations with Brazil, Chile, and Peru were cordial, and with reference to the United States the President said:

“Bolivia is endeavoring to extend her commerce with the United States and, in response to the invitation of that Republic, she has accepted the invitations to take part in the Exposition to be held at Buffalo, and the Pan-American Congress, which will assemble in Mexico in October of next year.”

The commercial and industrial prospects are flattering, with increased customs receipts at Antofagasta. The postal service has been systematized. A new issue of 5-cent postage stamps was authorized and Government telegraph lines are being repaired and extended. Attention is also being directed to the construction of railroads, highways, and better bridle roads. An active interest is being taken by the Government in the promotion of primary as well as higher education.

On August 27 the President delivered a special message to Congress on the subject of railroad construction and the necessity of improved transportation facilities. The cost of constructing the roads specifically named by the President is fixed at about \$827,305 United States currency.

The official reception by President McKINLEY of Señor Don FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia near the Government of the United States, took place on October 22, 1900, at the White House, Washington.

*Brazil.*—In a recent signed communication in the daily press the Minister from Brazil to the United States briefly but fittingly sum-

marized the history of the country so ably represented by him. Part of this summary is as follows:

“With a territory practically as large as the entire European continent, a soil of wonderful fertility, a variety of climate to suit every kind of production and industry, and a people filled with patriotic pride of country and keenly alive to the advantages of modern development, Brazil’s future is roseate with promise. Hampered for the first seventy years of its independence by the restrictions of a monarchical form of government, its progress has not been rapid, but the ten years it has passed under the beneficent Government of a Federative Republic has witnessed its advance by bounds and leaps, and the next hundred years will show a development only possible in a country so rich with natural resources as is Brazil.

“The Republic of Brazil was proclaimed on November 15, 1889, the downfall of the empire occurring without war. In fact, Brazil has accomplished many important changes in political and social conditions without bloody strife. Her independence of Portugal was achieved without war; her transformation from a monarchy occurred without war, and slavery was abolished without war. Four years after the establishment of the Republic, a revolution occurred, but it was confined to three or four States, and was entirely suppressed within two years.”

The great commodities of the country are coffee and rubber, though the latter has not been so important until within the past few years. The financial condition of the Republic is dependent, to a great extent, on the prices received for both. While the price of coffee, until last year, has steadily declined, rubber values have advanced. As expressed by the President of the Republic, “The great need of Brazil is to find new markets and to enlarge the former ones for its coffee.” Since 1895, many plantations of coffee trees have come into bearing, while the demand for their fruit has not increased proportionately. The complete statistics relative to the coffee crop are not yet available, but the first half of the season, beginning July 1, 1899, and ending June 30, 1900, brought an unexpected improvement in the position of the Brazilian market. The coffee year started with the most unfavorable prospects. The world’s stock had reached a higher figure than any previously recorded. On July 1, 1899, the supply was 368,166 tons against 324,720 tons at the beginning of the previous twelve months, and 182,980 tons on July 1, 1895. This was an increase in four years of more than 101 per cent. In addition, there was a prospect of a large crop for 1899–1900, estimated at from 9,750,000 to 10,000,000 bags. Exporters, as well as dealers, concluded contracts for delivery at long terms and at prices greatly reduced.

At the commencement of the half year 10,000 *reis* per *arroba* was paid for New York grade No. 7, dropping to the lowest point, 9,000

*reis* per *arroba*, in the first half of September. But at the end of that month prices went up rapidly so that No. 7 brought 11,200 to 11,400 *reis* per *arroba* during the first half of October, and at the end of the month they had risen to 12,800 *reis* per *arroba*. Prices rose to 15,000 *reis* in November and closed at 14,000 *reis* at the end of the year. The supplies at Rio de Janeiro amounted to 2,007,500 bags in the second half year of 1899, to which were added the stocks in the interior, 1,242,500 bags, which represents an aggregate crop of 3,250,000 bags. The shipments amounted to 2,070,600 bags, 525,500 of which went to Europe, 1,278,400 to the United States, 97,400 to Cape Colony, and the remainder to various other countries. The United States is Brazil's greatest market, and for the fiscal year ending June 30 its purchases amounted to 601,520,169 pounds in weight and \$34,333,762 in value. This was an average price per pound of 5.71 cents.

Brazil's coffee crop for ten years beginning 1890-91 and ending 1899-1900 shows a grand aggregate of 72,309,000 bags. Of the world's coffee crop 60 per cent is produced in Brazil, and on an average 70 per cent of the duty on merchandise imported by Brazil is paid by the exporters of this product. A coffee propaganda has been established in England, having for its object the development of the European market. Another coffee association was organized in São Paulo, which will have representatives and salesrooms in various parts of the world. It was announced early in the year that the Austrian Lloyds and Royal Hungarian Adriatic steamship companies, which ply regularly to Brazilian ports, had agreed to make a special reduction of 50 per cent on the freight rates of all coffees shipped to Fiume, Trieste, and to ports on the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Black seas.

The great rubber-producing State of the Republic is Amazonas, the commerce of which depends entirely upon the production of caoutchouc, which is almost the sole industry of the region. The total amount of caoutchouc which is produced in the world is calculated at 57,500 tons annually; of this the valley of the Amazon (Brazil, Peru, and Bolivia) yields 25,000 tons, or nearly one-half. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the United States purchased 28,175,787 pounds of Brazilian rubber, having a customs valuation of \$17,954,490. In the previous fiscal year the total number of pounds received was 27,464,654, valued at \$16,999,345. The State of São Paulo has enacted a law for the payment of premiums to cultivators of the mangabeira rubber tree. Premiums were also offered to persons who were successful in acclimating other plants producing a good elastic gum and to those who should devise a superior method of extracting the sap from the trees without permanent injury to them. Maniçoba rubber is being cultivated extensively, the plants being raised from seed; most of the rubber collected is, however, from forest trees. A Belgium explorer claims to have found a superior variety of rubber (*Pecambira*) on the upper Juruá River.

While the main dependence of the Republic is in the production of coffee and rubber, other products of agriculture and the forest are not being neglected, as can be seen from the items which have appeared during the past year. The silk industry in Paraná has made considerable progress and the future of this branch of development is most promising. Mulberry trees are being planted and the silkworm is raised in a number of the colonial centers. The production in 1899 amounted to 400 kilograms, and it is believed that in 1900 the production will have reached 1,000 kilograms. The Yerba Maté Tea Company was organized in the United States during the past summer with a capital stock of \$100,000. Its purpose is to create a market for this product, which is regarded in South America as far superior to the teas of China, India, and Japan. In São Paulo cotton is being planted on a large scale by the Piraciçaba cotton factories, which expect within a comparatively short time to be able to supply all the sacking necessary for the moving of the coffee crop. At Itú large and promising plantations of cotton have also been inaugurated. The cultivation of cotton is also being carried on with success in Villa do Pilar. The exports of cotton to England during the past year have been extremely large.

Rice was planted in some sections of the country during the past year and the results were satisfactory. Fruit trees from the United States were procured for experimental planting at a colony in the State of São Paulo. A scarcity of ipecacuanha is noted, owing to the employment of the laborers at rubber gathering. The cultivation of this plant presents unlimited possibilities. Two rice-cleaning mills were established in the State of São Paulo. Wheat was sown in the State of Minas Geraes for experimental purposes, and if reasonably successful the sowing for 1901 will be on a larger scale. Wheat flour was manufactured from grain raised near Goyaz, and for the first time in the history of the country was sold in competition with flours from the Argentine Republic and the United States. The National Society of Agriculture held a congress beginning July 14. At that time a museum of national products was inaugurated in Rio de Janeiro. An exhibition of the products of the State of Rio Grande do Sul was held at Porto Allegre, beginning November 15.

There is a lack of laborers in the interior States, as too many of the immigrants settled in Rio de Janeiro. Efforts have been made toward securing Italian colonists for the coffee States of the Republic. Some 273 foreigners from Europe were naturalized during the year, and according to the report of an official connected with the United States Government the stream of Jews from Roumania has recently been diverted to Brazil. They are guaranteed good treatment by that Republic so long as they comply with the laws of the land, and will make good citizens. The State of São Paulo has recently promulgated a decree authorizing the Government to enter into a contract

for the introduction of 50,000 immigrants. The Government of the State of Minas Geraes has established an agricultural colony of Germans at a place called Novo Baden.

Brazil has been celebrated in the past century as a producer of gold and diamonds. As an indication of its output of gold, WERNHAGEN says Brazil put \$300,000,000 of this metal into universal circulation during the eighteenth century alone. The metal was abundant in the States of Minas Geraes, Bahia, Matto Grosso, and Loyoz. It was found almost on the surface of the land, and the miners dug only shallow mines. When surface gold became scarce the mining fever decreased considerably. There is now a movement in favor of the use of modern processes. Some mines are already yielding abundantly, and gold veins have been discovered crossing the entire territory from French Guiana on the extreme north to Rio Grande do Sul in the extreme south. Brazil possesses rich mines of almost every kind of metals and precious stones, its diamonds ranking among the best in the world. The following are some of the mining items which were elaborated upon in the MONTHLY BULLETIN during the year 1900:

Gold mines at Juez de Fóra, of which the percentage of pure gold ranges from 50 to 100 grams per ton of ore; preliminary examinations of gold mines (some of which are now being worked) at Caethé, Santa Barbara, Ouro Preto, Antonio Pereira, Santa Ana, and Subara; the Tassara gold mines of Oura Preto; gold mines at Morro Velho, Passagem, São Bento, Juca, Veira, Santa Quiteria, Curão, and Honório Bicalco, all situated within a radius of 12 leagues and now employing 5,000 men. The product is reported to be worth, on an average, 16,000,000 *milreis*. The manganese industry at Bahia is increasing its output, while the kaolin and mica deposits at Alta do Rio Doce and the manganese deposits in Minas Geraes are attracting renewed attention. Three new companies were formed in the latter State for working these deposits. Quicksilver deposits have been discovered at Tripuhy.

There were exported from the State of Minas Geraes in the first half of the year 1900 precious stones and minerals to the value of 12,623,000 *milreis*. Of this sum diamonds were represented by 255,000, gold by 7,034,000, and manganese by 5,334,000 *milreis*. A foreign syndicate is reported to have purchased for 3,500,000 *francs* (\$700,000) the Tassara gold diggings near Ouro Preto, in Minas Geraes. Negotiations are in progress for other gold mines in this State. The oil-bearing shales of the northeast coast of the country are declared to be worthy of exploitation by Prof. J. C. BRANNER, of the Leland Stanford University, California. Congress has decreed that the heavy import duties on machinery, implements, and other mining accessories should be replaced by a tax of only 5 per cent *ad valorem*, while the State Government of Minas Geraes has reduced the export duty on gold from 5 per cent to 3½ per cent. A law was also promulgated by this State for a more

clear codification of the regulations affecting prospecting and mining concessions. The annual production of diamonds in the Republic is about 40,000 carats, of which in the fiscal year 1900 the United States imported \$3,363 worth.

The four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Brazil was inaugurated on January 1, under the auspices of a private organization of patriotic citizens called the Association of the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of Brazil. There were numerous exercises and celebrations of this anniversary, but the only official cognizance taken by the Government was the issuance of a special set of commemorative postage stamps of the value respectively of 100, 200, 500, and 700 *reis*, with a circulation limited to February 28. The programme of the exercises from January 1 to May 3 was published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN. The President of the Republic and each of the members of his Cabinet subscribed 4 *contos* to the funds of the Association, a total of 28 *contos*, and a monument commemorative of the celebration was dedicated in Largo da Gloria May 3, 1900. An exposition to commemorate the event was opened at Pará on December 1.

On January 1 a new customs tariff law was enacted. A list of the articles on which the rate of duty was changed was published in January. The proportion of the duty to be paid in gold was fixed at 15 per cent. On January 8 a decree was issued establishing a Bureau of Commercial Statistics. The official staff was inaugurated with a Director and eight clerks, the object of the Bureau being the compilation and publication of the official figures with especial relation to foreign commerce.

A new and cheap arrangement was provided, on January 1, 1900, for forwarding packages from Germany to Brazil and the State of the River Plate. On the 1st of September, according to an arrangement between the countries concerned, a system of exchange for postal parcels was inaugurated between France and Brazil, via Portugal. A commercial agreement has been concluded between Brazil and Italy, the result being a reduction by 20 *lire* of the duty on Brazilian coffees imported by Italy and the application of the minimum tariff rates to Italian products imported by Brazil. A protocol was entered into with reference to the boundary line between Brazil and Bolivia, dividing the territory of both countries on the upper Amazon River. This constitutes the Acre district lying between the two countries named and Peru, and which claims to be an independent Republic, though not recognized by any country. On the 6th of December, 1899, the counter cases of Brazil and France, in the arbitration of the boundary line between Brazil and French Guiana, were delivered to the President of the Swiss Confederation. The cases of both parties were submitted on the 4th and 5th of the previous April. The decision of the arbitrator, made in December, 1900, awarded most of the territory in

dispute to Brazil. The ratifications of a treaty of extradition with Chile were exchanged on May 8, and the ratifications of the treaty concluded between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, to define the boundary of the Territory of the Misiones, were exchanged on May 26.

The annual message of President CAMPOS SALLES was delivered at the opening session of the National Congress on May 1. The part of this document which is of especial interest was that relative to the finances of the Republic. The President referred to the grave situation of the country when he began his administration and stated that his aim had been to reduce expenses and to increase revenues, and that this was to be his future policy. The Government is confidently awaiting the approach of July 1, 1901, which is the date fixed for the resumption of specie payments. All the Treasury notes issued during the fiscal year were paid within that period, and up to the 31st of March 71,658,996 *milreis* in paper money had been redeemed. The Uruguayan bonds, quoted at 59, were exchanged for Brazilian bonds at 60. The total revenue during the fiscal year amounted to 19,416,706 *milreis*, gold, and 302,693,000 *milreis*, paper. The expenditures were 225,942,225 *milreis*, paper, and 14,092,046 *milreis*, gold, showing a balance of 88,311,775 *milreis*, paper, and 5,325,660 *milreis*, gold. A study of the general conditions of the country and an analysis of the revenues lead to the belief that the receipts of the present fiscal year will not be below those of the preceding year. The concluding paragraph of the message is as follows:

“The slow but continual appreciation of our currency, exhibited by the rise and stability of exchange, the increased value of our exports, manifested by the rise in the price of coffee; the reestablishment of our credit, as shown by the notable rise in the price of our bonds abroad and the increasing number of investments by foreign capitalists in Brazil; the balance, or surplus, in the budget, due to the reduction of expenditures and the marked increase in the revenue; certainty on the part of the Government, and greater confidence on the part of our creditors in our ability to resume specie payments on our foreign obligations—these are the results of the efforts and devotion not only of Congress and the Government, but also, it is just to say, of the Brazilian people, who have willingly made every sacrifice asked of them in order to restore the credit of the Republic.”

Dr. CAMPOS SALLES, since he assumed the Presidency, has done much to improve the finances of the country generally, and the resumption of the specie payment of all coupons almost immediately appears to be a practical certainty. One of the first results of this will be the complete reestablishment of confidence internationally regarding the country's financial position, which, coupled with the great improvement in trade, will reflect itself in higher prices for all the better-class national securities. An increased and steadily growing demand for Brazilian Government securities is one of the first apparent effects.



The report of the Minister of Finance shows that the actual paper money in circulation amounts to 703,000 *contos*. The Minister does not approve of stopping speculation by special laws, but advocates the gradual reduction of paper circulation.

The Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies estimates the public revenue of the country for 1901 at 278,565,000\$ in currency and 46,191,667\$ in gold, making a total of 324,756,667\$. For 1900 the budget estimate is 28,347,667\$593 in gold and 312,938,000\$ in currency, making a total of 341,285,667\$593.

During the ten years of the Republic's existence, the trackage of the railroads of the country has been doubled and a systematic plan for constant increase has been adopted. There are at present 63 lines of railway operating separately. The aggregate length under traffic is 14,801 kilometers (9,197 miles). Of this total, 1,462 kilometers are broad gauge (1.6 meters), 12,459 kilometers are 1-meter gauge, and 887 kilometers are three-fourths of a meter gauge. During the past twelve months the MONTHLY BULLETIN has contained a number of items regarding plans for new railways and the extension of those already in existence.

The exports to the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, were valued at \$58,073,457, gold, against \$57,875,747 in the previous twelve months. The imports from the United States for 1899-1900 were worth, at a gold valuation, \$11,578,119, against \$12,239,036 in the previous fiscal year.

According to the latest official reports, there were 17 banks in Rio de Janeiro, with a capital stock of \$43,788,150, United States currency. This was exclusive of the "Banco da Republica do Brazil," with an authorized capital of \$20,000,000, now in the process of liquidation, the "Caixa Economica e Monte Socorro," a bank of deposit which lends money on deposits of jewelry, etc., and a Belgian bank with a capital of \$4,825,000, recently granted a charter. These institutions are controlled by English, French, German, and Brazilian capitalists.

On July 17, 1900, the National Congress enacted a law requiring imported goods with Portuguese labels to have printed in capital letters and colored ink across such labels the name of the country in which the article originated. At latest accounts the law was to take effect on January 1, 1901.

New issues of postage stamps of the denominations respectively of 200, 100, and 50 *reis* were authorized February 1, 1900, in accordance with the decision of the Postal Union to adopt uniform colors for stamps used for international letter, postal-card, newspaper, and parcel postage.

A number of important concessions to foreign companies and home and foreign investors were issued during the year. Several of these are for the establishment of colonies and others for manufacturing

industries. Both are helping in the development of the country. A concession has been granted for the construction of a new wharf at Rio de Janeiro, the plans providing for a wharf divided into three sections, with a total length of 4,732 meters. Improvements have been authorized for the port of Pará in connection with the extension of the waterworks and sanitary arrangements of that city. Port improvements have also been authorized at Bahia.

The following new steamship services have been noted: The Hamburg-American Steamship Company established a regular monthly service to the cities of Pará and Manãos, which will of necessity have great influence in the development of the German trade. A new Spanish line between Barcelona, Spain, and Paillac, Brazil, the River Plate ports and Valparaiso, Chile, is now in operation.

Other events noted included the following:

Active preparations were made during the latter part of the year for inaugurating, early in 1901, an exposition at Bella Horizonte, the capital of Minas Geraes, the enterprise having both State and municipal support. The lines of the submarine cable between Pará and Pernambuco, in order to more properly care for the increased commerce between these points, as with the United States and European markets, are to be increased. A National Congress of Education was held at Rio de Janeiro during the anniversary celebrations. Don CARLOS DE CARVALHO, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been named as the delegate of Brazil at the Pan-American Congress to be held in Mexico. The census of the Republic was taken in 1900, but the results are not yet known.

*Chile.*—The conditions of this Republic, both financial and commercial, improved steadily throughout the year 1900. The general upward trend of prices for minerals, especially for gold and silver and copper, and the increased output of nitrates, have materially assisted in the development of this state of affairs. This was supported by an increased interest in industrial enterprises, especially in home manufactures and the progressive attitude of the Government. Chile's mineral resources can not be excelled, and when that period is reached when the country is covered with a network of the great arteries of trade—railroads—it will have become one of the greatest mineral-producing countries in the world.

The native Chileans possess ability and energy, and are consequently progressive and ambitious. During the year there has been marked industrial progress. The protective system recently adopted is already bearing fruit in sugar refineries, boot manufactories, establishments for tinning meat and canning fruit, for the galvanizing of iron, and, if reports current are true of the successful floating of companies in England, woolen and cotton factories will soon be established in the country. An attempt is being made to grow sugar beets on a large scale. A movement is on foot to amalgamate the four large breweries

in the country, all of which produce excellent beer. As a result of this industrial activity, the exports have of late been materially in excess of the imports, and the equilibrium of exchange has so far been restored that the paper dollar is almost at par. The value of local shares in banks and gas and other industrial companies has risen from 10 to, in some cases, more than 20 per cent. The rate of interest at the banks is being reduced, and expectation prevails of a restoration of the commercial and monetary conditions which prevailed previous to 1891. In their half-yearly statements the banks and investment companies generally reported the most satisfactory period in years. The present Government of Chile is credited with a special anxiety to provide a complete system of internal communication in the form of a trunk railway traversing the country from north to south, and connected, where necessary, with the ports on the coast and rich Andean valleys by lateral branches.

It has been stated that a United States firm recently engaged in conference with influential Chileans for agreement upon some economical plan for the completion of the longitudinal railway of northern Chile. The line will extend from Calera to Pisagua, a total length of nearly 2,300 kilometers, more than 1,300 kilometers of which are still to be built. The width of the road being uneven in certain isolated portions of the line, it will be necessary to relay the greater part of it. The length of the road which can be used is 942 kilometers. Chile has always been interested in the construction of this line, the strategic value of which is of first importance. It will open up the northern Provinces, rich in nitrates, which at present can only be reached by water. While this line will prove a great factor in the development of these Provinces, it does not seem destined to yield large profits. Consequently, the construction and exploitation will not be the object of private enterprise, as is the case of the other northern lines. But the Government, having a direct interest in its completion, will undoubtedly be disposed to lend its financial aid to any serious proposition within the financial means of the country.

During the past calendar year the MONTHLY BULLETIN has contained many translations of laws regulating concessions for the building of new railway lines and the extension and improvement of those already in existence. One of the most important of these transactions took place on March 19, when there was a judicial sale of the Chilean section of the uncompleted railway known as "Clark's Transandine Railway" to the Chilean creditors for \$1,500,000 Chilean currency. It is stated that the Government has agreed to take over the property for the same amount and will continue the construction of the line to a point where a tunnel of about 6 miles in length is required to make connection with the line on the Argentine side, now in progress of completion.

An act of Congress was promulgated, empowering the Executive to expend \$97,834.15 in the reconstruction of telegraph lines from Taltal to Tocopilla, and a further sum of \$17,000 in special lines across rivers.

The National Congress of Chile was opened at Valparaiso on June 1, and the message of the Chief Executive created a very favorable impression. He stated that the previous year had been one of peace, and that Chile's relations with all the world were cordial and friendly. He announced that diplomatic relations had been entered into with Japan. Approval of various treaties was recommended, and the improvement of the port of Valparaiso was advised as a matter of necessity. The primary schools were reported to have received special attention, and the founding of others was deemed essential. The stock of gold in the mint was stated to be \$2,699,635, and coinage of that metal was about to begin. The reduction of the national debt was urged. The estimate of nitrate exportation for the fiscal year was given as 30,043,900 Spanish quintals, with estimates of 30,500,000 quintals for 1900. Further matters discussed were the repair and equipment of the national railway lines and the construction of new lines as of prime necessity to the welfare of the country; the protection of fisheries and the construction of irrigation canals, the latter being deemed of especial importance.

Regarding the financial status, the President pronounced it to be satisfactory, adding: "The fiscal year 1899 left a balance in the Treasury of \$13,046,186.45, not including \$3,178,657 invested up to December 31 in the purchase of securities in accordance with the act of July 31, 1898. Adding to this surplus \$109,355,386, the estimated receipts in gold and currency for 1900, the total available amount is found to be \$122,401,572.45. The expenses of the administration for 1900, chargeable to the budget and special laws now in force, after deducting the amounts which can not be turned into cash, will reach \$106,058,200.20, leaving a surplus at the close of the year of \$16,343,372.25. The ordinary and special receipts for the year 1901 are conservatively calculated at \$108,543,186, which, added to the foregoing surplus, makes a grand available total of \$124,886,558.25. The estimate for public expenses for the year 1901 is, in gold and silver currency, \$108,276,357.66. The funds available will therefore exceed the expenses by \$16,610,200.59.

The foreign commerce of the country, estimated in dollars of a value of 18d., amounted last year to \$269,336,491, of which \$106,260,358 was the value of the imports and \$163,106,133 the exports. The National Congress approved the estimates of Government expenses for the year 1900, amounting to \$76,415,001.95, Chilean currency, equal to \$33,954,641.25 gold.

The customs receipts at all ports for the first six months of 1900 were as follows: From imports, \$13,737,107; from exports, \$19,459,250;

a total of \$33,196,358. The receipts for the same period of 1899 were: From imports, \$9,832,175; from exports, \$19,984,205; a total of \$29,816,280, or a difference in favor of 1900 of \$3,389,978. The figures for the full year have not yet been published. The customs tariff in force during 1899 by decree of the Government remained in force during the whole of 1900.

The estimated population of Chile on January 1 was 3,110,083. The population of each of the principal cities at that date was as follows: Santiago, 320,638; Valparaiso, 143,022; Concepción, 55,458; Talca, 42,625; Chillan, 35,052; Iquique, 38,852; Antofagasta, 18,882; Serena, 16,561; Talcahuano, 15,376; Curicó, 14,638.

Among the other important transactions of the Government the following may be noted: Bolivia is to submit the claims of its citizens against the Republic of Chile for losses sustained during the civil war to the representative of Great Britain in Santiago, who is to be the sole arbitrator. A decree was issued admitting live stock from the Argentine Republic. Señor C. MORLA VICUÑA, Chilean Minister to the United States, during a visit to the Japanese Empire, concluded a treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce between that nation and Chile. The ratifications of the treaty providing for a revival of the United States and Chilean Claims Commission of 1893 were exchanged at the Department of State of the United States on March 12, 1900. Mr. J. A. PRODA, Swiss Minister at Washington, is acting as President of the Commission. In January the arbitration treaty with Brazil was approved. On December 27, a new boundary protocol with the Argentine Republic was signed. The Department of Public Works commissioned an experienced civil engineer to make a tour of Europe for investigating the latest engineering methods. The Department of Public Instruction sent abroad a distinguished instructor to study continental methods of teaching chemistry, physics, and natural history, and a noted professor of mechanics and locomotive construction was sent to Italy to study the operations and processes employed in the iron foundry at Brescia.

The nitrate districts of the Republic extend from the south of Camarones River to the city of Taltal. Recently, considerable prospecting was done in the district of Toco, where it is estimated that 40,000,000 metric quintals of nitrate exist in paying quantities. In 1899 the total output amounted to 31,312,580 quintals, and about 20,000 laborers were employed in the production of this quantity. It is said that the output for 1900 might reach 32,000,000 quintals, provided sufficient labor could be obtained. The deposits of the Republic are estimated to contain more than 1,000,000,000 quintals, which, at an average exportation of 35,000,000 quintals per year, would last about forty-six years. On November 3, 1900, the producers of nitrates were reported to have formed a new combination, having for its pur-

pose the improvement of the industry. This agreement restricts the production to not more than 30,500,000 quintals per year. The world's consumption in the nine months ending September, 1900, was 25,079,260 quintals.

The "Commercial-Industrial Mining Review" estimates that there are more than 10,000 points in Chile where copper could be mined in paying quantities, other things being equal. The ore is found in nearly all the forms known to nature, but the investments in these properties are as yet comparatively insignificant. During the last ten years manganese ores have been exported to the value of \$12,145,179. The first shipments (4,324 tons) were made in 1884. The average for the past few years has been 50,000 tons. The amount of copper exported in 1899 was 35,854,439 kilograms (35,854 tons). The International Mining and Refining Company of Huantajaya, with a capital stock of \$300,000, was authorized by the Government to do business on August 6. The principal offices of the company are at Iquique.

Chilean agricultural products are not varied; neither are immense quantities produced. Nevertheless enough wheat is raised to supply the home demand and for export in very fruitful years. Some maize and oats are produced. The output of such commodities could be increased and new ones cultivated with proper encouragement. Efforts to effect this are being made by the Government. The following items with reference to production and colonization have been noted:

The sugar-bounty law authorizes the payment of 2 *centavos* per kilogram on all raw beet sugar produced in the country until January 1, 1905. On April 17, 1900, the first beet-sugar factory commenced operations in Santiago. The subject of agriculture in general is being considered in a scientific manner and a number of agriculturists have manifested much interest in it. The Republic is well adapted to bee culture, and doubtless good results will be obtained from this industry. The production of wine is larger in Chile than in any other American country, being 2,500,000 hectoliters. The mountainous regions produce most excellent grapes. The National Society of Agriculture of Santiago appropriated \$20,000 for the purchase of foreign agricultural machinery in 1900, which was resold at cost to the members of the society. The Government entered into a contract to place 5,000 families of agriculturists in the Provinces of Cautin, Valdivia, Llanquihue, and on the island of Chiloe. The colonists are to be of the following nationalities: Scandinavian, French, Belgian, Swiss, Dutch, English, and Scotch. It is also stated that a project was accepted by the Government in which it is specifically agreed to establish German colonies in Pitrufquen, Villanca, and Pucon. A concession has been granted to a Santiago company for the location of colonies of German immigrants at Puerto Montt, Osorno, Union, and Valdivia. A colonization concession for the establishment of 50 families of Spanish

fishermen and agriculturists on the coast was granted on August 9. On August 25 the President was authorized by Congress to expend \$200,000 for the opening of highways and equipments for the navigation of the lakes in colonization concessions.

Other contracts and concessions noted were:

A concession to the West Coast Line Steamship Company on February 28. A contract on June 13 with the Pacific Steamship Company for the transportation of the Government mails, passengers, and freights to foreign countries reached by that line; the annual subsidy is \$6,720. A steamship service between Punta Arenas and Argentine ports was also authorized. In April the Bank of Punta Arenas was empowered to do business; this bank has a capital stock of \$500,000, and is located in Punta Arenas, Territory of Magallanes. A branch of the "Banco Aleman Transatlantico" was established in August at Antofagasta, it being also a branch of the German bank in Berlin. The Urban Street Railway Company's by-laws were approved by the Government on June 11; this company furnished street transit for the city of Valparaiso and suburbs. A board of trade was established by official decree at Antofagasta on April 11. A number of concessions were granted to insurance companies and a concession for a cooperative brewery at Santiago was authorized on May 28. A large number of patents were granted for valuable inventions during the past year, many of them to citizens of the United States.

Among other incidents, the following were noted in the MONTHLY BULLETIN: The first electric tram car ever operated in the city of Santiago made a successful trip over the line on April 1, 1900. Popular interest in the incident was very keen. An international exhibition of hygiene, dentistry, and pharmacy was opened at Santiago on December 25, concurrently with the Latin-American Congress. At the beginning of the year there were 1,403 public primary and 445 private schools. The number of pupils in attendance was 106,348. There were 27 institutions known as "provincial lyceums," with 1,600 students in attendance. A national exposition was opened on December 8, 1900, in the School of Agriculture at Santiago. It will close on January 6, 1901.

At the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo the most extensive and representative exhibition of the products will be made, and an appropriation of 500,000 *pesos* (\$185,000 gold coin of the United States) has been provided for expenses. A decree of the Department of Industry and Public Works addressed to a large number of societies gave notice that the invitation of the United States to participate in the Pan-American Exposition had been accepted, and that in order to make a fitting selection of the resources of Chile a national exposition should be held as the best means to the attainment of that end. In this way the products best calculated for displaying the resources of

the country will be collected, and after the national exposition is over will be forwarded to Buffalo. The executive committee for the Pan-American Exposition, composed of 11 members, included the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, the Secretary of the Legation, and the consuls of Chile at Buffalo and New York.

The exports to the United States in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, amounted to \$7,081,186, against \$2,942,962 in 1899. The imports from the United States were valued at \$3,287,362 in 1900, against \$2,107,124 in 1899.

*Colombia.*—During the whole of the year 1900 there have been revolutionary outbreaks in the Republic of Colombia. These started during the latter half of 1899. Despite these internal troubles, there has been considerable commercial intercourse with the outer world, and the indications are that with the return of peace there will be most rapid progress in both internal and external affairs.

On account of the absence of Señor Don M. A. SAN CLEMENTE, President of the Republic, Señor Don MANUEL MARROQUIN, Vice-President of the Republic, was selected by Congress to fill the executive chair. The new Presidential cabinet was announced on August 9.

The exports to the United States during the fiscal year which ended on June 30, 1900, were valued at \$4,307,814, against a total valuation of \$5,126,731 in 1899. In two years' time, owing to the internal troubles, the exports to the United States declined about \$1,000,000, while the exports to other countries declined proportionately. The imports from the United States declined from \$3,042,094 in 1899 to \$2,710,688 in 1900. Within the space of two years the decline in United States imports was over \$500,000, while the loss of trade to England was much greater and to other countries proportionately as large.

As Colombia has no manufactories of importance, the people are dependent to a great extent on manufactured products from abroad. Most of their immediate needs, however, are supplied from the abundance of native products with which the country has been lavishly dowered.

Among the industries of the Republic is that of manufacturing cotton goods of ordinary grade. These are used by the poorer classes and are of great durability. They are of fast colors, while their patterns appeal peculiarly to the tastes of the consumers. Other articles manufactured are stuffs for pantaloons and *ponchos*, mixed wool and cotton bed and saddle blankets, and rough woolen cloth for dresses and shawls.

Mining is carried on to some extent. The Santa Barbara Gold Placer Company of New York is engaged in mining gold along the Nechi River. The Frontino Bolivian Gold Mining Company is engaged



on the frontier. The French Gold Mining Company in the interior and another company are reworking the tailings of the Sucre mines. All these companies are reported to be prospering. The lease of the emerald mines of Muzo and Coscuez, which was granted in 1894, expires July 15, 1901. This lease is now controlled by an English company which paid \$400,000 to the original concessionaire and \$30,000 a year to the Government. The Government received bids for this concession up to December 2. The mines of Muzo are about 75 miles from Bogota and have been worked since 1568, some 13 years after their discovery. The mines of Coscuez are situated in the mountains and the more valuable stones are taken from them. The number of miners varies from 50 to 500.

The nationalities of the steamship lines whose steamers touch regularly at Colon are: American, French, German, Spanish, and Italian, one each, and four English. Other American and English lines have an irregular service to the port. The Italian Steamship Company "La Veloce" increased its service by adding two vessels during the summer. These ships ply between the Isthmus of Panama and the city of Genoa, Italy.

Among the improvements accomplished and projected and new companies organized during the year the following are noted:

New iron bridges were constructed over the Manzanares, Frio, and Sevilla rivers. That over the Frio is said to be the finest bridge in the Republic. The national coal mines of San Jorge were repaired after having been abandoned for about a year by their Italian lessees. The new wharf of the Panama Railroad was completed for service in July. The depth of water alongside is said to be 40 feet. Work is reported to have been begun on the Cuenta and Magdalena Railroad in April. The Panama Canal Company of America was incorporated in New Jersey at the beginning of the year with a capital stock of \$30,000,000. The Colombian National Railway Company, Limited, was organized in London in January. The capital stock was fixed at £1,500,000. The intention of the company is to build a railroad from Girardot, on the Magdalena River, to the Sabana Railroad.

At the close of the year efforts were made for the improvement of the Magdalena River. The Government has awarded the contract to a native firm at Barranquilla which is trying to enlist the aid of capitalists from the United States. When the mouth of the river is cleared vessels will be enabled to go direct to Barranquilla instead of stopping at Port Colombia, as now.

Among the other acts of the Government, during the year, the following were noted by the BULLETIN:

A census of the city of Bogotá was taken by the authorities on January 1, the number of inhabitants being found to be slightly in excess of 90,000. A custom-house was established at Caqueta on the frontier

of Ecuador, Brazil, and Venezuela. In January, the Government declared a cattle monopoly, owners of cattle being prohibited from selling meats except to employees of the Government. On April 30 an extension of the concession of the Panama Canal Company for six years from April, 1904, was granted. A decree was issued declaring that the match monopoly should end on April 10. At the same time matches of all kinds were put on the dutiable import schedule. These duties were again changed on September 29. On May 1 a decree was issued exacting the payment of the port dues in gold. On the same day, the import duties were increased 25 per cent *ad valorem* by the Governor of Panama. Early in June a decree was promulgated, placing a duty on exports payable in gold, but the rates proved prohibitive and were materially modified on June 26.

*Costa Rica.*—The events of the past year have added materially to the progress of the Republic of Costa Rica. The relations existing between the country and all other nations is of a most cordial character. Especially is this true touching the United States. Much private capital has gone from the United States to this progressive Republic during the past few years, where it has found a profitable investment.

On April 25 a new banking law went into effect, among the provisions being: That no bank is to be permitted to organize, except it shall have at least ten shareholders and a capital of 500,000 *colones*, half of which (or any larger capital stock) must be paid in. Banks are not permitted to have any real estate other than that necessary for their buildings. Any real estate secured in payment of accounts is to be sold within a year's time. Other regulations are prescribed which are designed to act as safeguards to the bankers as well as to the public.

On April 17 the Government promulgated a gold-standard law and provided that, beginning with July 15, the gold certificates should be presented for redemption in gold coin. The certificates, after verification, were ordered to be destroyed by burning. The new gold unit was named the *colon*, while all silver coins were declared to be of a subsidiary character. The final call for the presentation of gold certificates for redemption was made on August 1.

The National Congress met on May 1. At the opening session President IGLESIAS delivered his annual message. Some of the principal references were: The boundary question with Colombia; the joint boundary survey with Nicaragua; the encouragement of educational affairs, notably the founding of primary schools in all centers of population; the creation of schools of engineering, surveying, and mechanical arts; the favorable economic condition of the country; the adoption of the gold standard, and the consequent decline in the rate of exchange (from 150 to 125 per cent in fifteen days), and the progress of the Pacific Railway. The exports for 1899 were reported as approxi-

mately \$5,000,000, and the imports \$4,200,000, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the country of \$800,000. The amount of gold coin in the Republic was 5,000,000 *colones*, gold, and 1,000,000 *colones*, silver. At no previous time in the history of the country had there been so great an amount of available money. Notwithstanding this, the Government was arranging for the legalization of the circulation of the gold coins of the United States, England, France, and Germany throughout the Republic.

The exact figure of the exports of 1899 were \$4,929,954.58 gold, while the imports were valued at \$4,136,706.57, leaving a balance in favor of Costa Rica of \$793,247.91.

Among the decrees enacted at this session of Congress the following were noted:

On June 5 a decree empowering the Executive to secure plans for clearing of obstructions from the Gulf of Nicaya and the channels of the Tempisque and Las Piedras Rivers, so that steamers might be able to reach the ports of Bolsón and Bebedero. On June 7 the tariff rates on lumber imported for the district of Limón were reduced one-half. A law for the redemption of old gold coins was published on June 14. On the same date a law making the *colon* the unit for Government transactions was made public. On June 19 a law with reference to the import duty on certain kinds of wines was promulgated. On July 21 a decree for the improvement of the port and the enlargement of the town of Bebedero appeared in "La Gaceta." On the same day a decree placing a tax on railway cars and tickets of railway and other transportation companies was issued, the proceeds of this tax to be used for the benefit of the hospitals of the Republic.

Congress assembled in special session at the summons of the President on August 6 to consider a number of pertinent subjects. Chief among them were: A proposed plan for the general or partial revision of the Constitution, a law for the free importation of gold and the prohibition of the importation of silver, the reform of the postal tariff, and the free exportation of bananas.

Among the acts promulgated as a result of these deliberations were:

On August 9, a decree having for its object the protection of the cattle industry; on August 10, an import tax on cacao beans and powdered cacao; a subsidiary coinage law, enacted on August 7; a decree, operative on September 1, for the purchase of gold bullion; a decree, on September 12, providing for the free exportation of bananas, and on the same date, a decree modifying the postal-parcels act; on November 10, a decree permitting the free entry of certain railroad material.

The budget for 1900-1901 was fixed at 6,760,707.90 *colones*.

Port Limón, a town of 3,500 inhabitants, is the principal port of entry for United States goods, and is the main shipping point for the bananas of the country. The number of bunches shipped from this

point during the year 1899 was 2,700,000, and it is believed that this number was exceeded in 1900. The town has more than doubled in population in five years, and now has a good harbor, a sea wall 12 feet high and 2 miles long; has a fine water supply, wide sidewalks, macadamized streets, and electric lights. On October 14 this place was visited by a disastrous fire, which destroyed many frame business houses. The burned district is now being rebuilt with more substantial structures. On November 3 a decree was published prohibiting the use of lumber for the covering and walls of buildings that hereafter may be erected in Limón. In certain blocks (the burned district) temporary one-story buildings were allowed, but they are to be removed within two years. For that space of time iron building material, brick, sewer pipe, lime, fireproof roofing, and heavy timber for exclusive use in Limón are permitted to enter the port free of import and wharfage duties.

The coffee crop of 1899-1900 was about 16,000,000 kilograms, which was a considerable gain over the previous year. The average selling price increased about 20 per cent.

The exports of low or third grade (*terceras*) coffees, according to a law promulgated on June 27, were required to be exported between July 1 and September 15, in order to enjoy special exemptions.

The exportation of other products, such as bananas, rubber, hides, fur skins, mother-of-pearl, and dye and cabinet woods promise to exceed like exports for the previous year. Over 50 per cent of the commerce of the Republic is with the United States.

The exports to the United States for the year ending June 30 were valued at \$2,980,030 gold, against \$3,581,899 the previous twelve months. The imports from the United States were worth \$1,240,950, against \$1,520,161 for the fiscal year 1899.

Among other items which have been noted in the MONTHLY BULLETIN during the year have been the following:

The Costa Rica Railroad, controlled by British capitalists, was reported in January to be making preparations for building 28 miles of new track. The Official Gazette of February 17 published a decree whereby this road was authorized to issue preferred mortgage bonds to the amount of £200,000 for use in its proposed improvements. The National Bureau of Statistics prepared a list of the mines in the Republic, a copy of which was furnished the Bureau of the American Republics; this shows that there are numerous deposits of gold and silver, six of copper, and one of lead. The Supreme Court of the Republic during the year adopted the practice employed in the United States of reporting its decisions. In April, an issue of \$97,000 Pacific Railway gold bonds was authorized by the Government. Bridges were authorized to be constructed over the Tempisque and La Cañas rivers. A law authorizing the establishment of a central scientific agricultural station appeared in La Gaceta of July 17, and the

approved by-laws of the Limón Clay Works, with a capital stock of \$60,000, were published by authority on July 15. In July the tramway in the city of San José was extended. The commissioners from the Republic to the Buffalo Exposition were appointed and a number of square feet of space in the buildings was allotted. The Department of Agriculture has during the year distributed samples of Chilean nitrates to planters, on request. On August 3, 15,000 *colones* were given by the Government to the Province of Guancaste for the repair of churches and schoolhouses damaged by earthquake shocks. The last arbitral award of Gen. E. P. ALEXANDER, fixing the dividing line between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, was published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for August. The award was satisfactory to the Governments concerned. On September 6 a postal money-order convention was consummated with France. The Northern Railway was reorganized in September. This road is capitalized at \$1,600,000 stock and the same amount in 5 per cent bonds. The bonds were underwritten by a syndicate of Boston capitalists. During the same month a contract for the installation of an electric-light plant in San José was let.

*Cuba.*—The affairs of the island of Cuba are just now being administered by the War Department of the United States. The future status of the island depends almost entirely upon the conduct of the people themselves, especially upon the action of the delegates whom they selected to represent them in the Constitutional Convention.

The commercial statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, show that the imports were valued at \$71,681,187, all of which were dutiable except \$4,045,754. The imports of gold coin amounted to \$5,093,096; of silver coin, \$95,016; of silver bullion, \$514. Of the total imports, those at Habana alone amounted in value to \$57,901,652. The exports from Cuba during the year were valued at \$45,228,346, classified as follows: Agricultural products, \$28,551,846; manufactures, \$13,706,346; forest products, \$649,013; minerals, \$794,399; miscellaneous, \$1,526,742. Gold coin was exported to the value of \$3,830,301; silver coin to the value of \$422,345, and silver ore, \$560. The imports from the United States were valued at \$34,347,008; from Mexico, \$3,605,538; from Central America, \$917,036; from South America, \$4,484,892, and from Porto Rico, \$1,611,237. The exports to the United States were valued at \$36,912,629; to Mexico, \$60,626; to Central America, \$7,185; to South America, \$626,484; to Porto Rico, \$81,580, and to the Hawaiian Islands, \$6,426.

On July 21 an order was promulgated fixing the time for the holding of an election for the selection of delegates to a Constitutional Convention. The date selected was on the third Saturday of September. The delegates then chosen were to meet in convention at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, on the first Monday of November, in the city of Havana. The delegates were to frame a constitution and provide

for and agree with the Government of the United States upon the relations to exist between that Government and the Government of Cuba. The total number of delegates provided for and chosen was 31, ranging from 2 in the Province of Puerto Principe to 8 in Havana. At the election (September 15) of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention 186,240 votes were registered. The convention was still in session at the close of the year.

The sugar industry is the chief reliance of Cuba and its best market is the United States. Tobacco is an important product, but relatively of much less consequence than sugar. The exports of cigars and other forms of manufactured tobacco are increasing. Of the fruits raised, the chief exports are bananas, which are increasing in quantity. Pine-apple production and orange culture are increasing.

On January 1 the Governor-General announced his Cabinet. On January 31 the result of the census was announced, showing that there were 1,572,840 people on the island. The Secretary of War of the United States allotted \$25,000 for the expenses of the Cuban exhibit at the Paris Exposition. A native of the island was put in charge of it, and a very creditable showing was made, 140 prizes being awarded to different displays. According to the report of the Secretary of Public Works, issued on the 28th of September, 440 kilometers of public roads were then under construction and 1,347 were projected. The estimated outlay was \$13,000,000. A survey of the southern coast of Cuba was begun in the latter part of the year and is still in progress. As a result of the occupancy of the island by the United States, the harbors of Santiago, Guantanamo, and Carbanito have been accurately surveyed. During the year a large number of immigrants have arrived from Spain and the Canary Islands. They find employment in the interior on the sugar and tobacco plantations. A large amount of school furniture was shipped from the United States during the past year. The contracts called for almost \$500,000 worth. During the summer some 1,200 Cuban teachers spent a few weeks in educational centers in the United States. In January, coal was reported to have been discovered near Nipi Bay. The finding of a sufficient coal supply would be of immense value to the future Government. A Pan-American Medical Congress was to be held in Havana on December 26, 27, 28, and 29, but was postponed until February 5-9, 1901.

*Ecuador.*—Considerable progress along commercial, industrial, and educational lines has been noted in the Republic of Ecuador during 1900. The advance in the price of silver and the increased demand for mineral products have added greatly to the material progress. It is claimed, however, that an agricultural product—cacao—is the industrial base to which the country owes its prosperity. During the year the quantity of this article increased, while, at the same time, the prices received were more remunerative. The bulk of the cacao of the country

continues to go to France, but the amount taken by the United States is gradually increasing. In 1899 the exports were 21,644,541 kilograms, an increase over the previous year of 5,500,000 kilograms, and it is reasonable to suppose that, from the figures given for the first six months of 1900, the exports for the year will show a still greater increase.

The mineral deposits of Ecuador have long attracted attention. Among the mines in operation are gold mines in several Provinces; one or two paying silver mines; copper mines in the Provinces of Loja and Azuay; mercury near Guayaquil; petroleum on the Pacific coast (not developed); anthracite near Riobamba, besides salt, sulphur, and gypsum deposits. Despite ample deposits Ecuador, produces only about 250 kilograms of gold per year for export. In March of 1900 large deposits of copper and silver were reported as discovered by European metallurgists in the Province of Azuay at a distance of 35 miles from the coast and about 5,000 feet above sea level. A valuable sulphur mine was discovered and preempted in May by the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company.

The rubber trade is increasing, and the exports of this commodity are now valued at more than \$650,000 per year, over one-half of which is taken by the United States. The high price of rubber is causing the exploitation of new fields, and in March a company for this purpose was organized in the city of Quito, having a capital of 150,000 *sucre*s.

The Government, under President ALFARO, has paid special attention to the development of the means of communication. Work on the Pailón and Manabi roadways, which are to connect the capital with the coast, is progressing steadily. In May the Government transferred 65 miles of railroad, between Duran and Chimbo, to the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company, together with all buildings, shops, grounds, and rolling stock belonging thereto. The amount paid for the property was \$750,000, gold. On July 9 the announcement was made that a United States builder had been awarded the contract to build sections of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway in Ecuador for the Ecuadorian Association of Scotland at a contract price of \$16,000,000. The road will be 300 miles in length, and will extend through the Andes Mountains. For the first 100 miles the work will be very heavy, being mostly sidehill and rock work, when an altitude of about 12,000 feet will be reached on the plateau of the Andes. The route will continue on this plateau for about two-thirds of the distance. It is proposed to build a first-class road in every detail, having a 42-inch gauge. Great obstacles will have to be overcome in the course of construction, as the grade rises 11,700 feet in 200 miles, and has 50 miles of continuous 4 per cent grade. Over 1,000 laborers were engaged in Jamaica for work on this road.

One of the products of Ecuador is a nut known as "vegetable ivory," which is produced on a species of palm. The gathering of these nuts is performed by Indians and half-breeds, the annual production reaching about 11,500 metric tons. Of this total, two-thirds are taken by Germany and about one-sixth by the United States.

A description of the "jipijapa" or Panama hat industry was published in the BULLETIN during the year, Ecuador being the home of this branch of manufacture, whence it has spread to other countries. The work of the natives of Ecuador, which is done in the homes, is, however, as yet, superior to all other efforts in this direction, and commands the highest prices.

The city of Guayaquil, situated on the Guaymas river, 60 miles from the sea, and having a splendid harbor, is now a most important business emporium and is increasing its trade with the United States. The population in 1895 was about 50,000, and it is now said to be quite 60,000. A contract was let during the early part of the year for the installation of an electric plant in the city, though the tramcars are still drawn by mules. As the tramway earnings in 1899 were 24 per cent of their stock, electric power will hardly be substituted so long as such prosperous conditions prevail.

On January 15 the Commercial and Agricultural Bank and the Bank of Ecuador declared annual dividends of 15 per cent each. These banks control the financial system of the country and are considered among the strongest in South America. Their stocks are difficult to obtain, selling at 160 and 155, respectively. On April 30 the assets of the former bank were \$13,773,940.15, while those of the latter were \$7,151,837.16.

The exports to the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, were valued at \$1,524,378, gold, showing an increase of 50 per cent over the exports of 1899, when they were worth \$1,054,653, and of about 100 per cent over those of 1898, when they were represented by \$765,590. The imports from the United States were worth \$1,216,008 in 1900, against \$882,591 in 1899.

In June a contract was let for a steel bridge over the Guallabamba River at a point near the village of the same name, and a furniture factory and planing mill were inaugurated in Guayaquil during the month of February.

On January 1, a law came into effect which provided that the coasting and river trade should be carried on only in national vessels, and the Executive was empowered to permit foreign ships to share in this trade when necessary, provided they complied with the national laws and requirements. On the same date the tariff rates on imports were increased 10 per cent over those of 1899. By a Presidential decree, the custom-house duties are to be applied to the liquidation of war expenses, with the exception of those already destined to public instruc-



tion and to the Southern Railway. On January 19 the Military Committee of the National House of Representatives of the United States voted to admit a son of President ALFARO to the Military Academy at West Point. A military institution, known as the Academy of War, was founded in Quito on March 10, under the supervision of the Minister of War, and a number of cadets were appointed. The provisions of the new trade-mark law were published in the June issue of the BULLETIN. During the year a number of teachers for the normal schools of the Republic were obtained from the United States, and in February the number of students in the advanced schools of the Republic was said to be 6,478, having increased from 600 in 1898. The Government has declared *The History of Ecuador* and *The Geography of Ecuador*, written by Don ROBERTO ANDRADE, official textbooks for use in the schools.

At the opening of the National Congress on August 23, Señor Don ELOY ALFARO, President of the Republic, delivered a most interesting message. According to this document the receipts during the last economic year amounted to \$7,565,963.99, to which must be added \$59,866.37 on hand in the Treasury on January 1, 1899, making a total of \$7,625,830.36. The disbursements were \$6,662,944.73, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$962,885.63. The customs receipts during the year were \$6,184,623.17, an increase of \$108,105.11 over the preceding year. The tax on salt amounted during the year to \$247,587.57. Other sources which were also productive of a large revenue were the following: Liquors, \$337,552.57; excise duties, \$203,377.52; tobacco, \$39,031.81; powder, \$41,391.96; revenue stamps, \$152,628.23; postage stamps, \$62,244.32.

Referring to the Pan-American Congress at the City of Mexico, the President said:

"I congratulate myself upon being able to announce to you the early assembling of another International American Congress. All that tends to strengthen the bonds of fraternity by means of general reciprocal agreements between friendly and sister nations has always deserved the preferential attention of our Government, and therefore Ecuador will participate in the coming Congress, which may be the means of realizing many of the aspirations of America, such as giving uniformity and force to American common law, establishing a uniform monetary system in the New World, and reducing to a practical form the stupendous project of an intercontinental railway, etc."

It was announced that the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Ecuador, Señor DON LUIS F. CARBO, near the Governments of Colombia and the United States of North America, had removed temporarily from Bogotá to Washington. The improvements and construction of highways, railroads, bridges, and telegraph and telephone lines were enumerated in the message and the general progress

of internal affairs was praised. There are now in operation 2,200 kilometers of telegraph line, while telephone service has been established from Quito to the coast and also to Ibarra.

*Guatemala.*—The Republic of Guatemala is one of the most thickly populated of the five Central American countries, having an area of 164,200 square kilometers (47,810 square miles) and a population, according to the census of 1893, of 1,364,678, and according to present estimates of 1,500,000. Guatemala City, the capital, is the largest city, and has a population of 75,000.

During 1900 the country was fairly prosperous, an augmentation in the price of coffee, the chief product and dependence of the country, having a beneficial effect. Good crops and fair prices prevailed for other agricultural products, to the cultivation of which more attention is now being paid. A study of the rubber of Guatemala was made during last year by a French agriculturist of note and he pronounces it to be of a most excellent quality, with a high commercial value. This product is obtained from a wild tree known as *Castilloa elastica cero*. It is asserted that the development of the industry by the cultivation of the trees could, in a short time, become one of the main dependencies of the Republic as a source of income.

Guatemala is essentially an agricultural country. A great part of the population is composed of Indians who have few needs. Their lands produce abundantly, being of extraordinary fertility—corn, for example, yielding four crops a year. The principal agricultural products are coffee, sugar cane, cacao, bananas, and corn. The coffee from this Republic is quoted in German markets as next in value to Java, Mocha, and Porto Rican coffees. An export duty of \$6 per quintal on cleaned coffee, and a proportionate duty on “parchment” coffee was declared on July 1 for a period of one year. The estimated crop for the year is between 800,000 and 1,000,000 quintals, and the quality is said to be of superior character. Germany comes first in the Guatemalan trade, the United States, England, and France following in the order named. Germany’s place in this commerce is due on the one hand to the fact that a regular steamship line, the Kosmos, connects Hamburg with the Guatemalan ports, and on the other, to the enormous sums which have been invested in the country by German capitalists. As, from an industrial point of view, Guatemala is an entirely new country, it necessarily follows that almost all the manufactured articles come from abroad, principally from Europe and the United States.

The mineral resources of the Republic are varied and of considerable moment. The presence of gold, silver, copper, lead, and mercury, as well as salt, mica, gypsum, and chalk, is noted at various points of the country. Aside from the desultory working of some of the gold bars of the rivers by private parties and the development of a quartz

silver mine in the Department of Santa Rosa, the great natural resources of the mountainous regions may be said to be dormant. A new mining law was enacted on May 7, which was regarded of great importance. Mines in Guatemala belong exclusively to the nation, and form a sort of real property distinct and separate from lands or superficial surface, although the former and the latter may belong to the same owner. They are acquired by means of a procedure begun before the Department of Finance, or the *Jefatura política* (governor) of the district where the mines are located, by denouncement or request of concession, as the case may be. The spirit of the Spanish laws is that which still governs mining properties. Salt works were authorized to be established by decree of the Government in October. The works are to be located on the Pacific coast and the salt obtained by evaporation of sea water. The concessionaire is to have a monopoly, but his prices are to be restricted to \$1.75 per 50 kilograms. The concession is to be in force for twenty-five years, after which time the works revert to the Government. During the year two mica mines were discovered in the Department of Salamá.

On January 1 changes were made by the Government in the tariff rates, the import duties being materially reduced (30 per cent), while the export tax on cattle was removed.

The budget for the year ending June 30 provided for expenses to the amount of \$9,611,200.96. At its session in May the National Assembly elected a first and second Vice-President. The following were among the transactions of the Government during the year:

On May 2 a decree was issued repealing the export duties on fresh fruits. In the same month new fractional currency was authorized, and one-half *peso* notes to the amount of \$1,000,000 were to be issued by the Bank of the Occident. A new immigration law was enacted, a full translation of which appeared in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for July. On June 11 the export tax on cattle was fixed at \$70 per head, and on the same date a series of 1-cent and 6-cent postage stamps was issued. By decree, the President was authorized to have four young men educated abroad, at the expense of the Government, as mining engineers. A new Ministry was installed in office on July 1. A decree regulating the sanitation of ships was issued on July 12. On July 13 an issue of \$2,000,000 in nickel coins of the value of one, one-half, and one-fourth *real*, respectively, was authorized. Of these, \$1,200,000 was to be in *reals* (12½ cents); \$600,000 in one-half *reals*, and \$200 in one-fourth *reals*. On July 16 a decree establishing a Board of Agriculture in each Department of the Republic was promulgated. Bonds were issued to the amount of \$4,800,000 on July 28. A decree establishing military instruction for males in the schools of the Republic went into effect on July 1.

The annexed items with reference to the internal development of the

country were noted during the year: On May 2 the Executive was authorized to contract a loan of \$25,000,000 gold "for the purpose of opening new ways of communication and finish and keep in repair those already begun, and for the interest and amortization of the capital of the Interior Debt Bonds and those of the Northern Railroad." The Belgian Company of Central America was authorized to transact business in Guatemala on July 1 on the payment of \$1,000 annually, in advance. A concession was granted to the Guatemalan and Mexican Mahogany Export Company on July 23, the company being conceded the right to cut 45,000 tons annually, for five years, of cedar and mahogany trees, in districts specifically designated in the articles of agreement, on the payment of an annual specified sum. A telegraph line between Gualan and Puerto Barrios and another from Progreso to La Reforma were reported as under construction during the first part of the year. A tramway was constructed in the early months of the year from Jocolenango Plazuela to the Hippodrome, in Guatemala City. A new highway has been constructed from Itzacoba to the interior. A concession was granted for the construction of a crémaillère (cogwheel) road over the Chuepache Mountains around the great volcano of Santa Maria. The road will ascend 7,000 feet. Plans for the survey of the Altos Railway have been approved by the Government.

*Haiti.*—The Republic of Haiti has maintained the most cordial relations with the foreign powers during the year. The internal conditions were satisfactory, both as regards governmental and commercial functions. As a general thing the crops were good and prices were fairly well sustained. The financial situation improved during the latter part of 1899 and made constant upward progress throughout 1900. The situation with regard to coffee, which looked so discouraging during the previous year, improved greatly, and the finer grades were disposed of at prices approaching those received four years previously, when the planters were very prosperous. The product went mainly to France. The trade with the United States could be increased if there were more steamers plying between its own and Haitian ports. However, owing to the fact that French is the language prevailing among the people, the goods from France, bearing French names and labels, find a more ready sale. Besides this, the merchandise from France is packed in styles more pleasing to the Haitians, and longer time is given for settlement. It is claimed that except in the case of large orders the manufacturers in the United States will not put French labels on their goods nor issue catalogues and prospectuses in that language. The Germans are good imitators of the French in packing and in the manner of doing business. Without the adoption of French usages in Haiti it is exceedingly hard to do business in that Republic. According to a law enacted in 1900, native and foreign

persons in business in Haiti will hereafter be required to pay a license fee of \$500 per year for engaging in banking and \$200 per year for importing in small shipments. The banking license was formerly \$200. By "small shipments" is meant the receipt of goods in less than full cargoes on any one steamer.

During the fiscal year which ended June 30 the exports to the United States (at a gold valuation) were worth \$1,184,797, against a valuation of \$826,530 in the previous year. The imports from the United States were valued at \$2,996,689 in 1900 and \$2,455,966 in 1899. Early in the year the Government consolidated the debt of the Republic, giving the creditors in return for obligations a gold bond, augmented 10 per cent in value and bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent gold per month, payable in fourteen years. This released to the Government certain duties on coffee, logwood, and cocoa which were formally mortgaged, and at the same time provided for the expense of the budget.

Other acts of the Government to which attention has been called during the year were the following:

On March 5 it was announced that manifests must be drawn up and signed by the customs authorities and viséed by the Haitian consular officer at the port of shipment of goods destined for Haiti. Notice was also given of other essential provisions of the customs law. Under date of June 12, the United States Minister to Haiti sent a communication from Port au Prince to the Department of State at Washington, in which he stated that the Government of Haiti had adopted the gold standard, and that the unit of value was to be the gold dollar of the United States. On June 21, in consequence of the expiration of the treaty with Santo Domingo, a circular was issued explaining that the products of the sister Republic would no longer be exempt from customs duties. On June 29 the Government issued a notice that there would be double duty collected from articles enumerated in manifests under headings other than those to which they properly belonged. On July 30 Congress enacted a law sanctioning a contract with the Railway Society of the North at Cape Haitien whereby the Government exempted from export duty certain tropical fruits, and also exempted from all charges vessels arriving in ballast at that port for the purpose of obtaining cargoes of fruit. A new commercial treaty with France was promulgated on August 4, when it received the sanction of the Haitian Congress, but was not at that time ratified by France. In this treaty France grants to Haitian coffee and cocoa the minimum tariff, and Haiti released French goods from the payment of the 50 per cent and 33½ per cent additional dues imposed on importations from other countries. It is therefore believed that both nations may be equally benefited. On August 23 Congress enacted a law, to take effect October 1, placing an export duty on skins, gum guaiacum, and live stock, which had previously been exempt.

Regarding contracts entered into by the Government during the year, the following were the most important:

At the beginning of the year the concessionaire of the waterworks at Port au Prince was endeavoring to enlist the interests of United States capitalists. Another concession for which American capital was desired was that for an electric light plant for the same city. During the summer months the Government granted concessions to several parties to build railroads, including one on the south side of the salt lakes 50 miles in length. When completed this road will connect the capitals of Haiti and Santo Domingo, and will open up a rich agricultural and mining section. Another projected line is to the north, through St. Mark, Gonaives, and Port de Paix, with a terminus at Cape Haitien. A railroad is now in course of construction from Cape Haitien to Gran Firière.

In the southern part of Haiti, or in that part crossed by the Hotte Mountains, copper and magnetic ore are to be found. To the north of Jacmel gold has been discovered in paying quantities. Within the last year the Government has granted concessions for developing the mineral resources, several of which are held by citizens of the United States. The principal one, the opening of the gold belt, was granted to Mr. ANTON JAEGERHUBER, a citizen of the United States and head of one of the leading commercial houses in Port au Prince. This gentleman also holds a concession to construct two lines of railway, one to the north from the capital and the other east toward the Dominican border. An agricultural and industrial company obtained from the Government the lease of the island of Gonaives, at a rental of 10 per cent, with a capital of \$600,000. This island is covered with a magnificent growth of mahogany and other cabinet woods. In the latter half of the year the United States Minister informed the Department of State at Washington that the Haitian Government had concluded to furnish lights to its cities in the future and not to grant such concessions to corporations. Furthermore, that the Government would cancel light concessions then extant and pay the holders for their plants and such amounts for other purposes as have been expended by them. It was the purpose of the Government to introduce a system of electric lights in the capital in the early autumn of 1900.

*Honduras.*—The people of Honduras have been prosperous during the past year under the administration of President SIERRA. Nothing has happened to mar the internal quietude, while the relations with all foreign Governments have been cordial. The affairs of State have been conducted in an intelligent and economical manner by the President and his advisers, who are recognized as representatives of the best elements of the Republic.

The regular session of Congress convened on January 1 and listened

to the reading of the President's message. This document was remarkable for its optimism. This was not without reason, however, for the previous year had been a prosperous one and the future was roseate with indication of continued peace and increased prosperity. It may truthfully be said of Honduras that agriculture and trade have greatly developed, activity is manifest in all branches of national industry, and the very low rate of exchange affords ample proof of the favorable situation of the country. According to the latest obtainable figures the imports for 1899 amounted to about \$2,000,000, while the exports exceeded \$5,000,000. These sums, unimportant in themselves, when the great natural wealth and the limited population of the country are considered, are flattering from an economical point of view, and explain why the decline in the price of coffee did not sensibly affect Honduras.

Agriculture is constantly developing. The cultivation of bananas, the most productive of the agricultural products, comes first in importance, because of the increasing exportation to the United States. Tobacco comes next, with a product of excellent quality, which brings remunerative prices in foreign markets. Cattle raising is also increasing, finding assured markets in the Antilles. The products of the mining industry occupy the first place among the exports. A number of new mining enterprises were undertaken in the course of the year.

The financial situation is excellent, with an internal debt of a little more than \$309,000 and a surplus of \$827 for the year 1899. The mining industry is the one which of all others probably offers the greatest chance of success to foreign capital, the soil being not only rich in gold and silver, but also in copper, lead, zinc, and iron. The only obstacle in the way of its development is the lack of good means of communication, but this is gradually being remedied, the building and improvement of roads now being the main object of the Government. A recent decree has declared the iron mine of Agualtaca, which appears to be the richest of the country, to be Government property. The iron, in the greater part magnetic, contains 69 per cent of pure metal and is superior for the making of steel. It exists in such abundance that the deposits at the surface of the soil would suffice to supply exploitation during fifty years. Gold and silver constitute the principal articles of export. The value of the exports of precious metals in 1899 was \$1,757,142. On July 5 a special correspondent of the *BULLETIN* forwarded a communication with reference to the discovery of a rich gold mine in the Department of Olancho and of a copper mine near Comayagua. Rich gold deposits were discovered near Juticalpa in October.

The products of the soil include bananas, citrus fruits, coffee, sugar cane, indigo, tobacco, rice, grapes, maize, and beans. Good wheat, it has been ascertained, can also be produced. Stock raising is confined

chiefly to cattle, horses, and mules. Cattle were exported to Cuba during the past year.

The manufacturing interests are principally those of cigars, reed and palm hats, matting, beer, and turpentine. In addition, there are a few flour mills, candle factories, soap factories, a saddlery, and a tannery. The trade is more active with the United States than with any other country. In the fiscal year ending June 30 the imports from the United States were valued at \$1,184,193, against \$832,016 in 1899. The exports in 1900 were worth \$988,606, against \$911,849 in 1899.

A special session of Congress was opened at Tegucigalpa on May 17. President SIERRA, in his message, stated that they had been called together to consider a contract entered into between the Government and the Honduras Syndicate for the construction of the interoceanic railway, and the approval of that document was asked. The contract was subsequently ratified. A contract was entered into with ex-President Soto for the construction of a railroad from the port of Trujillo to Olanchito and for the navigation of the Aguan River and its tributaries in May. Other contracts were entered into for the navigation of the Patuca, Ulua, Humaya, Chameleon, and Sulaca rivers. A concession was granted for a railroad from Ulua to Guayape, and provisional contracts were signed for railroads from Omoa to Trujillo and from Omoa to Rio Molagua. The navigation contracts carry with them the privilege of dredging for gold. Early in the year it was reported that a concession had been granted to a citizen of the United States for the canalization of the Patuca River. Contracts for the construction of two public highways were entered into on September 8. The fact was mentioned in October that the Government had granted the petitions of a number of citizens who asked that they might be allowed to act as representatives of the United States syndicates. Similar petitions were granted in November. According to a school journal published in Tegucigalpa there are 627 public and 69 private schools of a primary character in the Republic. The average number of scholars in attendance is 29,690.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN was pleased to announce in its issue for July that Señor Don E. CONSTANTINO FIALLOS, of Tegucigalpa, a member of the President's Cabinet, had consented to become one of the Honorary Correspondents of the Bureau of the American Republics.

*Mexico.*—It would be almost impossible to include in the entire space devoted to this review of Latin America a summary of all the articles relating to Mexican affairs which appeared in the MONTHLY BULLETIN during 1900. There are several well-understood causes for this abundance of news from that Republic, such as its close proximity to, its cordial relations with, and the systems of railway, telegraph, and telephone lines which unite it with the United States. But, aside



from the above reasons, perhaps a greater cause is the fact that Mexico's advancement during recent years—and 1900 was no exception to the rule—is one of the wonders of this progressive commercial age. It is claimed that Mexico in the past nine years has doubled its revenues, doubled its exports, doubled the number of its factories, and multiplied by three its banking capital, and the continuance of this great prosperity is now quite as pronounced as ever during the decade.

Mexico is rapidly disclosing that in its rich soil, in its mines and minerals, its coffee, sugar, rubber, and tobacco plantations, its water power, and its opportunities for manufacturing enterprises, there is room for remunerative employment of foreign capital. The capitalists of the United States, England, and Germany are taking advantage of this field, and are investing largely, to the mutual advantage of the Republic and themselves. Communication with other countries is not confined to the railroad and the telegraph, for there have been numerous steamship lines established. As a consequence, both its export and import trade have been increasing at a marvelous rate. The circumstances noted above, with the cordial relations that have been developed between the Governments and the peoples of Mexico and the United States, have naturally resulted in Mexico's finding its best markets in the United States and, in return, purchasing the greater part of its needed supplies therein.

The exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, were valued at \$149,992,925, silver, which was a gain of \$10,435,720 over the previous fiscal year. The mineral exports were worth \$85,257,851 in 1900, which was a loss of \$1,252,896 as compared with the previous year. The exports of vegetable products, however, were valued at \$50,885,734, showing the unprecedented gain in twelve months of \$10,514,073. The animal products were valued at \$10,607,763, showing a gain of \$1,402,635. Manufactured products were worth \$2,819,814, gaining to the amount of \$204,046, while all but \$27,729 worth of the miscellaneous products, amounting in the aggregate to \$674,659, was clear gain over the previous fiscal year.

Of the total exports, a market was found in the United States for \$116,098,456, a gain of \$12,544,970 over the previous year. Europe took of the balance to the amount of \$27,624,283, against \$28,717,888 in 1899, leaving Asiatic countries a comparatively insignificant sum.

The imports, at a gold valuation, were worth \$61,304,914, being a gain of \$10,435,720 over the previous fiscal year. Of the total for 1900, the value of purchases from the United States was \$31,020,136 against \$24,164,687 the previous twelve months, the increase being \$6,855,449. From all other American countries the imports were valued at \$330,678, against \$264,641 in 1899. From Europe the imports were valued at \$29,747,312, against \$26,267,378 in 1899; from

Asia, \$181,121, an increase of \$28,900, and from Africa, \$25,667, an increase of \$5,400.

One of the singular movements of the year was that of the exports of Mexican silver dollars for the use of other nations, in China and the Philippines. This not only drained the Republic of its medium of exchange, but caused an advance in the price of silver. The director of the Mexican mint says the demand for Mexican silver dollars is increasing, but the production of silver is not commensurate with the demand. The smelters are shipping a large portion of their output to the United States, paying the 5 per cent export tax. The silver that is exported is mostly argentiferous lead silver, of which the stock in the banks and stores of the Republic is 100,000,000 *pesos*. The production in 1899 was about 80,000,000 *pesos*. The present heavy use of silver is due only in part to the demand in the Far East for Mexican dollars, of which 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 were shipped to China in the last year to be converted into Chinese dollars. The Mexican *peso* contains  $24\frac{4}{9}$  grams of fine silver, being thus unusually rich in the white metal, and hence a favorite with the Chinese, Philippine, and Strait settlers. The demand is due also to the increased industrial enterprises in Mexico, requiring silver coin for wages and expenses.

Silver coinage reached its maximum in 1892 with 30,000,000 *pesos*. This decreased in 1897 to 22,000,000, and in 1899 to 19,000,000. The mints during 1900 coined 1,500,000 *pesos* monthly. On the other hand, silver exports are increasing. The maximum in exports of silver in 1892 reached 46,000,000 *pesos*, coincident with the date of the first sterling loan contracted by Mexico. Since that time the exports have increased, being 57,000,000 *pesos* in 1897. In 1899 the silver exports were as follows: Ores, 13,000,000; bullion, 34,000,000; coin, 15,000,000. For the year ending June 30 the mints of the Republic coined 43,754 gold pieces, having a total value of \$599,442, and 22,657,898 silver coins, worth \$21,066,443.

Early in February the people expressed at the polls their choice of a candidate for the Presidency to serve from 1900 to 1904. On March 6 a committee counted the votes and found that 1,456,482 citizens had cast their ballots for Gen. PORFIRIO DÍAZ, while only a few expressed themselves in favor of any other person. The State electoral colleges met on July 9 and cast their votes, which were unanimous for General DÍAZ. On December 1 General DÍAZ was inaugurated President of the Mexican Republic for the sixth term. The ceremonies incident to the occasion were very simple; but it was made festive by the people, who organized an industrial parade, making a wonderful exhibit of the natural and manufactured products of the country. The President was publicly congratulated by the Diplomatic Corps, of which the United States Ambassador is the head. On February 22 the University of Pennsylvania conferred the honorary degree of doctor of

laws upon President DÍAZ. The President was represented at the public ceremonies at the University by Señor Don MANUEL ASPIRÓZ, Ambassador from Mexico to the United States. On April 4, in the City of Mexico, the President was presented with a diploma and hood indicative of his title. The presentation speech was made by a distinguished attorney from the United States and accepted by the President in a fitting speech.

On January 9 General FELIPE BERRIOZABAL, Minister of War and Navy, and one of the ablest commanders of the army, died at his home in the capital. General BERNARDO REYES was appointed to the vacancy thus created.

At the opening of the session of Congress on April 1, President DÍAZ delivered his annual message. In this he made reference to the completion of the drainage canal; commented with gratification on the expanding revenues; gave a résumé of the operations of the mines; referred to the issuing of 1,303 mining titles, covering 13,973 pertencencias of 1 hectare; stated that up to the close of the previous calendar year concessions had been made for 9,594 mining properties, which were then paying taxes; reported that 241,000 hectares of national land had been granted to private individuals and concessionaires for colonies; that 66,668 new students had entered the primary and professional schools during the previous year; that the International Conference had been invited to hold its sessions in the city of Mexico, and that, with the addition during the year of 345 miles of trackage, the railway system of the Republic had an aggregate length of 13,714 kilometers.

On September 16 Congress again met, and the President's message on that occasion contained a complete review of public transactions since the adjournment of the previous session. From this it is learned that the States having the greatest number of mining properties were in the order named: Durango, Sonora, and Chihuahua; that there had been issued in twelve months 2,184 title deeds, an increase of 489 over the previous year for such properties; that the increase in the production of copper was about 100 per cent, the value of the product being \$10,000,000; that prospecting for coal and working deposits known to exist were being prosecuted vigorously; that 6 new post-offices and 49 agencies and 1,080 kilometers of new postal routes had been established; that the number of postal packages exceeded those of the previous year by 37,000; that the number of pieces of postal matter had been 74,000,000, an increase of 7,000,000; that postal drafts between Mexico and the United States were exchanged to the value of \$177,000, Mexican currency, the drafts to the United States being \$138,000, and from the United States \$39,000, and that local postal money orders issued were worth \$9,700,000, an increase of \$4,300,000; publishers' drafts were collected to the amount of \$224,000, an increase of \$14,000,

and the total earnings of the Post-Office Department were \$970,000, an increase of \$70,000; arrangements were being negotiated for postal money orders exchange with Great Britain, Germany, France, and Italy; since April the length of the railroads had increased 859 kilometers, making a total length of 14,573 kilometers; agricultural exportations were increasing in a marked degree; the collection of revenue had been more than \$63,500,000, exceeding the previous year by about \$3,500,000, and that the expenditures, not then all accounted for, had not exceeded the revenues.

The receipts of the Government for the fiscal year 1900 amounted to \$64,261,076.39, while the disbursements were \$57,944,687.85, or an excess of receipts of \$6,316,388.54.

A number of items have appeared during the year showing the changes, reclassification, and readjustments made in the customs tariff of the country. On February 19 a law was promulgated establishing a General Customs Bureau under the Department of the Treasury. This bureau has full charge of all matters relating to custom-houses and tariff rates. A decree was published in March which regulated the disbursement of the money received from fines collected from importers for infringements of the customs laws.

Among the transactions of the Government with foreign governments annexed items were noted: In July the full text of a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the Mexican and Chinese Governments was published. This document was concluded and signed in the city of Washington on December 14, 1899. It was approved in executive session by the Mexican Senate on May 21, 1900, and ratified by President Díaz on the following day. The Emperor of China had previously (March 26) ratified it, and the ratifications were exchanged at Washington on June 19 and promulgated June 30. It is very complete and comprehensive, and in addition to being in the language of the contracting parties, it was also put into English. This is probably the first instance on record of such a thing being done. In case of a dispute the English text will be used as a last resort. On September 11 ratifications of a treaty were exchanged with France having for its object the protection of patents and trade-marks, particularly the latter. The ratifications of the Franco-Mexican treaty for the enforcement of copyright laws were exchanged in the City of Mexico on September 14. In November the Secretary of State of the United States and the Mexican Ambassador in Washington signed a treaty extending the time allowed for the survey and definition of the water boundary between Mexico and the United States. This has reference to the Rio Grande boundary with Texas.

The Government made a most extensive and highly creditable exhibition of the great resources of the Republic at the Paris Exposition. Having been duly installed in the special building constructed in the exposition grounds, the exhibit was examined and passed upon

by the three separate juries, with the result that 1,078 prizes were awarded, including 29 grand prizes, 112 gold medals, 244 silver medals, 341 bronze medals, and 352 honorable mentions.

The list of banking institutions which have been started or have materially increased their capital stock during the year is a most creditable one. These establishments are all subject to the banking laws of the Republic, and are not permitted to act without the sanction of the Government, which passes on each application separately. On January 1 the Bank of London and Mexico, in the City of Mexico, increased its capital stock from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. Three-fourths of the capital and of the shareholders of this institution are Mexican citizens, the remainder being British. The National Bank of Mexico—three-fifths of its capital being Mexican and the remainder British—has a capital of \$20,000,000. These two banks are allowed to establish branch houses throughout the Republic and to issue bank notes, in the case of the former two times and in the latter three times the amount represented by the coin in their vaults. The clerks of the Treasury Department some few years since established a savings bank in which each might make deposits and obtain a moderate interest therefrom. The bank is open to all employees under the Treasury Department, including those in the custom-houses. The balance sheet January 1, 1900, showed a movement of \$841,504 and a balance of cash on hand of \$133,193. Loans are made to clerks at a moderate interest.

On January 8 a new United States banking concern, with a capital stock of \$100,000, was opened in the City of Mexico. In the same month the Bank of Yucatan was authorized to increase its capital by 1,000,000 *pesos*, making a total of 3,000,000, and a charter for a bank in Campeche, with a capital stock of \$200,000, was issued. A concession for the establishment of an agricultural and mortgage bank, with the privilege of opening branches in other States, was granted on March 19. It was capitalized at \$2,000,000, with the privilege of increasing the amount to \$5,000,000. In July the Mining Bank and the Commercial Bank of Chihuahua were permitted to consolidate, taking the name of the former. The institution is capitalized at \$4,000,000 and is allowed to issue bank notes to the amount of \$12,000,000. The Bank of Tabasco, with \$1,000,000 capital, was authorized to be established on August 29 at San Juan Bautista. A concession for the founding of a bank in the city of Morelia, with a capital stock of \$300,000, was granted on October 6. This institution has the privilege of establishing branches in different parts of the State of Michoacán. A law was enacted early in the year permitting the establishment of bonded warehouses by individuals and corporations, subject to banking regulations. A bank was established at Guanajuato with a capital stock of \$500,000.

More attention is being paid to the cultivation and irrigation of lands. There are many arid districts that are being reclaimed. The presence of many swift and unnavigable rivers render irrigation more easy than would be possible in many countries. The following contracts have been signed within the year, some of them being with foreigners and others with citizens of the Republic:

For Lake Chapala and the Santiago River, in the State of Jalisco; the Fuerte River Valley, in the State of Sinaloa; the Cuantla River, in the State of Morelos; the rivers Duero and Lerma, in the State of Michoacán; the Cantarranas River, in the State of Puebla, and the Blanco River, in the State of Vera Cruz.

A tunnel 2 kilometers and a canal 30 kilometers in length, carrying water to the arid region in the vicinity of San Diego, Coahuila, were completed at the beginning of the year. It is expected that thousands of acres will be reclaimed. The conditions of the rivers in the State of Tabasco are being improved. Those which are to be opened for traffic are the Gonzales, the Grijalva, the Sierra, and the Puscatan. A contract was let for the construction of a canal connecting the Grijalva and the Gonzales rivers. This work is to be completed by March 15, 1902.

The colonization and immigration laws of the country have reference only to colonies as such and not to individuals. Grants of applications for concessions of land for colonial purposes have included a colony of 500 Mormons from the United States, in April; the establishment of a colony of 200 families from Europe, in the State of Chiapas, at the first of the year; a contract involving 100,000 hectares of public land in the State of Chihuahua, published July 5, its object being to provide homes for 1,000 families from the States of Coahuila and Durango. It was reported in March that between 35,000 and 40,000 Indians from the United States would eventually locate in Mexico and that a large allotment of land had been set apart for them by the Mexican Government. Nearly 400 Russian colonists settled on private lands in the State of Chiapas during the first half of the year. The Government has also granted them a considerable area of the public lands. A concession for a settlement in Mexico of colonists of Mexican origin, then residing in the States of California and Colorado and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, in the United States, was published in July. At least 300 are to be located within five years.

Important Government, State, and municipal improvements were made during the year. On March 17 the inauguration of the drainage canal was celebrated in the City of Mexico. This is a stupendous piece of work, 50 kilometers in length, with an expensive tunnel through the mountains, and was designed to drain the valley of Mexico and carry away the sewage of the capital. Work was commenced on the

drainage of the city of Vera Cruz in April. Owing to the low-lying situation of the city, the sewage will have to be discharged into the Gulf by a system of pumps and pipes. A steel wharf for Tampico was contracted for on April 29, the total cost of which will be \$1,000,000. The harbors of Manzanillo and Mazatlán, on the Pacific coast, are being improved. The ports of Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz are being improved under contract. The Federal Government appropriated 500,000 *pesos* for the improvement of the capital city during the fiscal year 1900-1901. The old National Theater was purchased by the Government and remodeled and improved at a cost of \$200,000. It was subsequently turned over to the City of Mexico. Work progressed actively during the year upon the Legislative Palace. This new home of the Mexican Congress will have a frontage of 550 and a depth of 400 feet. Its general height will be 100 feet, with a cupola rising 70 feet higher. The cost of this structure will exceed \$1,000,000. The construction of a new edifice for the National Geological Institute, to cost \$100,000, was commenced during the summer. A peace monument was erected in the city of Puebla by the French colony. In March the Governor of the State of Mexico approved the plans for establishing several meteorological stations. The city of Irapuato was lighted by electricity for the first time on February 26. The city of Morelia was also provided with electric lighting. In September the electric-light plant for Querétaro was completed and put into operation. An electric-light plant was being installed in the town of Zacoalco, Jalisco, at the close of the year. The first steel-frame structure erected in the City of Mexico was dedicated on July 3. An exposition of the mining and manufacturing industries of the States of Coahuila, Chihuahua, Michoacán, Jalisco, Nuevo León, Querétaro, and San Luis Potosí was opened at León on January 20. It was well attended, continuing for a month, and proved to be productive of much good. A scientific congress was held in the City of Mexico at the close of the year.

The following steamship contracts were made or extended during the year: With the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, extension one year; Knotts Prince Line, extension; Mexican Steamship Company, to ply between San Francisco and Mexican ports, organized in the former city in April; steamship service between Guaymas and San Francisco; Spanish Navigation Company, service inaugurated between Italian and Mexican ports on August 7; line between Progreso and New York, contract with Merida firm in October, and the Mexican-American Steamship Company, organized to begin business on November 1. Three steamers to be used on the rivers of the State of Vera Cruz were ordered from Chicago builders. During the year the Government granted a large number of patents to citizens of the United States, and quite a number of patents were issued by the United States Government to Mexican citizens.

On January 1 the President signed the decree for taking the new census. The population of the Republic on October 28, 1900, was 13,570,544, showing a gain of 938,117 over the census of 1895. The population of the City of Mexico increased from 325,707 in 1895 to 356,738 in 1900.

*Nicaragua.*—Events of momentous importance to the welfare and progress of Nicaragua have transpired during the year just ended. These have been briefly recorded from time to time in the MONTHLY BULLETIN and, taken in their entirety, show a steady and gradual advancement that bodes well for the future development and prosperity of the Republic. Topographically, Nicaragua is especially favorably situated for the building up of a commerce wonderful in its extent, variety, and richness; its shores are washed on the east by the Caribbean Sea and on the west by the Pacific, while the inland lakes and rivers seem destined at no distant day to carry on their bosoms those mighty volumes of foreign and domestic trade that will be made possible by the construction of an interoceanic canal.

The monthly reports of the consular agent of the Republic at San Francisco show a considerable movement of trade from that port to Nicaragua, and indications point to a steadily growing commerce from the west coast of the United States with the principal commercial centers of the country.

Gold and silver are found in abundance in the mountains and placers of this beautiful Republic, and yet these hidden treasures of untold wealth which nature has so lavishly heaped upon this favored land have scarcely begun to be developed. Many ancient mines which were once famous remain unworked, and only await proper and systematic development to again enter into a period of unprecedented production. In the Departments of Nueva Segovia and Chontales gold mining is carried on to a considerable extent and is exceedingly profitable. The country around La Libertad, in the Department of Chontales, contains many mines that produce ore that yields from one-half to 3 ounces of gold per ton, while the mines of Segovia are even richer in the yellow metal. Copper, tin, antimony, and lead also exist in paying quantities at various points in the Republic, and the territory between the lakes and the Pacific Ocean contains vast deposits of iron ore assaying as high as 48 per cent of pure iron. The Nicaraguan mining code is very liberal in its provisions. All mining machinery is admitted free of duty and no local tax is imposed on the mines. Foreigners can obtain concessions to exploit mines under the same conditions as the natives.

On February 28 a decree was promulgated by the President, providing for the sending abroad, every two years, of six young men to be educated in the sciences, industries, and arts. These youths will



return to the Republic on the completion of their course, and their services will be utilized for the promotion of education in the branches mentioned.

On March 27 Señor Don LUIS F. COREA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua, and Postmaster-General CHARLES EMORY SMITH, of the United States, signed the parcels-post convention negotiated between the two countries.

Substantial improvements have been initiated in the construction of a wharf and modern Government buildings at Bluefields. A lighthouse in the immediate vicinity of Bluefields is also contemplated, and the first steps have already been taken toward its erection.

The United States Consul at Managua reported that there was a demand for a limited number of competent engineers, physicians, surgeons, and dentists.

A commercial museum has been established by the Government at Managua. This institution affords to the manufacturers of the United States an opportunity of exhibiting samples of their products to the Nicaraguan people.

The United States Consul at San Juan del Norte gives the following figures concerning the exports and imports of that district during the year ending June 30, 1899: The exports from Bluefields, principally to the United States, amounted to \$1,030,819, and consisted of rubber, bananas, gold, cocoanuts, etc. The exports from San Juan del Norte reached \$559,192, made up of coffee, rubber, silver, gold, hides and skins, cocoa, tortoise shells, etc. The total exports from these two ports during the year amounted to \$1,590,011, of which \$1,411,154 went to the United States. The imports of the district amounted to \$1,106,557.

The Commission for the settlement of the boundary between Honduras and Nicaragua rendered its decision, fixing in a definite manner the dividing line between the two nations, thereby eliminating a vexatious question.

The Government continues to encourage the settlement of the public lands through the medium of colonization companies. An excellent coffee crop was harvested during the year, the export duties on which were estimated at \$300,000.

On July 24 the boundary between Nicaragua and Costa Rica was definitely agreed upon, the Arbitrator, General E. P. ALEXANDER, having on that date signed the maps and profiles fixing the permanent boundary, the decision being satisfactory to both countries.

The message of President ZELAYA to the National Assembly at the opening of its regular session for the year 1900, a lengthy extract of which was published in the October number of the MONTHLY BULLETIN, is a document of great interest and importance. Referring to the Interoceanic Canal, the Executive says: "The great interest of

the Nicaraguan people and Government in this important work, which will make this privileged portion of the continent a veritable emporium of wealth, is too well known to necessitate at the present time a lengthy discussion of this subject. It is enough to say that we shall never place any obstacles in its way, but, on the contrary, we shall employ all our influence and all our activity toward the realization of such a grand ideal."

The educational affairs of the nation are in a highly satisfactory condition, and great interest is being taken in the public schools, especially as concerns primary instructions.

The President reports the financial condition of the country to be satisfactory, all the obligations of the nation having been promptly met, and the construction of public improvements having been aided and promoted wherever possible. In August the Government made a new issue of Treasury notes of the denominations of 50 cents, \$1, \$5, \$10, \$25, and \$50. These new notes will be exchanged for outstanding ones which are worn and in bad condition.

The custom-house regulations providing for the importation and exportation of goods were published in the October number of the MONTHLY BULLETIN. Important modifications in the tariff law, which went into effect on May 1, were published in October.

The Government accepted the invitation of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and is now actively engaged in collecting and preparing its exhibit.

An important colonization concession was granted on October 20, 1900, to Dr. CARLOS BOVALLINS. The concessionaire is obligated to bring European colonists into the country and settle them upon agricultural lands.

The Government has temporarily abandoned the construction of the proposed railroad from San Ubaldo, on Lake Nicaragua, to Rama, near Bluefields, and proposes to build a line from Managua to La Paz to connect the two divisions of the present Government railway. A concession has been granted to a citizen of the United States for the construction of a railroad from the Wawa River to Matagalpa.

An important decree was promulgated on September 22, regarding the exportation, slaughter, and public sale of cattle. Other decrees referring to patents and customs regulations have also been published.

A number of industrial enterprises promoted by citizens of the United States have been established in the Republic. Some of these are rubber and agricultural companies, which have flattering prospects for successful and prosperous careers.

A valuable steamship concession was granted to Mr. JOSEPH FRYE, of Bluefields, under the terms of which the concessionaire is obligated to inaugurate a weekly steamship service by way of San Juan del Norte (Greytown) to Port Limon, Costa Rica, thus opening a weekly mail route to the United States via New Orleans.

Extracts of the patent law and of the regulations relating to consular invoices were published in the December number of the MONTHLY BULLETIN, as was also the mention of a railroad concession granted to Mr. JULIO WIEST for the building of a railway from Managua to Leon and Corinto.

The exports to the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, were valued at \$1,520,266, gold, increasing from \$1,514,630 the previous twelve months. The imports from the United States for 1900 were worth \$1,815,129, gold, against \$1,186,511 for 1899.

*Paraguay.*—The rich and fertile Republic of Paraguay, traversed by mighty rivers and abounding in a vast number of picturesque valleys and beautiful grass-covered plains, is most favorably situated for the transaction of an immense volume of fluvial trade, the location of the country being exceedingly well adapted to the promotion and development of agriculture and stock raising, the two principal industries of the country. The chief agricultural products consist of the famous yerba maté (Paraguayan tea), tobacco, sugar, and cotton. Vast herds of cattle, sheep, and horses roam over the plains, while the forests contain an abundance of valuable timber whose quantity and worth can be but vaguely estimated.

One of the newer industries of the country, and which at the present time is attracting considerable attention, is cocoa. As early as 1897, 2,000 sacks of this product were sold in London at prices greatly in excess of the African article, due to the superior quality of the Paraguayan variety. Recently a considerable demand for this product has sprung up in Italy, where it brings the highest market prices and is eagerly sought after. The possibilities of this industry seem to be unlimited, and there are evidences on every hand of its rapid development.

During the past year there has been a considerable demand in Asunción for fine shawls and other wearing apparel. At the present time most of these articles come from Europe, but imports of this nature from the United States have been well received, and indications point to a growing trade in this direction.

An important arbitration treaty was negotiated between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic, the high contracting parties binding themselves to submit to arbitration all disputes of whatever character which may arise between the two countries, so long as they do not affect the mandates of the Constitution of either country.

A change in the postal rates occurred in the latter part of 1899. Under the new regulations letters destined to the United States and Europe pay at the rate of 40 cents Paraguayan money (9.6 cents United States currency) per one-half ounce. An emission of \$5,000,000 in paper currency was authorized by Congress during the year, and at the same time bids were requested for the printing of \$15,000,000 in bank notes.

Early in the year sporadic cases of the bubonic plague made their appearance in the Republic. Vigorous measures were adopted for their eradication, and with such success that on March 14, 1900, the President declared, in an official decree, that the entire national territory was free from this terrible scourge.

The exports from Asunción during the year 1899, the latest statistics available, amounted to \$2,021,023.12 gold, the value of the principal articles being as follows: Paraguayan tea (Yerba maté), \$618,292.16; wood, oranges, and hair, \$595,550.59; tobacco, \$112,488.15; live stock, \$5,300; horns, \$4,865.75; miscellaneous transshipments, \$243,218.47. The imports amounted to \$2,147,837.66 gold. The bulk of the foreign trade is in the hands of the Germans. Customs duties are charged on gross weights.

Asunción, the capital of the Republic, has the following industries: Two sugar factories, three rum distilleries, one brewery, one soap factory, one cigar factory, two cotton and woolen mills, one glass factory, and two tanneries. A Philadelphia syndicate contemplates establishing large textile factories in the Republic. The "Paraguayan Development Company," incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with an authorized capital of \$500,000, contemplates making heavy investments in Asunción and vicinity.

The General Government intends constructing a number of roads and bridges, and will give particular attention to the dredging of rivers and the construction of port walls. Asunción has taken steps for the construction of a system of waterworks, and the mayor has expressed a desire to have an American engineer open up new streets and broaden old ones in the metropolis. The August number of the MONTHLY BULLETIN contains the newspaper directory of Asunción. The city is to have an electric-light plant. Bids have been called for, and the installation will probably be completed within the next twelve months.

A reorganization of the general office of the Bureau of Information, Department of Immigration, took place during the year. Its scope was considerably enlarged, and the Bureau referred to will furnish any special information regarding Paraguay that may be desired by persons interested in the products and commercial affairs of that nation.

The census of the Republic taken last year shows the number of inhabitants to be 655,571. Included in this number are 100,571 Indians.

Shipbuilding is attracting considerable interest at the present time. In order to encourage this infant industry, a decree was promulgated, under date of October 3, 1900, authorizing the payment of subsidies on all ships constructed within the confines of the Republic.

Important concessions have been granted by the Government for the establishment of canning factories. During the year the Government issued patents to a number of American inventors.

A recent law requires salesmen traveling in Paraguay to pay a semi-

annual tax of \$500. Samples brought into the country are subject to the payment of duties. The duties, however, are returned if the samples are reexported and not sold in the Republic.

The Export Shipping Company, of New York, proposes to establish a direct line of steamers between the United States and Paraguay. It is reported that the latter Government will pay a subsidy to this company.

Concessions for a number of short railways and tramways have been granted by the Government, and construction will soon be commenced on some of these lines.

Most all of the business transactions between Paraguay and the United States are through the ports of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, and Montevideo, Uruguay; consequently there are no statistics available of the actual commercial transactions between the two countries.

*Peru.*—With a salubrious climate and a rich and productive soil, Peru possesses incalculable possibilities for the profitable development of its latent resources and its natural wealth. Mines of exceeding richness lie unexploited and gems of great beauty are known to exist. It has forests of valuable timber, while its valleys teem with a wonderful profusion of luxuriant vegetation.

The coast region, comprising a strip of land measuring from 150 to 200 kilometers in width by 2,500 kilometers in length and traversed by 60 important rivers which flow from the Andes into the sea, is the most promising agricultural section of the Republic. From this district there is a constant stream of importations and exportations of increasing volume and importance. An examination of the latest available commercial statistics shows that the imports amounted to 19,207,300 *sols*, while the exports rose to 30,274,800 *sols*, a substantial gain in both cases over the commerce of the previous year. Of this amount imports to the value of 2,078,400 *sols* came from and exports amounting to 2,873,500 *sols* went to the United States. American agricultural and mining machinery was very much in demand, being greatly preferred by Peruvian consumers on account of its lightness, durability, and strength.

The shipments of Peruvian guano during the year 1898 aggregated 21,826 tons, which were increased to 30,795 tons in 1899. A considerable quantity of guano of excellent quality was produced from the rich and extensive deposits recently discovered on the Matorca Islands, situated in the rainless region to the north of Callao.

A number of important railroad and mining concessions were granted during the year 1900, and steps have been taken for the construction of several railways. One of these will penetrate the rich copper belt in the vicinity of Morococha Lagoon; another will be pushed forward into the celebrated El Carmen district, while a third will connect the

famous Cerro de Pasco country with the coal region of Peru. These railroads will be of great service in promoting the development of the exceedingly rich and productive mining zones of the nation.

The exploitation of the borate of lime deposits has grown into an industry of considerable importance. The borate country of the Republic is in the neighborhood of Arequipas, in the Salinas valley, which contains vast quantities of this substance. Development is being made in a systematic manner, and this new industry promises to be no inconsiderable factor in the production of the nation's wealth.

The mining industry of the country, due to the use of improved machinery and methods, has materially developed during the past few years. The last statistical reports show that the total exports of ores and metals amounted to 12,164,004 *soles*. A magnificent display of Peruvian minerals will be made by the Government at the Pan-American Exposition, at which place there will also be shown other valuable exhibits of the principal products of the Republic.

The first step toward the establishment of a gold standard for Peru was made in April, 1897, but not until March 16, 1900, did the gold and silver coins become interchangeable at the legal parity. The Peruvian pound is of the same weight and fineness as the English pound sterling. A recent governmental decree fixes the value of the Peruvian pound at 10 *soles* of silver. The coinage ratio is 31 to 1. The change was made without disarranging business, and has placed Peru on a financial basis as solid and perfect as that of the United States.

A notable event was the opening of the Central Railroad, connecting the coast with the navigable rivers on the east side of the Andes tributary to the Amazon. This will enable the journey from Lima to Europe to be made in much less time than formerly. The advantages to commerce which will be derived from the operating of this railroad and connecting waterways are very great.

Among the important concessions granted by the Government during the year are the following: The construction of a wharf at Chimbote; the colonization of valuable territory in the Department of Loreto; the exploitation of rubber lands; the building of electric-light plants, and concessions authorizing the construction of bridges, bridle roads, etc.

Statistics issued by the Government show that the consumption of wheat is constantly increasing, and that by far the larger quantity of the imported article comes from the west coast of the United States. Considerable quantities of Chilean and Australian wheat find their way into this market.

On July 1 the President delivered to the National Congress his annual message. Referring to the participation in the Pan-American Congress, he said that "acting upon the recommendation contained in the last message of President McKINLEY to the Congress of the United

States, the Peruvian Government accepts the invitation to take part in the Pan-American Congress to be convened in the City of Mexico in the fall of 1901."

On August 18, Don MANUEL ALVAREZ CALDERON, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Peru to the United States, was officially received by President McKINLEY.

The December BULLETIN refers to the permanent exhibit of foreign manufactures now being conducted under the auspices of the Government at the capital of the nation. Exhibitors are invited to send their products to Lima, where suitable space will be allowed them free of charge, and every opportunity will be given them for acquainting the people with the goods on exhibition.

The exports of Peru to the United States showed a gratifying increase during the fiscal year 1900. The total gold valuation of the purchases by the United States was \$2,122,543, against \$1,496,978 for the previous twelve months and \$714,247 in 1898. The imports from the United States were valued at \$1,662,475, gold, in 1890, increasing from \$1,325,650 in 1899.

*Salvador.*—The Republic of Salvador is one of the most progressive of the Central American nations. Thickly populated, but small in area, the enterprise and industry of its people have made it a shining star in that galaxy of States of which it is a member. Situated to the south of Guatemala and Honduras, its entire western coast is washed by the waters of the Pacific, which provides an outlet for the rich and varied products of the fertile and productive soil.

The year just ended has been one of great activity in all branches of national industry, and especially has this been the case with respect to mining. Never in the history of the country has the number of mines in exploitation been so great, the results obtained so satisfactory, and the amount of foreign capital invested so large and important. The Government has shown itself to be extremely favorable to the development of the mining industry in all of its branches.

On February 20 President REGALADO delivered his annual message to the National Congress, an extraet of which was published in the April number of the MONTHLY BULLETIN.

The interest manifested in agriculture was greater in the preceding year than has ever before been known in the history of the nation. The Department of Agriculture received from Cuba seeds of the most famous tobacco raised on that island. These were distributed to farmers and planters, together with a pamphlet of instructions respecting the planting, cultivation, and curing of tobacco. This action on the part of the Government has greatly stimulated the cultivation of this plant, and the acreage devoted to its production during the past year was largely in excess of that of previous years. A superior quality of seeds of the rubber tree have also been distributed to persons inter-

ested in rubber cultivation, and indications point to good results in the development of this industry.

At the initiative of the Government, there will be held in the near future a Central-American Congress to discuss the means best adapted to bring about a more general demand for coffee and to increase its price. The other Central-American Governments have been invited to send delegates.

The new Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Salvador near the Government of the United States, Don RAFAEL ZALDÍVAR, presented his credentials to President McKINLEY on June 4.

The shipping law, which went into effect on July 6, was published in full in the BULLETIN for June, and the regulations concerning ships' manifests appeared in the December number of the same publication. Important decrees relating to tariff changes and tariff decisions were published at different times during the year.

An interesting article regarding the fibrous plants of the Republic was published in August. It appears that many thousands of tons of fibrous leaves are destroyed annually, due to the lack of the proper fiber-extracting machinery. This is an industry that is just in its infancy, and which gives promise of extraordinary development at no distant time in the future.

The financial institutions of the Republic were discussed in November. From this article in the BULLETIN it appears that the banks of the Republic are now in a highly prosperous condition, the volume of their business having increased considerably during the past year.

Salvador has now no foreign indebtedness. On November 14 the Government destroyed by fire, in presence of all the foreign Consuls stationed in San Salvador, the bonds known as the English debt. This was contracted during the years 1888 and 1889 and amounted to £800,000.

From some unexplained cause the commercial transactions with the United States showed a great decrease in 1900. For the fiscal year ending June 30 the valuation in gold of the exports were only \$738,674 in comparison with \$1,085,703 for the exports of 1899. The imports from the United States in 1900 were worth \$679,440, against \$625,414 in 1899.

*Santo Domingo.*—Within the confines of Santo Domingo, limited as they are, are to be found a great diversity of climate and a large variety of tropical and subtropical products. The soil is exceedingly productive, and nature has showered upon the island, of which Haiti forms a part, a bounteous and apparently inexhaustible supply of natural wealth. Tobacco, coffee, cacao, sugar, mahogany, logwood, etc., are produced in great abundance, and the quality and desirability of many of the articles are unexcelled.



During the past year the MONTHLY BULLETIN was favored with a variety of interesting and useful information concerning the Republic, furnished by the Honorary Corresponding Member of the International Union of American Republics, Señor Don JOSÉ G. GARCÍA.

The Government authorized the use of Mexican silver as a circulating medium. This money can be introduced into Santo Domingo free of import duties and must be accepted in commercial circles as well as by the Public Treasury.

On June 9, Señor FRANCISCO VAZQUEZ presented his credentials to the President of the United States as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Santo Domingo.

On April 27, the exportation duty on campeachy wood was removed and the exportation duties on other woods were modified. On April 3 the National Congress made the postage rates on printed matter "one cent American gold for each 150 grams weight, and one-quarter of a cent for each newspaper or for each fraction of that weight." Urban correspondence will be collected for at the rate of 1 cent, gold, for each 150 grams or fraction thereof, and printed matter one-half cent for each 150 grams or fraction thereof.

The total trade of the Republic amounted, in 1899, to 6,396,887 *piasters*, of which 1,857,702 *piasters* represents the value of the importations and 4,539,185 *piasters* the exportations. The principal exports were sugar, cocoa, coffee, tobacco, beeswax, resin, precious woods, copper, molasses, fruits, etc.

Concessions were granted during the year for the exploitation of a copper mine; the establishing of a starch factory; the construction of an aqueduct for the city of Puerto Plata; the establishment of rubber plantations; the erection of a paper factory; authority to work the metal-bearing sands of the Yaque River; the exploitation of gold, silver, copper, and iron mines; the construction of a street railway for the city of Santiago; the opening of a plantation for the cultivation of textile plants; the construction of a railway from Moca to La Vega, etc.

In September a new issue of postage stamps was arranged for, and an important telegraph line was opened for service.

An important reciprocity treaty between Santo Domingo and the United States is under consideration, and will probably be consummated during the present year.

Considering the size in area and population of Santo Domingo, it has a large commerce with the United States. In the fiscal year 1900 it sent of its products to the United States to the value of \$3,680,413, against \$3,125,779 worth in 1899. It received merchandise from the United States to the value of \$1,317,098 in 1900, and \$1,104,103 in 1899.

*Uruguay.*—This Republic was the scene of great commercial activity during the preceding year. The country is splendidly situated for

the carrying on of agriculture and stock raising, and the development of these two industries in Uruguay during the last few years has been phenomenal.

A large quantity of agricultural machinery, principally of American manufacture, is used in the country, and the demand has been steadily increasing for a number of years. Plows, reapers, binders, thrashers, etc., are imported in considerable quantities. A duty of about 8½ per cent is charged on these articles.

Sheep raising is a large, growing, and exceedingly profitable industry. During the year 1899-1900 the annual wool clip of the country consisted of about 96,000,000 pounds, for which an average price of 25 cents a pound was obtained. The sheepskins exported in 1899 amounted to nearly \$2,000,000. The principal purchasers of Uruguayan wool and sheepskins are France, Belgium, and Germany, and recently there has been quite a demand for the better grades of wool in the Argentine Republic.

The exports to the United States during the year 1899 were \$2,011,543.31, an increase of \$84,245.78. The imports from the United States during the year 1899 were valued at \$1,815,257.13, being an increase over the imports of the preceding year of \$465,440.98. The total value of lumber shipped from southern ports of the United States to Uruguay amounted to \$153,305.02.

On March 1, 1900, President CUESTAS issued a decree providing for the taking of a general census of the Republic. The result showed the population of the nation to be 900,026. The largest city in the Republic is Montevideo, which has a population of more than 250,000. The percentage of foreign population in the interior of the country was found to be about 15 per cent, while in Montevideo the foreign element increased to more than 40 per cent of the entire population.

The Government solicited proposals for extensive harbor improvements at Montevideo, \$12,500,000 having been set aside for that purpose. Bids for the construction of this work were received until July 31.

The April number of the MONTHLY BULLETIN contains a lengthy extract of the important message which the President addressed to the General Assembly of the nation on February 15, upon the inauguration of the second session of the Twentieth Legislature.

On June 13, Señor DON JUAN CUESTAS, Minister Resident from the Republic of Uruguay, near the Government of the United States, was officially received by President MCKINLEY. Señor CUESTAS is the first Minister ever sent by Uruguay to the United States, and it is believed that this action on the part of the Oriental Republic has an important bearing upon the extension of trade between the two countries, and that the closer diplomatic relations between the two nations will be mutually beneficial to both Republics. Since then Señor CUESTAS has been raised to the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Min-

ister Plenipotentiary and has also been accredited as Minister to Mexico.

The October number of the MONTHLY BULLETIN contains an important newspaper directory of the Republic.

During the year a number of important treaties with different countries were under consideration. The postal convention with the United States was ratified. Commercial treaties with Great Britain and Germany were concluded; an arbitration treaty with the Argentine Republic was made, and the treaty of commerce and navigation with France and another with Germany were promulgated. A sanitary treaty was made with the Argentine Republic. This has direct bearing on the treatment which vessels coming from ports infected with or suspected of bubonic plague shall receive in both countries.

In Uruguay commercial travelers are required to secure a license before soliciting business. The cost of this license, which is good from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, is \$100 gold. However, the cost is reduced to one-half when it is taken out during the third quarter of the year, and three-fourths when taken out during the last three months. Samples are admitted upon the production, surrender of the permission of introduction, and payment of duties.

The Consul-General of Uruguay at Baltimore reported that the value of the exports from the United States to the Republic of Uruguay for the first six months of 1900 amounted to \$765,423.53, as against \$628,202.42 exported during the same period of 1899, or an increase in 1900 of \$137,221.11. A great proportion, or \$62,207.30 of this increase, was from the port of New York, the balance being distributed among the other ports of the country. The figures for the full calendar year have not yet been received.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the exports to the United States were valued at \$1,848,077 against \$1,281,109 the previous twelve months. The imports from the United States in the first-named period were valued at \$1,816,881 and for the latter \$1,242,822.

The *peso* of Uruguay is the most valuable coin of the American Continent, being rated at \$1.034 United States gold.

*Venezuela.*—Venezuela is a country of vast extent and inestimable natural resources.

The year 1900 has been an active and prosperous one. It was a period marked by numerous important events, the principal ones of which have been recorded from time to time in the MONTHLY BULLETIN. The efficient corresponding member of the International Union of American Republics at Caracas, Señor MANUEL LANDAETA ROSALES, furnished the BULLETIN with interesting and valuable information and statistics regarding the resources, commerce, and trade of the Republic.

On January 5, the temporary war tariff, imposing additional import

and export duties on a large number of important articles of daily consumption, went into effect. The urgent need of revenue for the payment of the necessary expenses of the Government was the prime cause of the enactment of this measure and rendered the imposition of increased duties, for a limited time at least, imperative. This tax was repealed in October.

Early in April, President CASTRO signed and delivered to the United States Minister at Caracas the parcels-post treaty negotiated between Venezuela and the United States. This treaty had been under consideration for a number of years and the ratifying of same is an event of special importance from a commercial standpoint.

The city of Caracas had in contemplation during the year a plan for the paving of its streets and for the construction of a modern system of sewerage. Preliminary estimates furnished the City Council for these and other proposed improvements showed that they would cost in the neighborhood of \$1,800,000. When these undertakings have been completed the capital city of the nation will be very much modernized and its sanitary condition greatly improved. Caracas was visited by a seismic disturbance during the year which did much damage.

A comprehensive extract of the new patent law of Venezuela was published in May. This important measure went into effect on March 19, and repeals the law of June 2, 1882, the amendment of May 17, 1890, and all other decisions and rulings with respect to the earlier law. During the year a number of American inventors took advantage of the equitable patent laws of the Republic and secured patents covering their inventions and processes.

The August number of the BULLETIN contains a translation of the new stamp law of the Republic, which went into effect on June 13. A precise knowledge of these stamp taxes is of great importance to citizens of the United States who have intimate business relations with Venezuelan importers and exporters.

In July last a decree was passed authorizing the coinage of 2,000,000 silver *bolivars*, 900,000 coins of the value of 5 *bolivars*, 350,000 coins of the denomination of 3 *bolivars*, and a large quantity of silver coins of smaller denominations. These coins are being minted in Paris, France, and when placed in circulation will add materially to the amount of subsidiary coin in circulation in the Republic.

The navigation contract made by the Government with the Orinoco Trading and Shipping Company, Limited, and which had expired, was prorogued and extended in a modified form for a period of six years longer. An important concession for the gathering of crude rubber and the exploitation of the forests in the territory of the Amazonas was granted to a Franco-Belgian company. The Overland Transport Company, Limited, whose concession expired on April 1, secured from the Government an indefinite extension of same. A valuable

concession for pearl, sponge, and turtle fishing was granted during the year. A contract was made with the French cable company for the extension of its wires to various points in the Republic, and tariff rates were fixed governing the charges for the transmission of messages.

There were a number of transfers of asphalt properties during the year. The demand for asphalt mines has been very active and the best producing deposits have greatly increased in value.

During the year interest was shown in mining in various parts of the Republic, but no special activity was noted in this particular industry. Notwithstanding the liberal policy of the Government with regard to the encouraging of the development of the mining industry the mineral resources of the country, great as they are, have scarcely been touched. In the mining districts the precious metals are found in abundance, and if systematically mined would doubtless prove very productive. Many of the richest mines are situated in regions remote from the centers of population and are difficult of access, all of which tends to retard the rapid development of this important industry.

The commercial transactions with the United States, as with all other countries, decreased in the fiscal year 1900 owing to internal causes during the first part of the year. The exports to the United States were worth \$5,500,019, against \$6,507,847 the previous twelve months. The imports from the United States were valued at \$2,452,757 in 1900, and \$2,851,634 in 1899.

In December trade with Venezuela was said to be beginning to assume its former proportions, and according to merchants identified with the business, each mail was bringing orders for a vast variety of merchandise. The destruction in Caracas by the recent earthquake is responsible for the various contracts which the Government has made in the New York market for material needed for the erection of new buildings, etc. The demand for provisions is active and the weekly shipments are increasing.

---

## SHOE TRADE OF AMERICA.

Since the United States Government took the initiative in publishing reports gathered by its representatives abroad on special subjects the principal Governments of Europe have taken up the plan. They have observed that by this action the producers, manufacturers, and exporters of the United States have been highly benefited and have profited at the expense of their European rivals. To counteract this as far as possible, these countries, especially England, France, and Germany, have within a recent period issued a number of special consular reports. One of the latest of these, an installment of which was published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for December, 1900, was issued

by Germany on the market for shoes in the various countries of the world. A translation of so much of the report as bears upon the trade in footwear on the American Continent has been prepared at the Bureau of the American Republics. That part of the report which refers to Canada, Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Haiti, and Santo Domingo was published in the first instalment. The second, which covers South America, is as follows:

*Brazil (Bahia).*—The articles generally consumed in the markets of Brazil are leather and patent-leather boots, bronze, silk and cloth shoes, high and low-quartered shoes with rubber inserts, together with laced shoes, as well as silk, cloth, and gold-bronze shoes for women and children. Well-made light shoes are the most in demand. Cheaper goods are purchased only by the poorer classes. It can be reasonably presumed that 50 per cent of the total consumption is furnished by the local shoe factories, 10 per cent from other factories and shoemakers in Brazil, and the balance imported. House shoes and slippers are furnished entirely by the home industry, and especially from the factory at Maceio. The importations are from Great Britain, Switzerland, Austria, and France. Great Britain sends leather boots and shoes; Switzerland participates in the importation of leather boots and shoes to a great extent, Austria and France furnishing the better class of promenade and ball shoes. The manufacturers supply the market through Hamburg and Paris commission houses. There are three large shoe factories in Bahia, all supplied with the newest machines and well-schooled workmen, and their productions are continually increasing. One-half of the demands is supplied by these factories. There is some importation from Rio de Janeiro, especially of cheap goods. A small portion of the demands, especially in the interior of the State, is supplied by shoemakers of different nationalities. There is no exportation of importance.

It will always remain difficult for German shoes to find large sales here. The Brazilian customers are generally very conservative, and will adhere to the goods which have been already introduced and are well known. The English product is noted for its style and durability; the Swiss goods for their cheapness and solidity. In order to open a market in Brazil for German shoes, competent persons should study very carefully the conditions of the market, and based upon this they should at least send goods of equal quality to those already introduced through the medium of German commission houses. Since the local industry is improving continually, especially in the manufacture of leather shoes, the principal article in which there would be an opportunity to introduce the German make would be women's shoes of elegance and lightness. The prospects, however, for a market for German goods are not bright.

*Rio de Janeiro.*—On account of the low rate of exchange and the

high customs duties the importation of shoes into Rio de Janeiro since 1895 has been very small. Chiefly the well-to-do classes now and then purchase these good from abroad, principally the heavier leather shoes from Great Britain and women's fine shoes from Austria and France. The statistics however show the continued decrease of imports from Great Britain, as can be seen from the following statistics:

	Imports (dozen pairs).	Value (1,000 marks).		Imports (dozen pairs).	Value (1,000 marks).
1895.....	61,077	3,902	1897.....	34,023	2,239
1896.....	51,680	3,174	1898.....	32,215	1,461

There has been no importation from Germany, with the exception of a small quantity of felt shoes. The demand of the people is generally supplied by the local manufacturers, who do not export at all. In Southern Brazil shoes are handmade, as in general the house industry thrives there. In Rio de Janeiro and its neighborhood, as well as in São Paulo and other cities, the shoe factories supply the entire demand of the northern and central portions of Brazil. There are at present 25 factories in Rio de Janeiro. Fifteen factories failed during the past year on account of overproduction and the lack of capital. Raw material for manufacturing comes partly from the country itself; the sole leather, on account of its cheapness, from the States of Rio Grande, Minas Geraes and São Paulo. The upper leather is in part attained from abroad. Horse hides come from the United States, the finest calf skins of light color from Germany and of dark color from France.

Under these conditions the market of this district offers little inducement for importation of German shoes. It is possible that this might be changed if the exchange of the *milreis* should rise above 15d., and then remain at this figure.

*Pernambuco*—The demands are supplied from the local industry. In the State of Rio de Janeiro there are factories which compete very successfully with the European product from the point of elegance and style. In general the local factories are not able to produce as durable goods on account of the tanning, which does not appear to be as well understood as in Europe. The better class of people prefer the European goods, notwithstanding the higher prices. The importation, which is chiefly from England, consists almost entirely of the finer grade of goods. The lower class generally go barefoot, and the better-situated Brazilian likes to dress elegantly and wears the best shoes. The styles vary considerably and nearly all kinds of shoes are to be found.

Various colors, white, brown and yellow boots and shoes, are much liked, and all are very light and in elegant form, upon which much depends. Notwithstanding the fact that their goods are expensive,

certain English makes hold the first place in this market. There is some prejudice against the Brazilian product, although it is undeserved. Compared to England, there is a very small importation from Germany, France, and Austria. This refers to Austria only as regards men's shoes. Women's shoes of leather and cloth in all colors are imported from Vienna. The price is cheap and they are extensively purchased. The special superiority of the English manufactures is to be found in the form and cut. The local shoemaking industry has been but little developed, larger factories existing in the State of Rio de Janeiro. These operate with machinery. Their product is, however, not sufficient to even supply the home market and, therefore, there is no exportation. Handmade goods are little used. The shoemakers are generally employed in repairing.

*Porto Allegre.*—For the past eight or ten years the demands have been supplied chiefly by the local industries; only the retail dealers having a high class of customers importing shoes. Importations consist chiefly of good, modern, and elegant articles for men and women. For men, leather boots, and, in lesser degree, chiefly colored and black patent-leather shoes. For women, black, colored, and bronze boots and shoes. Mens' footwear is imported chiefly from England ("Bostock" and "Clark"); women's from Paris (M. Jolly), and Vienna (Pollack). The home industry is well developed, but is hardly able to supply the demands for cheap goods, and furnishes also elegant and, in some instances, splendidly made shoes. There is no exportation of shoes abroad, though there is to the other States of Brazil, especially of pegged shoes to Santa Catarina and Paraná; on the contrary, Rio Grande do Sul obtains the better class of goods from Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. Importation of German goods would meet with the difficulty of having to compete with those of other foreign countries which have already thoroughly introduced their goods.

*São Paulo.*—The manufacture of shoes has developed very materially in past years. The importation of shoes has almost ceased. There are three or four factories in the cities of São Paulo, working by steam power, which furnish a very good article, that approaches the imported goods to that extent that since the customs duties upon the finished article is continually increasing they must finally drive the foreign article out of the market. There is no exportation. The goods formerly imported came principally from England—to some extent from Germany and France.

*Ecuador.*—The demand for foot wear is chiefly supplied by the local industries, and in order to improve this industry the Government has placed a high customs duty upon this class of goods, namely, 1 peso per 1 kilogram, gross, plus 77 per cent. In consequence of this high duty the importations from abroad are very small; the industry is, therefore, very important in Guayaquil, as well as in the interior. The



production is made chiefly by hand labor and hand-power machinery. There is no exportation. Such goods as are imported consist of high and low cut shoes from the United States, Germany, Austria, and France.

*Peru.*—The demand for shoes in Peru is supplied almost entirely by the local industries. In Lima there are two stores which sell a few of the finer grades of women's shoes of French manufacture; the sales are, however, so small that they are hardly of any consequence. With the exception of two factories using machinery, the production is made entirely by hand. The shoes made by the local industry compare in every way favorably with those made in Europe, and they are very much cheaper, as the import duty upon the European goods is high. There is no exportation. It is at present hardly possible, under the circumstances, to compete in this market, and on this account shoes have not been imported by the large importing merchants for many years.

*Chile.*—The demand for the larger part is supplied by the home industries. Importations from abroad consist chiefly of children's and women's boots and shoes and men's patent leather boots and shoes, all of the better qualities. In 1897 the value of the importations was 464,967 *pesos* at 18d.; in 1898 the value was only 208,965 *pesos*. The large decrease since 1897 is in consequence of the high customs duty upon foot wear, which is 60 per cent *ad valorem*, children's shoes alone being an exception, duty upon them being from 25 to 35 per cent *ad valorem*. The importations were:

*Value of importations.*

[In *pesos* at 18d.]

	1897.	1898.		1897.	1898.
France .....	41, 214	25, 986	Italy .....	3, 701	.....
United States.....	1, 711	5, 844	Spain .....	918	7, 650
Great Britain.....	304, 237	101, 178	Switzerland.....	14, 477	.....
Germany .....	98, 706	60, 232	Belgium .....	.....	8, 075

Tanned hides, which have been subjected, since January 1, 1898, to a duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem*, were imported as follows: 1897, 1,127,655 *pesos*; 1898, 838,222 *pesos* (18d.), from the following countries:

*Value of importations.*

[In *pesos* at 18d.]

	1897.	1898.		1897.	1898.
France .....	164, 407	320, 786	Belgium .....	998	53, 598
Great Britain.....	301, 312	85, 036	Argentine Republic.....	11, 816	.....
Germany .....	649, 021	427, 292	Uruguay .....	101	397
Italy .....	.....	216	Peru .....	.....	76
United States.....	.....	3, 884			

There are large shoe factories in Cartaga and Valdiva, run by machinery, which furnish the entire supply of the cheaper kind of shoes. The better kind are made by hand. There is no exportation of shoes; there is, however, a large amount of tanned sole leather sent chiefly to Germany, which in 1898 amounted to 3,102,888 *pesos* at 18d. There is no difficulty, other than the high customs duties, in importing German shoes. There is no probability of an increase in this importation. On the contrary, it is expected that it will decrease, as the imported article is too expensive.

*Uruguay.*—The demand for shoes is supplied chiefly from the home industry. The estimated value of the consumption of shoes is 5,000,000 *pesos*. Such as are imported are chiefly those for special purposes, such as hunting boots.

According to the statistics the following countries participated in the importation:

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Germany .....	682	357	262
Belgium.....	3,881	677	1,541
Spain .....	160	210	162
France .....	1,085	752	1,054
United States.....	2,147	1,590	2,909
Italy.....	42	2,976	1,057
Argentine Republic .....	148	955	.....

The production is furnished chiefly by the six shoe factories, with steam power. The machine-made goods are mainly in use. They are of inferior quality and of low price. Men's boots of local calf upper leather, with rubber inserts, pegged, cost 1.40 to 1.60 *pesos*, equal to 6 to 7 *marks*. Women's shoes of the same material cost from 1 to 1.20 *pesos*, equal to 4.35 to 5 *marks*. The handmade goods are much more durable and somewhat more expensive. There is a slight exportation to Brazil. The home industry is, through the richness of the country in the raw material, in which great progress is being made in its preparation, very favorably placed, and can in case of necessity always depend upon help from the customs duties. The importation of shoes from Germany is hardly possible in view of the prevailing conditions.

*Venezuela.*—The demand for shoes of the Venezuelan people consists of about 5,000,000 pair of sandals and 1,500,000 pair of shoes or boots of all kinds, and is entirely supplied by the home industry. There are 757 shoemakers and shoe establishments in the country. Two large factories in Caracas employ 200 workmen. Their efforts to afford the country cheaper shoes have, however, not entirely driven out the shoemakers. On the contrary, handmade goods are preferred, this branch, often carried on as a house industry, furnishes generally a good and profitable employment. The two factories in Caracas have up to this time done nothing in regard to exportation, and

owing to the comparatively speaking high prices of the production will probably not be able to do so for some time. The importation of foreign footwear into Venezuela is forbidden by the customs tariff of May 21, 1897. Foreign competition is therefore out of the question.

## THE COMMERCE OF THE WORLD.

The Treasury Department of the United States is preparing a statistical abstract which will show the imports and exports of every country in the world which issues reports of its commerce. The aim of the Bureau of Statistics is to present a comparative picture of the world's commerce, not only of to-day, but for a long term of years, extending into the past, the measures of value and quantity prevailing in the United States being employed.

This is the first time such a thing has ever been attempted, and it will be an important contribution to commercial history. The opening chapter shows the annual exports and imports of 47 different nations, running back from the present date as far as records have been kept. The next chapter will give the details—the different articles of merchandise exported and imported and the different countries among which the commerce of each nation has been distributed.

The high position of the United States among commercial nations and the enormous development of foreign trade will not only gratify but surprise every patriotic citizen, and the comparison with other nations will astonish the world. The comparisons of the commerce of the United States with the official figures issued by the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Germany are indeed amazing. For example, the following statement shows the development of the foreign commerce of Great Britain and the United States during the century:

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1800.	1899.	Per cent of increase.	1800.	1899.	Per cent of increase.
Great Britain .....	\$81,310,000	\$2,043,896,450	2400	\$111,107,000	\$1,287,151,345	1059
United States .....	52,121,891	685,441,892	1215	31,840,903	1,203,981,222	3681

The first comparison shows how much more able the people of the United States are to supply their own wants than those of Great Britain. The imports of this Republic in 1800 were nearly two-thirds as much as those of Great Britain, while at the end of the century they are less than one-third. At the same time the exports of the United States have increased three times as rapidly as those of Great Britain. Although in 1899 the exports of the United States were less by \$80,000,000 than those of Great Britain, in 1900 the United States

surpassed Great Britain, with a total of \$1,394,483,082, of which \$433,851,756 were manufactured articles in which the two countries were in direct competition.

The records of France do not go back so far as the beginning of the century; therefore the comparisons must begin with 1831, and are as follows:

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1831.	1899.	Per cent of increase.	1831.	1899.	Per cent of increase.
France.....	\$72,182,000	\$872,032,000	1,108	\$88,088,000	\$801,452,000	810
United States .....	82,008,110	685,441,899	724	59,218,683	1,203,931,222	1,933

It will thus be seen that while the United States has kept pace with Great Britain, it has surpassed France in the production of articles needed by the outside world as well as those required by its own people. There is a popular impression that the French surpass all others in supplying their own necessities and furnishing their own luxuries, but these figures show that their own dependence upon foreign nations has been increasing with the years and that the balance of trade is now largely against them.

A comparison with the German Empire can not extend back of its origin in 1872, but the figures from that date are extremely interesting and significant, as can be seen by the following table:

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1872.	1899.	Per cent of increase.	1872.	1899.	Per cent of increase.
German Empire .....	\$793,726,000	\$1,304,977,000	64	\$564,165,000	\$801,452,000	42
United States .....	560,419,034	685,441,892	24	425,487,131	1,203,931,242	181

In the case of Austria-Hungary, the record begins with the year 1860; Belgium, 1831; France, 1831; Germany, 1872; Italy, 1861; the Netherlands, 1860; Russia, 1861; Spain, 1860; Norway, 1860; Sweden, 1860; Canada, 1851; Mexico, 1873; the Argentine Republic, 1870; Chile, 1860; China, 1868; Japan, 1874; India, 1851; Australia, 1851; Egypt, 1874, and Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1851, in each case the figures covering the entire period from the earliest date named to the present time. The subsequent chapters will give the details of the commerce of each of these countries.

A specially interesting fact developed by the study of the figures given above, as well as the comparisons with those of other nations, is that in the case of the United States they show with much greater frequency than in any other country a favorable "balance of trade," or excess of the value of exports over imports. Of the 47 countries

included in this comparison, 18 show an excess of exports over imports, and 29 an excess of imports over exports. The principal countries which show an excess of exports over imports are Canada, Mexico, the Argentine Republic, Chile Australasia, India, Egypt, Spain, Austria-Hungary, and Russia. No one of the 18 countries whose exports exceed imports shows a balance of trade approaching that enjoyed by the United States, and a compilation of the excess of exports in the entire group of 18 countries having such excess gives a grand total of only \$414,845,000, in the latest obtainable year, as against an excess of \$544,542,131 in favor of the United States alone in the fiscal year 1900.

---

## POWDERED COAL AS A FUEL.

In the MONTHLY BULLETIN for November, 1900 (p. 1051), there is an article on "Coal Dust Briquettes," and a description of a process for their manufacture in Chicago. A Philadelphia newspaper recently noted a new appliance for the burning of coal as dust and not in the form of briquettes. On account of the strike in the coal-mining regions in the latter part of 1900, and the consequent threatened coal famine, there has been considerable experimenting with other fuel than anthracite coal by the operators of steam plants in the United States. It is a well-known fact that the use of bituminous coal causes so much smoke that many municipalities have passed ordinances prohibiting the use of soft coal. With this factor against them the users of large quantities of fuel began investigating, and discovered a machine that made pulverized coal a possible fuel of the future. It is stated that the Illinois Central Railroad experimented with this device for a week and claimed that the coal prepared by this process was the cheapest and best fuel available, being, at the same time, almost smokeless.

Appliances for firing by coal dust reduce the coal to an impalpable powder as fine as wheat flour, which, when injected through a special form of burner along with the requisite air supply, burns in the furnace like gas. Combustion, it is stated, is perfect and almost instantaneous, and the proper admixture of air is easily ascertained and registered. The volumetric analysis of samples of the escaped gas indicates that the highest possible efficiency in the use of any coal is obtained by this process. One great point in favor of the new appliance is that it may be adjusted readily, and without any appreciably extra cost, to any style or kind of boiler.

In a machine for preparing the dust the run-of-mine coal is dumped into a large hopper and fed to a crusher. If wet, it is passed through a dryer and thence to a pulverizer. After leaving the mill the dust is carried into an air separator, where revolving fans divide the fine,

flaky particles from the coarser grains, the latter being returned for regrinding.

If this process is all that is claimed, it will not only enable the mine operator to dispose of much coal that is now wasted, but will also have the effect of increasing the wages of miners, who are now paid only for the coal which can be used in furnaces.

---

## RIGHTS OF PATENTEES.

At Brussels, Belgium, on December 13, 1900, the International Conference for the Protection of Industrial Property, the United States being represented by the Assistant Commissioner of Patents and its Envoy Extraordinary to Belgium, adopted the following resolutions:

“First. The period of exclusive rights, previously fixed at six months for patents and three months for industrial designs, models, and trade-marks, is extended to a year for the first named and four months for the second named.

“Second. Countries signing the convention enjoy reciprocally the protection accorded by each country to its citizens against unfair competition.

“Third. Patents can not lapse because they are not put in circulation, except after a minimum delay of three years, dating from the first application in countries where the patent is allowed and in cases in which the conditions of the patent do not justify causes of inaction.

---

## TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

In the course of an article on the trade of the Argentine Republic the “New York Commercial Bulletin” says that if the manufacturers of the United States would make stronger efforts to capture the trade available in the River Plate region they would shortly drive out their European rivals, which are principally those of England, Germany, and Belgium. The time is at hand for such a movement, now that prices and deliveries are more favorable from the United States in all that pertains to manufactured iron and steel. In other branches of finished products the requirements to increase trade with that country are to furnish what they have been in the habit of using and not what the manufacturers think they ought to have, just because to deviate from their ordinary method of shipping goods might add some slight expense. There are said to be now in Buenos Ayres a number of United States sales agents of good reputation only too willing to make sales on commission. These agents can best aid manufacturing concerns in the introduction of their wares, besides giving valuable

practicable hints as to how certain lines of goods should be packed, etc., prior to shipping. Freight rates from New York to Argentine ports (which, by the way, are equal by all the lines) are just as advantageous for merchants and manufacturers trading from American as from European ports. An observer says it would surprise those not familiar with the Argentine trade to see the contents of a British or German manifest to Buenos Ayres. It contains a great variety of manufactured goods. Among the leading shipments are those of dry goods, ready-made clothing for both sexes, other wearing apparel, such as shirts, stockings, etc. A good share of this trade could be secured by United States firms if properly handled.

The Austro-Hungarian Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro, in a report to his Government, calls the attention of his countrymen to the favorable chances that exist in Brazil for the sale of pianos. This report has been sent to the Department of State by the American Vice-Consul at Frankfort, Mr. HANAUER, and it may be well for piano manufacturers here to take heed by the suggestion made. In part the report says:

“French pianos are well introduced here; but these instruments have of late deteriorated in their quality. After two or three years’ use their sound becomes unbearably metallic. Nor is sufficient regard paid to the hot and moist climate. Still, for want of better instruments and because the French article has been well advertised, they continue to meet with ready sale at high prices. Last year a few pianos of Bohemian (Austrian) manufacture were introduced in Curityba, the capital of the State of Parana, and have given great satisfaction. One of the best selling pianos is the short square, called ‘Mignon,’ 175 centimeters long,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  octave, which sold at the factory for 400 Austrian florins (about \$160 in United States currency). Pianos which are more popular and most in use cost at the factory about 300 *florins* (\$120). These instruments must be ornamentally and highly finished, have cast-steel frames and light mechanism, which, however, must be impervious to moisture.”

Offers for the leasing of the iron mine at Agualtaca would probably be entertained by the Government of Honduras. It is said to be the richest iron mine in the country, being partly magnetic and superior for the manufacture of steel.

It is stated that machines for cleaning coffee, shelling and grinding corn, hulling rice, and cotton seeders might find ready sale in the Republic of Haiti. Samples of the machines should be exhibited to prospective purchasers.

## TRADE WITH SPANISH AMERICA.

The Mexican Consul at San Francisco, California, announces that during the month of November, 1900, the total shipments of American merchandise through that port to Mexico amounted to \$135,648. In addition to this amount there were shipped from San Francisco to Mexican ports merchandise of foreign origin—such as rice, liquors, linen goods, spices, silks, etc.—valued at \$6,664. The number of Mexican dollars exported to Hongkong during the month was 169,213.

The principal importations consisted of argentiferous ores, gold and silver bullion, gold coin, Mexican dollars, and sundry articles, such as hides, coffee, nuts, shells, fish, etc., to the value of nearly \$500,000.

The Consul of the Republic of Haiti at Boston reports that there were exported from that city, consigned to Port au Prince and Cape Haytien, from October 6 to December 28, 1900, merchandise to the value of \$4,282.02. These exports consisted chiefly of machinery, fine hardware, etc.

Taking the value of the exports shipped from Boston to Haiti during the last four years, it is seen that in 1896 they were valued at \$10,857; in 1897, \$6,595; in 1898, \$8,823; in 1899, \$15,452, and in 1900, \$17,463.

The imports for 1900 consisted of 2 tons of guiacum and 7,010 tons of logwood. One thousand five hundred and fifty tons of this logwood came from Cape Haitien, 690 tons from Gonaives, 250 tons from Port au Prince, and 4,520 tons from Port de Paix.

The Acting Consul-General of Mexico at New York advises that the imports through that port during the month of November, 1900, were as follows: Heniquen, 23,653 bales; coffee, 607 sacks; hides, 524 bundles; hides, loose, 4,511; ixtle fiber, 2,781 bales; goatskins, 468 bales; deerskins, 254 bundles; crude rubber, 70 bales; tobacco, leaf, 343 bales; cigars, 115 boxes; broom root, 3,369 bales; chicle gum, 697 bales; fustic, 15,683 pieces; Tecali marble, 68 pieces; hair, 8 bales; lead bullion, 102,380 bars; metals, 599 boxes; ores, 3,930 sacks; sarsaparilla, 181 packages; vanilla, 20 boxes; alligator skins, 79; heron plumes, 2 boxes; bones, 980 bundles; honey, 127 barrels; cedar logs, 293; mahogany logs, 4,204; jalap, 12 sacks; copper bullion, 11,168 bars. During the same month 12 ships, carrying 180,008 packages, were cleared, and 16 ships, bringing 177,814 packages, were entered.



## BOOK NOTICES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

Recently statements have appeared in the public press to the effect that manuscripts have been discovered in China which show that navigators of that country discovered America long prior to the time of Columbus. In an interview regarding this claim Mr. WU TING-FANG, Chinese Minister to the United States, expressed himself to a representative of the "Chicago Times-Herald" as follows:

"I do not know what the records of China, if there are any on this subject, show as to the part our people played in the discovery of America, but I am convinced to a certainty that Chinamen landed on the Pacific slope hundreds of years ago and left such traces and works as to make their authorship beyond question. After I had reached manhood and had gone into this particular study I found undeniable facts tending to this conclusion.

"I am aware that eminent men of all nations have a share in the claim that the Chinese, either by accident of storm or by intention, were carried from our country to the then strange land of the Far West. I do not know that one particular man headed an expedition to this continent from China, but all signs point to the truthfulness of this opinion. I would like to call attention to a fact which may or may not be generally known by your people. For centuries it has been reported that Chinese boats have been driven to the shores of Alaska and even on the coast farther south. There is no denying that Chinese junks have been found in a partially dismantled condition on the Pacific coast within our memory. It is fair to presume that my ancestors met with the same fortunes while at sea, and that they, too, were carried by currents and winds far to the east and of necessity were landed on the coast of this continent. I know that evidences of the Chinese have been found in Mexico and California and can point to different authorities on archæology to bear me out in this assertion."

That the Chinese were the first discoverers of the American continent is not improbable, but it might still be a wilderness had it depended upon them to spread the news to the rest of mankind. However that may be, many scientific writers are of the opinion that the human race began with the Mongolians, and there have been numerous articles unearthed in North America which would seem to confirm the opinion of the Chinese Minister. Dr. SHELDON JACKSON has from time to time brought from Alaska ancient articles obtained

from the natives which were of Chinese origin. Among them was a coat of mail made of walrus skin, probably 3 inches thick, that was alleged to have been centuries old and was covered with characters which, according to archæologists, were undoubtedly Chinese. This was presented to the Princeton University.

JOSÉ IGNACIO RODRÍGUEZ, LL. D., of Washington, an acknowledged authority on Spanish and Spanish-American law and a learned lawyer and distinguished jurist of the National Capital, has just published in Havana, Cuba (press of the Propaganda Literaria), an important work consisting of 529 pages, entitled "Anexión de Cuba" (Annexation of Cuba). Dr. RODRÍGUEZ was Secretary of the International American Conference, of the International American Monetary Commission, and acted as unofficial adviser to the Government of the United States at the Peace Commission which concluded the celebrated Treaty of Paris by which the late war between Spain and the United States was terminated. An attentive perusal of the book shows it to be a comprehensive, interesting, and careful historical compilation with respect to the origin, development, and practical manifestation of the idea of the annexation of the Island of Cuba to the United States of America. The volume is divided into 39 chapters, followed by an appendix in 11 parts, which not only adds to its value and importance, but renders it an exceedingly useful book of reference to those students of history who are concerned in the material progress and future destiny of the beautiful Pearl of the Antilles.

The work was not prepared, says the author, with the view of defending the idea of the annexation of Cuba to the United States, nor has it been his purpose to combat it, his only object being to present an imposing array of proven facts, grouped together in such a logical, convenient, and systematic manner that the reader can not fail to arrive, unaided and without great mental effort, to such natural conclusions as are warranted by the evidence in the premises. He also states that the work is a collection of documentary evidence, or, better still, a brief wherein the student of history will readily and easily find abundant and reliable material for reflection and thought.

The author, who has kindly donated a copy of his book to the Library of the Bureau of the American Republics, was born in Cuba, where he was educated and graduated in law, all of which lends weight and importance to this interesting and valuable publication.

Señor Don FEDERICO R. CIBILS, Director of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry of the Department of Agriculture of the Argentine Republic, Buenos Ayres, has published an interesting pamphlet consisting of some 50 pages, entitled "Intercambio y Producción" (Interchange and Production). The publication was compiled from a collection of notable articles furnished by Mr. CIBILS to the press of the

country, and is divided into three parts. The first part treats of "Brazil and the Argentine Republic," and discusses in a clear, concise, and intelligent manner the subject of the exchange of commodities between the two countries, considering the question both from the present status of trade and from its probable future development under the fostering care and protection of the sister Republics. The question of reciprocal franchises and direct navigation are touched upon and the advantages to be derived from closer trade relations and greater facilities of commercial intercourse are emphasized and their importance shown in a logical and convincing manner. This particular part of the book, treating as it does a subject of such vast and far-reaching importance, will be used by the author as the basis of a work which he has in preparation, entitled "*Intercambio Comercial de la República Argentina con las principales naciones, sus tarifas respectivas y los tratados existentes y su denuncia*" (Commercial Interchange of the Argentine Republic with the Principal Nations, their Tariffs, Treaties, etc.). The second part of this important publication has for its title "*La República Argentina*" (The Argentine Republic), and is an extract of and commentary on that chapter of the recent work of Mr. PAUL LOUIS entitled "*La Guerra Económica*" (Economic War). In the third part of this essay the author quotes statistics with reference to the cattle and sheep industry of the Argentine Republic taken from the publication known as "*Stock Vacuno y Lanar Argentino*" (Sheep and Cattle of the Argentine Republic). This part of the subject is discussed in a comprehensive manner, and valuable statistics with respect to this industry are given, and some errors which appeared in the book referred to are corrected and explained.

Among the most important books that have been published with respect to the mineral production of the Republic of Bolivia that have been printed recently at La Paz are the useful and interesting works compiled by Señor Don MANUEL V. BALLIVÍAN, Honorary Corresponding Member of the Royal Geographic Society of Great Britain and Honorary Corresponding Member of the International Union of American Republics, in collaboration with other distinguished scientific men of that nation, are the comprehensive essays entitled "*El Estaño en Bolivia y Apuntes sobre Bismuto*" (Tin in Bolivia and Notes upon Bismuth), "*El Oro en Bolivia*" (Gold in Bolivia), and "*El Cobre en Bolivia*" (Copper in Bolivia). The first of these essays has already been referred to in the MONTHLY BULLETIN, and, as its title indicates, treats of the wonderful tin deposits of Bolivia, as well as of the extensiveness and abundance of the bismuth to be found in some of the mining regions of the country. The other two books are complete and comprehensive expositions of gold and copper mining in

Bolivia at the present time. They contain a large amount of valuable data and give detailed and reliable information regarding the auriferous and cupriferous ores of the Republic, together with a geological description of the principal gold and copper-bearing districts of the nation. The mining industry of Bolivia is capable of a vast amount of development and is constantly growing in importance, as is shown from the interest manifested in old workings and the activity displayed in the search and denouncement of new mines. Señor BALIVIAN and his able coadjutors are contributing in a most effective and practical manner to the ultimate development on a large scale of the great natural mineral wealth of the Republic by disseminating in their books and essays such desirable and valuable data with respect to the mines and minerals of Bolivia.

The Bureau of the American Republics is indebted to the kindness and courtesy of the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Salvador, at San Salvador, for copies of the following important official publications recently issued by the Government of that country:

1. "Organización del Servicio Diplomático y Consular y Sobre Recepción de Ministros Diplomáticos Extranjeros y de sus Privilegios" (Organization of the Diplomatic and Consular Service, and concerning the reception of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps and their Privileges).
2. "Ordenanza del Ejército" (Army Regulations).
3. "Reglamento Interior del Poder Ejecutivo" (Rules Governing the Executive Power).
4. "Código de Sanidad de la República de El Salvador" (Sanitary Code of the Republic of Salvador).
5. "Tarifa de Aforos y Ley de Facturas Consulares" (Tariffs and Law concerning Consular Invoices).
6. "Memoria de Relaciones Exteriores" (Report of the Minister of Foreign Relations).
7. "Código de Agricultura" (Agricultural Code).

These volumes are exceedingly interesting and useful books of reference, and form a valuable addition to the collection of publications in the library which treat exclusively of this progressive Central American Republic.

In the latter part of October, 1900, President CAMPOS SALLES, of Brazil, paid a visit to President ROCA, of the Argentine Republic. During the time of that visit unusual attention was bestowed upon the Brazilian President. Perhaps one of the most delicate honors was in the circulation of a book written by Dr. MARTÍN GARCIA MÉROU, formerly Minister to the United States, but now the Minister of Agriculture in the Argentine Republic. This book bore the title "El Brazil Intellectual" (Intellectual Brazil), a large part of which was devoted to President CAMPOS SALLES and the work he had accom-

plished for his country. With reference to the literary ability of the President, Dr. GARCIA MÉROU said: "All honor him as a parliamentary orator and eminent lawyer, indicated by public opinion as the most worthy of holding the portfolio of Justice in the first Cabinet of the Provisional Government (after the revolution of November, 1889), but it is not so generally known that Dr. CAMPOS SALLES is a brilliant writer, as is shown in his interesting 'Letters from Europe.' This work is not marked by rhetorical phrases or pretensions to wit, but it shows the mature thought of the statesman expressed in an eloquent, fluent form, with elegance and conciseness."

The Twentieth Century began on Tuesday, January 1, 1901, in the Pacific Ocean just east of the Friendly Islands, says JOHN RITCHIE, Jr., in an article contributed to the "Ladies' Home Journal." He goes on to explain that the theoretical line marking  $180^{\circ}$  east and west of Greenwich has two irregularities in it, put there by the agency of man in the arrangement of business affairs. The Russians brought eastward the day of St. Petersburg and established it in Alaska, but when the United States came into possession of that country the authorities deemed it wise to have one day throughout the United States, and so the date line was set  $10^{\circ}$  to the west of the actual meridian, so as to include in the day of this country its outermost possession. For this reason the island of Attu in the Alaskan archipelago, in  $170^{\circ}$  east longitude, is the latest place on the earth to retain any certain day. In the same manner certain groups of islands in the southern Pacific have been included in the day of Australia and New Zealand, with which they have business relations, although some of them lie east of the one hundred and eightieth meridian.

The case of the Argentine Republic with respect to the question of the Andean boundary between that country and Chile has been printed in accordance with the request of the arbitration tribunal appointed by the British Government. The work consists of four large quarto volumes. There is also to be issued a large atlas of maps, historical and modern, the latter being mostly drawn from the results of surveys of engineers connected with the boundary commission. Apart from their leading purpose, these books will be of permanent value to geographers and scientists. They are illustrated with several sectional maps of the region, and what is more attractive, with a large number of landscapes reproduced from photographs. These pictures convey an idea of the magnificent scenery and the grandeur of the Andes Mountains. The results of recent explorations by Dr. FRANCISCO P. MORENO and others upon the eastern side of the Cordilleras, have disclosed the fact that there are many districts in this region where the land is capable of being converted into valuable territory.

The "Geographical Magazine" for December, 1900, contains an important and interesting article by Col. F. F. HILDER, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, upon "Gold in the Philippines." This is the first contribution on the subject in American literature, and gives definite information as to the extent and location of the gold deposits in the Philippine Islands. "Gold is widely distributed throughout the Island of Luzon," Colonel HILDER says, "but how many of the deposits will prove rich enough to pay for systematic work and the introduction of machinery remains a problem which the future must solve." The writer says that the prospectors are very sanguine of securing good results whenever the country resumes its peaceful conditions. He notes that in other parts of the Archipelago extensive gold deposits exist which are said to be very rich, but which have never been developed because of the scarcity of labor.

There has just been published by the Government of Costa Rica an interesting and useful brochure, entitled "Estudio é Informe sobre el Café de Costa Rica" (Facts and Figures upon Costa Rican Coffee), compiled and arranged by Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Costa Rica near the Government of the United States, Washington. Señor CALVO has made a thorough and detailed investigation of this important subject, and presents in the publication mentioned a clear, concise, and intelligent exposition of the results arrived at and the conclusions reached by facts and figures, illustrated and explained by the use of valuable statistical tables showing the production and exportation of this important product from Costa Rica and its movement and consumption in Europe and the United States for a number of years past.

Among the works recently acquired by the Library of this Bureau is "Ridpath's Universal History," in 17 volumes, written by the late JOHN CLARK RIDPATH, LL. D., author of a number of books of great historic value. The work contains an account of the origin, primitive condition, and race development of the greater divisions of mankind, and also of the principal events in the evolution and progress of nations from the beginning of the civilized life to the close of the Nineteenth Century, with a preliminary inquiry on the time, place, and manner of the appearance of man on the earth from recent and authentic sources. The work is profusely illustrated with colored plates, ethnological charts, historical maps, type pictures, sketches, and diagrams.

The Bureau of American Republics has received an interesting pamphlet, consisting of 69 pages, entitled "La Vainilla" (The Vanilla), the author of which is Dr. R. LÓPEZ PARRA, of the city of Mexico. The essay is divided into three parts. The first treats of the cultivation,

preparation, classification, packing, price, and exportation of Mexican vanilla. The second part discusses the vanilla of other countries, and contains a history of its production and culture in foreign lands, etc. The third division is devoted to a general résumé of the subject, and contains valuable data and information concerning the vanilla of Mexico as well as that of the Central and South American Republics. The book contains a number of valuable engravings and sketches illustrative of the subject.

"Veracruz Ilustrado" (Vera Cruz Illustrated) is the title of a handsome quarto volume issued by MESSRS. S. PEARSON & SON, London. This is the fourth book of a series on the resources of the States of the Mexican Republic. A special feature of the present volume is the photographic reproduction of very many objects of interest. The subject-matter is printed in both the Spanish and the English languages, and contains much of interest regarding the State of Vera Cruz, with special reference to the harbor works and railways.

The Christmas number of the "Northwestern Miller" (Minneapolis) is one of the most artistic publications ever issued by a trade journal in the United States. Out of the 84 pages of reading matter only 14 are given over to the usual milling news, the remainder being devoted to literature and illustrations of a high order. Several well-known authors contribute articles of decided merit, many of them being embellished by beautiful illustrations, while throughout the typography of the book is most excellent.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN acknowledges receipt of the first number of an exceedingly interesting and important semimonthly publication entitled "El Agricultor y Criador Mexicano" (The Mexican Farmer and Stockman). The journal is devoted entirely to the farming and stock-raising interests of Mexico, and is copiously illustrated with handsome and appropriate engravings.

---

## LIBRARY ACCESSIONS DURING DECEMBER, 1900.

- American Chamber of Commerce (Paris). Bulletin No. 10. November 15, 1900. 15 pp. 8°.
- Barreiro y Ramos. Gran almanaque de el Siglo. 1901. Año XXX, Tomo IX. Montevideo, Barreiro y Ramos, [1900]. 544 pp. 4°.
- Bolivia y Chile. Una circular diplomática por XX. [Pseud.] Santiago de Chile, Imp. Barcelona, 1900. 63 pp. 4°.
- Cibils, Federico R. Intercambio y producción. Artículos publicados en "El Pais" en Setiembre y Octubre de 1900 por Federico R. Cibils, Director de Comercio é Industrias del Ministerio de Agricultura. Buenos Ayres, J. Peuser, 1900. 49 pp. 8°.
- Chaigneau, J. Federico. Derrotero del Estrecho de Magallanes i de la Tierra del Fuego. Valparaíso, Tip. de La Armada, 1900. 241 pp. 4°.

- Cuervo, Rufino José. El lenguaje bogotano. Chartres, Imp. de Durand, 1885. 570 (1) pp. 8°.
- Gomez, Tomas Y. Nociones elementales de gramática castellana escritos para las escuelas de instrucción primaria. Octavo edición. Guadalajara, Ancira y Hermanos, 1900. 140 pp. 12°.
- Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Boletín del Instituto. Tomo XXX. Núm. 7-12. Buenos Aires, El Instituto, 1900. 253, 551 pp. 8°.
- Iowa Masonic Library. Quarterly Bulletin. Vol. 3. No. 4. Cedar Rapids, 1900. 73, 95 (2) pp. 8°.
- Mansoulet, J. Julio. Guía-Crónica de la frontera Araucana de Chile años 1892-93. Apuntes históricos, geográficos, etc. Santiago de Chile, Imp. Barcelona, 1893. 136 pp. 4°.
- Mason, Otis T. The Latimer Collection of Antiquities from Porto Rico in the National Museum and the Guesde Collection of Antiquities in Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, West Indies. Washington, Smithsonian Institution, 1899. 837 pp. 8°.
- Our Islands and Their People as Seen with Camera and Pencil. \* \* \* Edited by William S. Bryan. New York, N. D. Thompson, [1899]. 384 pp. F.
- Pacific Commercial Museum. The Pacific Commercial Museum. \* \* \* Its History, Purposes, Officers, By-laws. October, 1900. San Francisco, Payot, Upham & Co., 1900. 32 pp. 12°.
- Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana. Timehri. Journal of the Society. \* \* \* Vol. XII, 1898-99. Demerara, Argosy Print [1900]. 182 pp. 8°.
- Sociedad Geográfica de La Paz. Boletín de la Sociedad. Año II, Tomo II, Núm. 3. La Paz, Tipo. Litográfico, 1900. 144 (1) pp. 8°.
- Vega, Nicolas. La Inmigración Europea en Chile, 1882 á 1895. Paris, Agencia General de Colonización del Gobierno de Chile. 1896. Maps. 192 pp. 4°.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- Revista del Museo de La Plata. Tomos II-IX. La Plata, Talleres del Museo, 1891-1899. 8 vols. 4°.

## BOLIVIA.

- Informe del Prefecto y Comandante General del Departamento de Oruro \* \* \* Cochabamba, Tip. "El Comercio," 1900. 51, XLI pp. 4°.
- Memoria del Ministro de Hacienda é Industria presentada á la legislatura de 1900. La Paz, Imp. del Estado, 1900. 61 pp. 4°.
- Memoria del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, 1900. La Paz, Taller Tipo. Litográfico, [1900]. LXI pp. 4°.
- Memoria que presenta el Ministro de Justicia é Instrucción Pública ante el Congreso ordinario de 1900. La Paz, Taller Tipo. Litográfico, 1900. 219, III pp. 8°.

## BRAZIL.

- Commercial and Emigrational Guide to Brazil. Compiled and translated from official documents by José Coelho Gomes \* \* \* 2d ed. Washington, J. P. Wright, 1886. 58 pp. 8°.
- Estado de São Paulo. Mensagem enviada ao Congresso Legislativo a 7 de Abril de 1900. São Paulo, Typ. do "Diário Oficial," 1900. 24 pp. 8°.
- . Message addressed to the Legislative Congress of São Paulo on the 7th of April, 1897, \* \* \* by the President of the State. São Paulo, Typ. do "Diário Oficial," 1897. 28 pp. 8°.
- L'Empire du Brésil à l'Exposition Universelle de 1876 à Philadelphie. Rio de Janeiro, Tip. do Imperial Instituto Artistico, 1876. vi, 542 (1) pp. 8°.



Mensagem dirigida ao Congresso Nacional 1893, 1894. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 2 vols. (Message for 1894 received in English.)

Ministerio da Fazenda. Relatorio del Ministro de Estado dos Negocios da Fazenda. Anexos ao relatorio. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1899. 3 vols. 4°. Relatorio do Tribunal de Contas. 1899. Rio de Janeiro, Imp. Nacional, 1900. 312 pp. 4°.

## CHILE.

Anales de la Universidad de Chile. Sept., 1900. Tomos CV-CVII. Año 8. Santiago de Chile, Imp. Cervantes, 1900. 75, 104-337 pp. 8°.

Memoria del Ministerio de Culto. 1895. Santiago, Imp. Mejia, 1896. 59 pp. 8°.

Memoria que presenta el Gobernador de Magallenes al Ministerio de Colonización. [3 de Marzo de 1900.] Santiago de Chile, Imp. Nacional, 1900. 112 pp. 4°.

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Servicio Consular de la República de Chile. Edición Oficial. Santiago de Chile, Imp. Nacional, 1897. 3 pls., 286 pp. 8°.

## COSTA RICA.

Colección de las leyes y decretos de 1899. San José, Tip. Nacional, 1899. 2 vols. 8°. Colección de las leyes y decretos de 1900. 1ª semestre. San José, Tip. Nacional, 1900. 208 pp. 8°.

Coleccion de Tratados. San José, Tip. Nacional, 1896. 243, III pp. 8°.

Estudio é informe sobre el café de Costa Rica. San José, Tip. Nacional, 1900. 48 pp. 8°.

## CUBA.

Catalogue spécial officiel de Cuba. Paris, Prieur et Dubois, [1900]. 193, II pp. 8°.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Accounts relating to trade and commerce of foreign countries and British possessions. London, Wyman & Sons, 1900. 79 pp. 8°.

Foreign Office. Convention between the United Kingdom and Costa Rica. London, Harrison & Sons, 1900. 4 pp. 8°.

———. Trinidad and Tobago. Report for 1899.

———. Seychelles. Report for 1899.

———. Bahamas. Report for 1899.

———. Mauritius and Rodrigues. Reports for 1899. London, Darling & Son, 1900. 4 pamps. 8°.

Statistical abstract of the several colonial and other possessions of the United Kingdom. London, Wyman & Sons, 1900. 324 pp. 4°.

## GUATEMALA.

Mensaje del Presidente de la República. Guatemala, Tip. Nacional, [1900]. 4 pp. 4°.

## PERÚ.

Estadística general de Aduanas. 2ª semestre de 1899. Lima, Tip. de "El País," 1900. 568 \* \* \* pp. 4°.

Resumen del comercio general en 1899. Lima, Imp. de "El País," 1900. cxx pp. 4°.

## SALVADOR.

Código de Agricultura del Salvador. San Salvador, Tip. La Luz, 1893. 241 (1) pp. 4°.

Código de Sanidad de la República del Salvador. San Salvador, Imp. Nacional, 1900. 45 pp. 8°.

- Ordenanza del ejército. San Salvador, Imp. Nacional. 171 pp. 8°.
- Organización del servicio diplomático y consular. San Salvador, Imp. Nacional, 1900. 52 pp. 12°.
- Memoria del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores. San Salvador, Imp. Nacional, 1900. 279 pp. 4°.
- Reglamento Interior del Poder Ejecutivo. San Salvador, Imp. Nacional, 1900. 203 pp. 8°.
- Tarifa de Aforos para el cobro de los derechos. San Salvador, Imp. Nacional, 1900. 142 pp. 8°.

## UNITED STATES.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

- Peach-leaf curl: its nature and treatment. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 204 pp. 8°.
- Report of the Secretary of Agriculture. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 76 pp. 8°.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

- Annual Report of Commissioner of Patents. 1899. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 854 pp. 4°.

## POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

- Report of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 41 pp. 8°.

## SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

- Smithsonian meteorological tables. Washington, Smithsonian Institution, 1897. LIX, 274 pp. 8°.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

- Book cloth in foreign countries, etc. (Special reports, Vol. XX, pt. 1.)
- Consular Reports. Vol. LXIV. No. 243. December, 1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 8°.
- Foreign markets for American coal. (Special reports, Vol. XXI, pt. 1.)
- Paper in foreign countries. (Special reports, Vol. XIX.)
- Reports of consuls on credit and trade systems. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1884. 597, IX pp. 8°.
- School gardens in Europe. (Special reports, Vol. XX, Pt. II.)
- Stave (The) trade in foreign countries. Special reports, Vol. XX, Pt. III.)
- Tariffs of Chile and Nicaragua. (Special reports, Vol. XVI. Supp.)
- Trusts and trade combinations in Europe. (Special reports, Vol. XXI, Pt. III.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 7 vols. 8°

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

- Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. 1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, cxxxix pp. 8°.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

- Monthly summary of the commerce of Cuba. June, 1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 238-279 pp. sq. 4°.

## URUGUAY.

- Colección legislativa. Tomos XIX-XXII. 1895-1899. Montevideo, 1896-1900. 5 vols. 8°.

## ADDITIONS DURING DECEMBER TO REGULAR FILES.

Boletín de Minas. Lima, Perú. Monthly.  
 Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.  
 El Hacendado Mexicano. Mexico, Mexico. Monthly.  
 El Pensamiento Latino. Santiago, Chile. Semimonthly.  
 El Pabellon de Honduras. Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Weekly.  
 La Prensa. Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic. Daily.  
 Revista Comercial. Guayaquil, Ecuador.

## PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES.

Persons interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Library of the Bureau of the American Republics.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Argentinisches Wochenblatt. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
 Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
 Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
 Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
 Bollettino Mensile. Rosario. Monthly.  
 La Industria Molinera. Buenos Ayres. Semimonthly.  
 La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
 La Plata Post. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
 La Plata Zeitung. Buenos Ayres.  
 La Producción Nacional. Buenos Ayres. Semimonthly.  
 Le Commerce Extérieur Argentin. Buenos Ayres.  
 Review of the River Plate. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.

## BELGIUM.

Bulletin of the Commercial Museum. Brussels. Weekly.

## BOLIVIA.

El Comercio. La Paz. Daily.  
 El Comercio de Bolivia. La Paz. Daily.  
 El Estado. La Paz.  
 Revista Económica y Financiera. La Paz. Monthly.

## BRAZIL.

Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro.  
 Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.  
 Lavoura (A). Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.  
 Revista Agrícola. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.  
 Revista Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.  
 Revista Industrial e Mercantil. Pernambuco. Monthly.  
 Revista Marítima Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.

## CANADA.

Industrial Canada. Toronto. Monthly.

## CHILE.

Chilian Times. Santiago de Chile. Semiweekly.  
 Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.  
 Revista Comercial e Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.  
 Verhandlungen des Deutschen Wissenschaftlichen Vereins. Santiago.

## COLOMBIA.

Diario Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.  
 El Correo Nacional. Bogotá.  
 La Estrella de Panama. Panama. Weekly.  
 Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.  
 Star and Herald. Panama. Weekly.

## COSTA RICA.

Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional. San José.  
 La Gaceta. (Oficial.) San José. Daily.

## CUBA.

La Escuela Cubana. Havana. Weekly.  
 Revista del Foro. Havana. Quarterly.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

El Mensajero. Santo Domingo. Three times a month.  
 Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.

## ECUADOR.

Gaceta Municipal. Guayaquil. Weekly.  
 Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.

## ENGLAND.

Board of Trade Journal. London. Weekly.  
 British Trade Journal. London. Monthly.  
 Commercial Intelligence. London. Weekly.  
 Diplomatic and Consular Reports. London.  
 Feilden's Magazine. London. Monthly.  
 Freir's Colonial and Foreign Register. London. Quarterly.  
 Geographical Journal. London. Monthly.  
 Journal of the Board of Agriculture. London. Quarterly.  
 Mining (The) Journal. London. Weekly.  
 South American Journal. London. Weekly.  
 Tenders and Contracts. London.  
 Times (The). London. Daily.  
 Trade and Navigation Reports. London. Monthly.

## FRANCE.

Le Nouveau Monde. Paris. Weekly.  
 Moniteur Officiel. Paris. Weekly.  
 Revue du Commerce Extérieur. Paris. Semimonthly.  
 Revue Générale des Sciences. Paris. Semimonthly.  
 Revue Politique et Parlementaire. Paris. Monthly.  
 Tableaux Mensuels de Statistique Municipale de la Ville de Paris. Paris. Monthly.

## GERMANY.

Der Tropenpflanzer. Berlin. Monthly.  
 Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.  
 Handels-Kammer zu Hannover. Hannover.  
 Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. Monthly.  
 Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.  
 Thonindustrie Zeitung. Berlin.

## GUATEMALA.

Diario de Centro-America. Guatemala. Daily.  
 El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Weekly.  
 La República. Guatemala. Daily.

## HONDURAS.

Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa.  
 Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa.  
 La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa.

## MARTINIQUE.

Les Colonies. St. Pierre. Daily.

## MEXICO.

American (The) Evolution. Mexico.  
 Boletín de Agricultura, Minería é Industrias. Mexico. Monthly.  
 Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.  
 Boletín de la Red Meteorológica y Revista Científica. Toluca.  
 Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca.  
 Boletín Postal de la Administración General de Correos de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. Mexico. Monthly.  
 Boletín Telegráfico. Mexico. Daily.  
 Diario Oficial. Mexico. Daily.  
 El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juárez. Monthly.  
 El Economista Mexicano. Mexico. Weekly.  
 El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.  
 El Progreso de Mexico. Mexico. Weekly.  
 El Republicano. Aguascalientes. Weekly.  
 La Gaceta Comercial. Mexico. Daily.  
 Le Mexique. Mexico. Bimonthly.  
 Resumen de la Importación y de la Exportación. Mexico. Monthly.  
 Semana Mercantil. Mexico. Weekly.

## NICARAGUA.

Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily.  
 El Comercio. Managua. Daily.  
 La Patria. León.

## PARAGUAY.

La Enseñanza. Asunción. Semimonthly.  
 Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.

## PERU.

Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Monthly.  
 El Comercio. Lima. Daily.  
 El Economista. Lima. Weekly.  
 El Peruano. Lima. Daily.  
 Padrón General de Minas. Lima.  
 Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.

## PORTO RICO.

Boletín Mercantil de Puerto Rico. San Juan. Daily.  
La Correspondencia. San Juan. Daily.

## SALVADOR.

Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.

## UNITED STATES.

American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.  
Anglo-American Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.  
Bulletin of the Free Museum of Science and Arts. Philadelphia. Quarterly.  
Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
Coal Trade Journal. New York. Weekly.  
Cram's Magazine. Chicago. Monthly.  
Expansionist (The). New York, N. Y. Daily.  
Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.  
Field Columbian Museum Publications. Chicago.  
Forum, The. New York. Monthly.  
Hispano-America. San Francisco, Cal. Monthly.  
India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.  
Modern Machinery. Chicago. Monthly.  
Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.  
National Geographic Magazine. Washington. Monthly.  
New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung. New York City.  
Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.  
Pan-American Magazine. Buffalo. Monthly.  
Publications of the New England Free Trade League. Boston.  
Scientific American. New York. Weekly.  
Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.  
United States Consular Reports. Washington. Daily and Monthly.

## URUGUAY.

Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.  
El Siglo. Montevideo. Daily.  
La Nación. Montevideo. Daily.  
Revista de la Unión Industrial é Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.

## VENEZUELA.

Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.  
Venezuela. Caracas. Monthly.  
Venezuelan Herald. Caracas.

# BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

## OFICINA DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

VOL. X.

ENERO, 1901.

Nº. 1.

### REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

#### COMERCIO EXTERIOR.

Según los informes publicados por la prensa argentina, el comercio exterior de aquel país durante los nueve meses del año civil de 1900 estuvo representado por las siguientes cifras:

Importación, \$87,461,371, oro, y la exportación en \$122,518,293, oro. En las importaciones ha habido un aumento de más de \$200,000, oro, comparadas con las de igual período en 1899, mientras que las exportaciones han disminuido casi en cinco millones de pesos oro. En detalle el comercio fué así:

[Valor en pesos, oro.]

Países.	Importación.	Exportación.	Países.	Importación.	Exportación.
Africa .....		\$2,518,388	Francia .....	\$8,724,739	\$14,550,856
Alemania .....	\$12,556,877	16,511,128	Italia .....	11,699,364	3,213,665
Antillas .....	17,830	246,438	Países Bajos .....	136,317	3,515,111
Bélgica .....	6,985,157	16,169,445	Paraguay .....	1,371,337	134,082
Bolivia .....	92,042	530,368	Reino Unido.....	30,141,521	16,432,653
Brasil .....	2,882,373	4,045,250	Uruguay .....	335,611	1,728,415
Chile .....	114,465	574,968	Otras procedencias y		
España .....	2,854,622	1,722,674	destinos.....		5,625,345
Estados Unidos.....	9,321,475	4,733,185	Á órdenes.....		30,266,312

La enorme cifra de \$30,266,312, oro, importe de la exportación á órdenes, tiene su explicación en la gran cantidad de cereales que se cargan en puertos argentinos con destino al canal ó á San Vicente, en buques despachados “á órdenes,” para que sigan con la carga á los puertos que luego se indica á los capitanes.

La notable disminución en las exportaciones, se atribuye en gran parte á la enfermedad del ganado que causó grandes estragos en los distritos criadores de la República, produciendo la paralización temporal de una de las industrias más importantes del país.

Por la tabla precedente se ve que las importaciones de la Gran Bretaña fueron las mayores de todas durante el tiempo en referencia, siguiéndole en orden á importancia Alemania, Italia, los Estados Unidos, Francia y Bélgica. Los países para donde se exportó la mayor cantidad fueron en orden á importancia Alemania, la Gran Bretaña, Bélgica, Francia, Estados Unidos y Brasil. Las principales exportaciones para el Brasil fueron trigo y harina, cuyo comercio entre los dos países ha aumentado rápidamente durante los últimos años.

---

## BOLIVIA.

### TRATADO DE EXTRADICIÓN.

Ha sido sancionado por el Congreso Nacional y promulgado por el Presidente de aquella República, el decreto que aprueba el Tratado de Extradición que con fecha 21 de abril de 1900 firmaron en la Ciudad de La Paz el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Bolivia y Mr. GEORGE H. BRIDGMAN, Ministro de los Estados Unidos cerca de aquel Gobierno, y se ordena el canje de las ratificaciones respectivas. Con la misma fecha, 3 de noviembre de 1900, ha sido promulgada también la Convención Postal firmada en aquella capital entre los funcionarios mencionados.

### FERROCARRILES EN LA REPÚBLICA.

El Presidente de la República ha promulgado la ley del Congreso que dispone que todo el rendimiento del estanco de alcoholes y aguardientes y el que proviene del impuesto que grava el caucho producido por el Departamento de La Paz, se aplique por el término de tres años á la construcción de un ferrocarril del Lago de Titicaca á La Paz, conforme á los estudios aprobados por el Gobierno. También se ha facultado al Ejecutivo para estipular las condiciones de un contrato de construcción de los ferrocarriles de Viacha á Oruro, en conexión con los ramales de Guaquí á La Paz, y de Oruro á Cochabamba, ofreciendo en garantía la primera sección del ferrocarril que se construya, más el producto del estanco de alcoholes por el tiempo que fuere necesario, al interés del 6 por ciento anual, de acuerdo con las leyes de la materia.



## BRASIL.

**LÍMITES CON LA GUAYANA FRANCESA.**

La sentencia arbitral del Consejo Federal Suizo en la cuestión de límites pendiente entre la República del Brasil y la de Francia, con motivo de las fronteras de la Guayana francesa, y cuyo origen histórico se remonta hasta fines del siglo XVII, fué entregada á las partes interesadas en Berna, el 1° de diciembre de 1900. El laudo demarca las fronteras brasileiras por el Oyapoc de una parte y de otra por la línea de la separación de las aguas de la hoya del Amazonas, desde la cabecera principal del Oyapoc hasta la frontera de las posesiones holandesas de la Guayana, es decir, la línea de los montes de Tumucumaque.

De esta suerte el Brasil obtiene el límite marítimo que desde el año de 1688 venía reclamando el Portugal, la antigua metrópoli. Francia, por su parte, había reclamado siempre el río Araguay, una línea paralela al Amazonas y la margen izquierda del río Branco.

El laudo concede al Brasil 147,000 millas cuadradas del territorio en disputa y á Francia cerca de 3,000 millas cuadradas al norte de la cadena de Tumucumaque.

La sentencia del tribunal arbitral dice así:

1°. Que el río Japoc ó Vicente Pinçon del artículo 8 del Tratado de Utrecht, es el Oyapoc que desemboca al oeste del Cabo Orange, como queda establecido por los documentos que el Brasil sometió al tribunal, y que el “thalweg” de dicho río, desde su desembocadura hasta sus cabeceras, constituirá definitivamente la primera de las líneas fronterizas entre el Brasil y la Guayana Francesa.

2°. Que la otra línea fronteriza desde las cabeceras del Oyapoc hasta el punto donde encuentra territorio holandés, será la que el artículo 2 del Tratado de Arbitraje ha indicado como solución intermedia, es decir, la línea de la división de las aguas en los montes Tumuc-Humac, que forman el límite setentrional de la hoya del Amazonas.

**COMERCIO DE RIO Y SANTOS EN SEIS MESES.**

Según el “Boletim do Servicio Commercial” que se publica en Rio Janeiro, las exportaciones verificadas en el primer semestre de 1900 por los puertos de Rio Janeiro y Santos alcanzaron en su totalidad á 53.652:152 milreis oro ó sea £6,035,866. Estas exportaciones están divididas en cuatro grandes clases que son: primera, animales y sus productos; segunda, minerales y sus productos; tercera, vegetales y sus productos, y cuarta, valores.

Según la misma publicación el café embarcado por los puertos de Río Janeiro y Santos durante el semestre en referencia alcanzó á

£5,490,638, siendo el número de sacos de café exportados, de 60 kilogramos cada uno, durante ese período 1,309,248 por el puerto de Rio Janeiro y 1,458,670 por el puerto de Santos; Victoria exportó 108,191 sacos y Bahía 53,150 sacos, ó sea un total de 2,929,259 sacos. Las exportaciones á los Estados Unidos durante el mismo período fueron como sigue: Nueva York, 1,493,460 sacos; Baltimore, 161,305; Nueva Orleans, 67,236; y Galveston, 21,905.

Durante el primer semestre de 1900 entraron á Rio Janeiro 691 buques de vapor y 203 de vela de divesas procedencias y zarparon del mismo puerto 704 vapores y 218 buques de vela. En el puerto de Santos este movimiento fué como sigue: vapores, 257 entradas y 261 salidas; buques de vela, 27 entradas y 30 salidas.

#### CREACIÓN DE UNA LÍNEA DE VAPORES.

El Gobernador del Estado de Pará ha promulgado una ley estableciendo un servicio de buques de vapor entre Pará y Europa. Según esta ley el Gobierno recibe propuestas para el establecimiento de dicha línea de vapores entre Pará y un puerto de Rusia sobre el Mar Báltico, con estaciones en diferentes puntos. Los vapores han de tener una velocidad de 14 millas por hora y una capacidad mínima para dos mil toneladas de carga y espacio para trescientos pasajeros.

---

### CHILE.

#### DEPÓSITOS DE AZUFRE.

El Cónsul alemán en Tacna informa á su Gobierno sobre los depósitos de azufre que se encuentran en Chile. Según este funcionario, los depósitos de azufre en Chile comenzaron á explotarse en 1888, habiendo llegado su desarrollo á tal extremo que el azufre de Sicilia, que se importaba antes en grandes cantidades en la Provincia de Tarapacá, ya no tiene allí tanta demanda, empleándose en su lugar el producto del país. Los depósitos de la Provincia de Tacna distan como 21 millas de este puerto. Un sindicato de Nueva York, cuyo capital es de \$5,000,000, dice el informe en referencia, se propone ampliar las minas y establecer grandes oficinas y un ferrocarril de cable de 6 millas de largo por las montañas de San Francisco, en la Provincia de Tacna, ó bien uno de vapor desde las minas al puerto de Tacna para exportar aquel producto á Nueva York. Según los cálculos de esta compañía pueden estimarse en 10,000 toneladas de azufre en bruto el producto mensual de las minas, en cuyo caso el valor de 1 tonelada, puesta en Nueva York, se calcula en \$15. Las exportaciones de azufre para las salitreras de Tarapacá ha sido durante los tres últimos años como sigue: 1896, 1,016 toneladas; 1897, 1,639, y 1898, 2,060.

## COSTA RICA.

## ESTUDIO SOBRE EL CAFÉ.

Del informe sometido al Gobierno de la Republica de Costa Rica por el Señor DON JOAQUÍN BERNADO CALVO, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en Wáshington, son los datos que aparecen á continuación:

El café de Costa Rica, por regla general, tiene el grano muy parecido al de Java, es grueso y oblongo y de un calor amarillento y á veces verdoso; por este motivo, al mismo tiempo que por lo bien acreditado que está el artículo en los Estados Unidos, al pasar á segundas manos recibe generalmente el nombre de Java ó de Moca, habiendo desaparecido casi por completo su nombre original, pues no figura en absoluto como café de Costa Rica. Sometido á análisis, la Sección de Química del Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos presentó un informe que demuestra que el café de Costa Rica, cuyas muestras fueron tomadas indistintamente de distintas partidas, contiene de 1.16 á 1.27 por ciento de cafeína. La buena calidad del grano no depende precisamente de la mayor ó menor cantidad de cafeína que contenga, sino del aroma especial del producto. El análisis químico, hecho por el profesor CHARLES E. MUNROE, Catedrático de Química de la Universidad de Colombia, en Wáshington, dice entre otras cosas, lo siguiente:

“El aroma de las muestras molidas y de las infusiones del café de Costa Rica fué riquísimo; el del número 1 decididamente aceitoso, mientras que el del número 3 fué marcadamente acaramelado. El sabor de las infusiones participó de las mismas condiciones características de su olor. La infusión del número 4 fué tan parecida á la del café de Java que sería difícil distinguirla de la de este.”

La muestra número 3 se diferenció del café de Java en ser más dulce; el número 2 tuvo el sabor del Java; el número 1 de nuez. Termina el informe del profesor diciendo que en su opinión los cafés de Costa Rica son de excelente calidad.

En los Estados Unidos el café de Costa Rica tiene muy buena aceptación y alcanza los mejores precios del mercado, lo cual se desprende de datos tomados de los informes estadísticos del Departamento del Tesoro en Washington, sobre las importaciones durante los años fiscales de 1897-98 y 1898-99, según los cuales se ve que de las doce procedencias indicadas ocupa Costa Rica el quinto lugar en lo que se refiere á la cantidad de su café importado en los Estados Unidos, que en 1897-98 alcanzó á 13,748,544 libras, valuadas en \$1,958,257, siendo el precio por término medio á que se vendió el artículo en Nueva York durante el año \$0.1424 por libra. En el año fiscal de 1898-99 las impor-

taciones de café de Costa Rica arrojaron la cifra de 16,625,721 libras por \$2,406,246, vendidas, por término medio, durante el año á 14.48 centavos por libra.

## CUBA.

### COMERCIO DE LA ISLA EN EL AÑO FISCAL DE 1900.

La División de Negocios Insulares del Departamento de la Guerra de los Estados Unidos, ha hecho público un sumario del comercio de la Isla de Cuba durante el año fiscal que terminó el 30 de junio de 1900. Este trabajo demuestra que durante el período en referencia las importaciones de mercancías alcanzaron á \$71,681,187, figurando en esta cantidad la suma de \$4,045,754 que entraron libres de derechos. Las importaciones están clasificadas como sigue: artículos de alimentación y animales, \$33,154,016, ó sea 40 por ciento del total; artículos manufacturados \$23,919,206, ó 34 por ciento; artículos en bruto ó fabricados en parte, \$918,860, ó 1 por ciento; artículos de lujo y otros, \$4,604,743, ó 6 por ciento, y artículos varios, \$9,084,362, ó 13 por ciento del total general.

Durante el mismo período se importó oro acuñado por valor de \$5,093,096, en la proporción siguiente: Estados Unidos, \$4,242,438; España, \$302,243; Francia, \$530,000; México, \$18,415. Las importaciones de monedas de plata llegaron á \$95,016. También se importó plata en pasta de los Estados Unidos por valor de \$514.

Por países las importaciones fueron así: Europa, \$31,475,343; Asia, \$247,601; Africa, \$330; Estados Unidos, \$34,347,008; México, \$3,605,538; Canadá, \$44,154; Centro América, \$907,036; Sud América, \$4,484,892; y Las Antillas, \$1,757,911, entrando Puerto Rico en esta última suma con la cantidad de \$1,611,237. El total general de las importaciones, incluyendo el oro y la plata, alcanzó á \$76,869,813, habiéndose verificado el grueso de este comercio por el puerto de la Habana, en la suma de \$57,901,652.

El valor total de las importaciones, incluyendo oro y plata, verificadas por la Isla desde la fecha de la ocupación americana, es decir, desde el 17 de julio de 1898 hasta el 30 de junio de 1900 se eleva á la cifra de \$113,846,603, correspondiendo al puerto de la Habana \$85,336,777.

Las exportaciones de mercancías de Cuba durante el año fiscal en referencia están valoradas en \$45,228,346, clasificadas como sigue: productos de la agricultura, \$28,551,846, ó 63 por ciento del total; artículos manufacturados, \$13,706,346, ó 30 por ciento; productos forestales, \$649,013, ó 1 por ciento; producto de las minas, \$794,399, ó 2 por ciento; artículos varios, \$1,526,742, ó 4 por ciento del total. Las exportaciones de oro acuñado se elevaron á \$3,830,301, así: Estados

Unidos, \$2,285,750; España, \$2,551, y Francia, \$1,542,000. Durante el mismo período la plata acuñada que se exportó alcanzó el valor de \$422,345, correspondiéndole á los Estados Unidos, \$5,000; á España, \$185,745, y á Francia, \$231,600. También se exportó mineral de plata por valor de \$560, de los cuales correspondió á los Estados Unidos, \$460, y el resto á Francia; de manera que el total de las exportaciones de oro y plata, verificadas en el año fiscal en referencia, allegó á \$4,253,206.

Por países las exportaciones, incluyendo oro y plata, fueron como sigue: Europa, \$11,149,472; Asia, \$13,555; Africa, \$93,400; Estados Unidos, \$36,912,629; Canadá, \$234,642; México, \$63,727. Las exportaciones para Centro América alcanzaron á \$7,185; Sud América, \$626,484; para las Antillas, \$138,961, correspondiendo á Puerto Rico, \$81,580; Oceanía, \$241,497, estando representada en está suma las Islas del Hawai por valor de \$6,426, de suerte que las exportaciones de Cuba, incluyendo oro y plata, alcanzaron en el período en referencia á la suma de \$49,481,552. El puerto de la Habana esta representado en esta suma con la cantidad de \$29,713,766. Las exportaciones totales de la Isla, desde la ocupación americana hasta el fin del año fiscal en referencia, arrojan la cifra de \$81,394,525, en la cual corresponde al puerto de la Habana la cantidad de \$44,693,942.

---

## ECUADOR.

### SITUACIÓN COMERCIAL.

La “Revista Comercial de Guayaquil” en un número reciente trae un estudio de la situación mercantil del país durante los meses de septiembre y octubre de 1900. Dicha publicación se refiere á la actividad con que se han llevado á cabo los trabajos del Ferrocarril del Sur, y al contrato que ha sido aprobado por el Congreso para la construcción de una vía férrea entre Bahía de Caráques y Quito. También se refiere á un proyecto presentado al Congreso por los Señores MARTIN REINBERG Y CIA. para la construcción de un muelle de hierro en el puerto de Guayaquil.

Con referencia á la cosecha de cacao, hasta el 31 de octubre de 1900 la calcula en 315,094.03 quintales contra 466,647 en igual período del año anterior. Las exportaciones de este fruto durante los diez primeros meses de 1900, las calcula en 13,626,412 kilogramos, correspondiéndole á Francia, 6,176,422; á los Estados Unidos, 2,055,362; á Inglaterra, 2,035,909; á Alemania, 1,742,168, y á España, 1,370,029. Ninguno de los otros países para donde se exportó este fruto tomó más de 57,000 kilogramos.

La exportación del café durante el mismo período alcanzó á 1,406,367 kilogramos, correspondiéndole el primer lugar á Chile con 601,471;

el segundo lugar á Los Estados Unidos con 295,249 kilogramos, y siguen después Alemania, Inglaterra y Francia.

Los ferrocarriles urbanos produjeron durante el mismo período 203,628 soles.

La ley que grava con un 23 por ciento la importación y con un 50 por ciento la exportación fué sancionada por el Ejecutivo. La primera rige para todos los artículos que se introduzcan desde el 1° de enero de 1901, y la segunda para todos los que se exporten desde el 15 de diciembre de 1900, exceptuándose de este recargo el café, la paja toquilla y la tagua.

### IMPUESTOS Y SU INVERSIÓN.

“El Registro Oficial” de Quito publica el decreto del Congreso, fechado á 12 de octubre de 1900, por el cual se dispone que, del impuesto de 80 centavos sobre cada quintal de cacao que grava á la provincia de El Oro, se invierta la mitad en la continuación del ferrocarril de Machala á Cuenca; 25 centavos en la canalización de ríos, y en la construcción de un hospital y una casa municipal.

---

## EL SALVADOR.

### JUNTA CENTRAL DE AGRICULTURA.

El “Boletín de Agricultura” de San Salvador, en su número correspondiente al mes de diciembre de 1900, trae un Decreto Ejecutivo por el cual se establece en la capital de la República una Junta Central de Agricultura cuyas atribuciones y deberes son poner en práctica las disposiciones que sobre el fomento del ramo contiene el Código de Agricultura y cumplir las del Gobierno concernientes al progreso y engrandecimiento de tan importante industria. También trae la misma publicación el reglamento respectivo decretado por el Presidente de la República.

### IMPUESTOS SOBRE EL COMERCIO.

La República de El Salvador ha gravado con un impuesto indirecto de 3 pesos, plata, por cada cien kilogramos peso bruto, la importación de las mercaderías que se introduzcan á la República, exceptuándose la maquinaria de vapor, hidráulica ó de mano para la agricultura; arados, y otros instrumentos para el cultivo de la tierra; abonos, tambores de hierro para bálsamo; filtros ó destiladores de toda clase, pelo de liebre y otros para sombreros; telares de todas clases; tinta de imprenta ó litografía, y yeso preparado para el uso de establecimientos de instrucción. Este impuesto es transitorio y ha sido necesario, dada la fuerte amortización actual de la deuda flotante y consolidada.

Otro Decreto Ejecutivo dispone exceptuar del pago de derecho é impuestos fiscales y municipales establecidos ó que en lo sucesivo se

establezcan, por el término de diez años, la exportación de toda clase de maderas de construcción y de tintes, del tabaco, azúcar, papas, arroz, maíz, frijoles y toda clase de cereales y brozas minerales como oro, plata, cobre, etc., con el objeto de impulsar y favorecer por todos los medios posibles la exportación de los principales productos agrícolas, industriales y minerales que constituyen la riqueza del país.

#### NUEVO CENSO.

Ha dispuesto el Poder Ejecutivo que se proceda á levantar el censo de la República, haciendo un nuevo y completo empadronamiento el día 1° de marzo de 1901. Con este motivo se ha publicado el decreto que determina la manera de llevarlo á cabo.

#### FACTURAS CONSULARES.

Con fecha 2 de noviembre de 1900 el Poder Ejecutivo de El Salvador adicionó el acuerdo de 20 de octubre anterior, que fué reproducido en el número de diciembre último del *BOLETIN MENSUAL*, página 1312, con los siguientes artículos:

“4. Los Cónsules de El Salvador cobrarán cinco pesos, oro, por los manifestos ó sobordos que visaren, de toda carga que se destine á nuestros puertos y que no atraviere el Istmo de Panamá.

“5. Si la referida carga fuere trasbordada en alguno de los puertos del Pacífico, no necesitará traer, desde el puerto de embarque, los manifestos visados, pues el Cónsul de El Salvador, en el puerto del trasbordo, visará los cuatro ejemplares del respectivo sobordo ó manifiesto, cobrando por la vista diez pesos en plata.

“6. Los Cónsules de El Salvador, en cualquier punto latino-americano que se embarque carga dirigida á este país y que no atraviere el Istmo de Panamá, cobrarán igualmente diez pesos, plata, por visar los manifestos ó sobordos antes expresados.”

#### DEUDA EXTERIOR.

En el mes de noviembre de 1900, según el acta publicada en el “*Diario del Salvador*”, se incineraron en el Palacio de Justicia bonos por valor de £716,860, correspondientes á la denominada deuda inglesa procedente de los empréstitos levantados por El Salvador en 1889 y 1892.

---

### ESTADOS UNIDOS.

#### COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

##### RELACIÓN DE LAS IMPORTACIONES.

En la página 28 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los Estados

Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de noviembre de 1900, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los once meses que terminaron en noviembre de 1900, comparados con igual período de 1899. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera, no se reciben en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del próximo mes, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión, de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de noviembre, por ejemplo, no se publican sino en enero.

### REVISTA DEL AÑO DE 1900.

Si notable fué el progreso alcanzado en los Estados Unidos durante 1899, no menos brillantemente ha cerrado con el año de 1900 el último del siglo que pasó. En todos los ramos de la industria del país se han hecho adelantos prodigiosos; su comercio ha alcanzado cifras que rayan en los billones; su riqueza ha aumentado como en ningún otro tiempo, en la historia de su vida como nación, más aún, no tiene paralelo en los anales del mundo. No podría entrarse en el siglo XX bajo auspicios más halagüeños. El mejor exponente de la prosperidad del país es el mensaje que el Presidente McKINLEY dirigió al Congreso con motivo de la apertura de sus últimas sesiones, y que comenzaba manifestando que por todas partes se veían evidencias de la prosperidad nacional é individual y pruebas de la influencia benéfica y poderosa de las instituciones republicanas.

Cuál ha sido durante el siglo el desarrollo de los Estados Unidos puede medirse al considerar que en 1800 alcanzaba su población á algo más de 5,000,000; al terminar 1900 el número de habitantes es más de 76,000,000. Para aquella época 16 Estados constituían la República, cuyo territorio medía 909,050 millas cuadradas; hoy son 45 Estados, 5 Territorios, además del Distrito de Columbia, donde está situada la Capital de la República, y las Islas del Hawai, y la extensión superficial alcanza á 3,846,595 millas cuadradas.

En la parte económica durante el año de 1900, hasta el 30 de junio, término del año fiscal, las rentas excedieron á las del período correspondiente del año anterior en \$79,527,060, mientras que durante los seis años precedentes sólo hubo déficits que alcanzaron la suma de más de \$280,000,000. Las rentas durante el año fiscal de 1900 alcanzaron á más de \$500,000,000 y las erogaciones á \$488,000,000; las aduanas produjeron más de \$200,000,000, la renta interna cerca de \$300,000,000, mientras que los ingresos por varios conceptos se aproximaron á \$40,000,000. Los gastos del Gobierno disminuyeron considerablemente durante ese período, los del Departamento de la Guerra, por ejemplo, reduciéndose en \$95,000,000 y los de la Marina en cerca de \$66,000,000.



Esta situación excelente del Tesoro permitió la amortización de bonos por valor de \$56,500,000. Para el 30 de noviembre el balance efectivo en las cajas de la Tesorería subía á la suma de \$139,303,794, sin contar la reserva de \$150,000,000. En el fondo general, que es distinto al de reserva y el de depósito, había para el 30 de noviembre de 1900 más de \$70,000,000 en moneda y pasta de oro y cerca de \$23,000,000 en certificados de oro para ser emitidos, garantizados por oro acuñado y en pasta, lo cual arroja una cantidad total de oro no afecto á pagos de más de \$93,000,000. Este mismo estado floreciente del Tesoro permitió al Secretario de aquel ramo recoger del 30 de junio de 1899 á igual fecha de noviembre del año en referencia, el empréstito consolidado de 1901, al 2 por ciento, por más de \$25,000,000. Hicieronse también otras transacciones de alta finanza que han rendido al Gobierno una utilidad neta de \$10,000,000, al mismo tiempo que ha reducido en más de \$7,000,000 la responsabilidad del Tesoro para el pago de intereses, desde la fecha en que se refundió la deuda hasta el 1 de julio de 1904.

Cuál ha sido el progreso mercantil é industrial del país nada lo demuestra mejor que el estudio del comercio extranjero. Por la primera vez en su historia el total de las importaciones y exportaciones ha pasado de \$2,000,000,000. Las exportaciones alcanzaron en el año fiscal de 1900 á \$1,394,483,082, es decir, fueron por cerca de \$168,000,000 mayores que el año anterior. Las importaciones en el mismo año alcanzaron á \$894,941,184, ó sea un aumento de cerca de \$153,000,000 sobre el año anterior. Este aumento, que se debe en su mayor parte á la introducción de materias primas para atender á las necesidades de la industria manufacturera del país, indica mejor que nada el rápido desarrollo de estos intereses, lo cual se nota también en el hecho de que las exportaciones de productos manufacturados americanos alcanzaron durante la época en referencia á \$433,851,756, es decir, un aumento de 28 por ciento sobre las exportaciones del año fiscal anterior. Al aumento en las exportaciones han concurrido los productos manufacturados, como ya se ha dicho; los de la agricultura; los de minería, y en seguida todos los otros que constituyen el tráfico que para el extranjero hacen los Estados Unidos.

Para fines del año fiscal de 1900 las entradas y depósitos de oro y plata verificadas en los cuños y oficinas de ensaye alcanzaron por junto á \$238,755,736.24 y la cantidad de moneda acuñada durante aquel período se elevó por junto á \$141,301,960.36. Para fines del año civil de 1900 la acuñación total en los Estados Unidos ha sido valorada en \$137,699,401.

Los fondos pertenecientes al Gobierno depositados en los bancos nacionales alcanzaron en 30 de junio de 1900 á \$98,736,806 en 240 bancos, mientras que los capitales de todos los bancos nacionales tuvieron un aumento líquido de cerca de \$20,000,000 durante aquel período.

La deuda de los Estados Unidos con intereses, no vencidos y por pagar, era el 1° de julio de 1900, \$1,023,443,390. El aumento neto del dinero en circulación hasta el 1° de noviembre fué de \$175,465,266 en un total de \$2,139,181,412, que dividido entre la población calculada del país da una circulación por cabeza de \$27.82.

Durante el año arribaron á puertos de los Estados Unidos 448,572 inmigrantes. Este influjo de inmigración es una de las causas á que obedece el desarrollo fenomenal del país. También se verificó el censo que arroja un total de población de 76,295,220, es decir, 13,234,943 habitantes sobre el censo de 1890.

Larga sería la tarea de entrar á estudiar uno á uno los mil ramos de la industria y del comercio que han seguido, durante el año que acaba de terminar, esa progresión ascendente en su desarrollo que ha dado á los Estados Unidos puesto de preferencia entre las naciones del mundo. En el BOLETÍN MENSUAL se ha venido publicando todo aquello referente á esta materia, de modo que ha de ser una repetición hasta cierto punto inútil mencionar de nuevo hechos ya sabidos. La excelencia del producto americano queda demostrada por la extensión de su comercio; comercio que no obstante los grandes progresos que ha hecho en la América Latina, no ha alcanzado aquel desarrollo que las necesidades de esos países por una parte, y por otra la adaptabilidad perfecta del producto americano, parecen demandar. Son la agricultura, la minería y en una palabra la explotación de las fuentes naturales de riqueza de la América Latina la base de la prosperidad de aquellos pueblos; es la maquinaria americana para la explotación de esos veneros de riquezas la que más se adapta á esos fines.

Los Estados Unidos consecuentes con su política comercial han celebrado convenios especiales con varios países del Viejo y del Nuevo Mundo y tienen en vía de arreglo otros varios. Cuál es la expresión de esta idea puede verse en el último mensaje del Presidente, que se expresa á este respecto, diciendo que la política de la reciprocidad descansa de manera manifiesta en los principios de equidad internacional y ha sido tantas veces aprobada por el pueblo de los Estados Unidos que no debería dudar el Congreso de ponerla en vigor. "Este Gobierno," dice el Presidente, "desea conservar las relaciones comerciales más justas y amigables con todos los países extranjeros, haciendo caso omiso de la rivalidad industrial que necesariamente se desarrolla con la expansión del comercio internacional. Créese que los Gobiernos extranjeros por lo general abrigan los mismos propósitos, aun cuando en algunos casos hay exigencias que pesan sobre ellos en favor de una legislación especialmente hostil á los intereses americanos."

Siguiendo la misma vía de hacer más extenso el comercio americano y mejor conocidos los productos industriales de este país y aquellos que forman el comercio extranjero del resto de la América, se ha de celebrar en Búfalo una Exposición Pan-Americana á principios del

año en curso. Los trabajos de la junta directiva de este certamen, durante el año en referencia, han tenido el mejor éxito y casi todos, si no todos los países latino-americanos han de concurrir á él, acercando de esta manera los intereses comerciales del continente.

Es otra prueba aún de los deseos que animan á todas las naciones de la América para estrechar los lazos de amistad fraternal que las unen la próxima reunión en la Ciudad de México del segundo Congreso Pan-Americano, que por primera vez celebró sus sesiones en Wáshington del 2 de octubre de 1889 á 19 de abril de 1890. En realidad no debería mencionarse este hecho al referirse á la historia de los Estados Unidos en 1900, pero como demuestra el buen deseo de completar la obra que se inició en este país, no se ha creído fuera de lugar hacer esta referencia.

Es también digno de nota que por la primera vez en muchos años, y quizás en la historia de los Estados Unidos, el cuerpo diplomático latino-americano residente en Wáshington es el más completo, nueva demostración del deseo de estrechar las relaciones que desde el tiempo del nacimiento político de todas las naciones latino-americanas existe entre ellas y esta República.

Á la Exposición de París asistieron los Estados Unidos recibiendo los expositores americanos 240 grandes premios, 597 medallas de oro, 776 medallas de plata, 541 medallas de bronce y 322 menciones honorables, es decir, un total mayor que el que se adjudicara á cualquiera otra nación. Cuánto significa esto lo explican mejor las siguientes palabras del mensaje á que se ha hecho referencia:

“Este reconocimiento significativo del mérito, en competencia con las exposiciones escogidas de todas las otras naciones, hecho por jurados casi en su totalidad representantes de la Francia y otros países competidores, no solamente es de lo más placentero, sino que tiene valor especial desde el momento en que nos da puesto en primera línea en las cuestiones internacionales de producción y de demanda, mientras que una gran parte de las adjudicaciones hechas á las artes y manufacturas artísticas han sido una prueba, que no se esperaba, del estímulo de nuestra cultura nacional debido á la prosperidad hija de la riqueza natural y de la excelencia en las industrias.”

Durante el año fiscal que terminó el 30 de junio de 1900 el comercio de los Estados Unidos con todos los países de la América alcanzó, según datos oficiales, á la suma de \$170,461,647 por importaciones y \$116,114,326 por exportaciones. En estos totales está comprendido el comercio de Cuba, Puerto Rico y las Guayanas Inglesa, Francesa y Holandesa. El BOLETÍN de la Oficina publica mensualmente un resumen de la estadística relativa al comercio de los Estados Unidos con los otros países del continente, de suerte que sólo basta mencionar los principales artículos que forman el grueso de dicho comercio. Entre las importaciones hechas á los Estados Unidos de la América latina ocupa el primer lugar el café, que durante el año económico de 1900 se

importó, según estadísticas oficiales, en la cantidad de 748,546,777 libras con un valor de \$47,329,851. México contribuyó á esta cantidad con más de 35,000,000 de libras por valor de \$3,312,608; las Repúblicas de Centro América con más que 43,500,000 libras por valor de \$4,356,407; la América del Sur está representada en 660,-182,633 libras, avaluadas en \$38,929,513, de lo cual corresponde al Brasil solamente 601,520,169 libras con un valor de \$34,333,762. El valor de las importaciones de las Antillas se elevó á \$731,323 representados por 9,250,000 libras. Las otras importaciones principales fueron caucho ó hule, por cerca de \$20,000,000; cueros y pieles, por más de \$13,500,000; azúcar, por más de \$25,500,000; henequén, por más de \$11,500,000; cacao, por más de \$2,500,000; frutas, más de \$3,500,000; plomo en galápagos, barras, etc., más de \$2,500,000; tabaco, cerca de \$8,000,000, y lana, más de \$3,000,000.

Las exportaciones principales verificadas por los Estados Unidos en ese mismo año económico para los países de la América latina fueron harina de trigo, por más de \$7,500,000; petróleo y otros aceites minerales, por cerca de \$5,500,000; madera de construcción, \$4,500,000; tejidos de algodón, \$3,500,000; manteca, \$3,500,000; provisiones de todas especies, \$3,000,000; carbón mineral, \$2,800,000; instrumentos para la agricultura, \$2,775,000; ferretería, \$1,925,000; aceites vegetales, \$1,600,000; carros y coches, \$1,900,000; muebles, \$1,300,000; instrumentos científicos y otros, \$1,100,000; rieles, \$1,000,000; maíz y trigo, \$1,200,000.

El año que acaba de terminar ha visto desarrollarse de una manera asombrosa las vías de comunicación internas de los Estados Unidos, al mismo tiempo que se han establecido nuevas comunicaciones con el extranjero, que acercan cada día más los mercados consumidores del mundo á los inmensamente productores de esta nación. El siglo XX, pues, comienza bajo los mejores auspicios y es de esperarse que durante su transcurso sigan gozándose de los beneficios que la industria incansable del americano tiene derecho á esperar y que ha de ser, en día no muy lejano, factor del progreso material de los países que forman la Unión Internacional.

#### **PRESUPUESTO FISCAL PARA 1902.**

El día 3 de diciembre de 1900 presentó el Secretario de Hacienda al Congreso de los Estados Unidos el presupuesto para el año fiscal que termina el 30 de junio de 1902, del cual se extracta el cuadro siguiente por orden de departamentos: Cuerpo Legislativo, \$10,956,700.45; Poder Ejecutivo, \$283,400; Departamento de Estado, \$2,125,148.76; Departamento del Tesoro, \$158,869,136.43; Departamento de la Guerra, \$176,658,345.75; Departamento de la Marina, \$88,913,248.76; Departamento de lo Interior, \$170,799,705.09; Departamento de Correos, \$6,295,877; Departamento de Agricultura, \$4,669,050; Sección de

Trabajos, \$177,980; Departamento de Justicia, \$6,993,170; ó sea un total general de \$626,741,762.24. El presupuesto para 1901 alcanzó á \$631,081,994.86.

### ACUÑACIÓN DE MONEDAS.

El informe presentado por el Director del Cuño indica que durante el año civil de 1900 la acuñación total en los Estados Unidos se elevó á la suma de 175,699,563 piezas de moneda, valoradas en \$137,699,401, de la manera siguiente: monedas de oro, \$99,272,942.50; monedas de plata, \$36,295,321.45; monedas fraccionarias de níquel y bronce, \$668,337.64.

Durante el mes de diciembre de 1900 la amonedación total alcanzó á \$7,758,580, así: oro, \$4,576,697; plata, \$2,880,555, y monedas fraccionarias \$301,382.

Durante el año en referencia la Casa de Moneda de Filadelfia acuñó para el Gobierno de Costa Rica 370,000 monedas de oro por valor de \$1,047,041.

### COMERCIO EN DIEZ MESES.

La floreciente condición del comercio de los Estados Unidos durante los diez meses que terminaron en octubre pasado, según los datos que acaba de publicar la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda, es asombrosa.

El aumento de las exportaciones y el valor del algodón en rama durante ese tiempo representa más de la mitad del que arrojan las estadísticas sobre las exportaciones americanas durante el mismo período en el año de 1899. En resumen, el comercio de los principales productos de origen y de consumo en los Estados Unidos, durante los diez meses que terminaron en octubre de 1900, comparados con igual período en 1899, es así:

	1900.		1899.	
	Exportaciones.	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.	Importaciones.
Algodón en rama .....	\$228, 491, 898	\$6, 128, 996	\$138, 770, 618	\$4, 331, 844
Provisiones y productos de lechería...	155, 281, 280	1, 887, 963	151, 523, 988	1, 748, 353
Hierro, acero y sus manufacturas.....	109, 492, 297	17, 824, 445	86, 167, 205	12, 474, 941
Aceites que todas clases .....	85, 256, 379	5, 724, 382	73, 157, 724	5, 187, 081
Cereales.....	56, 556, 989	1, 350, 440	57, 946, 496	1, 327, 166
Cobre y sus manufacturas .....	51, 041, 957	12, 602, 205	32, 752, 495	9, 188, 896

Durante los once meses que terminaron en noviembre el valor de los productos y mercancías exportados excedieron el valor de las importaciones declaradas en más de \$572,000,000, es decir, \$34,000,000 más que en el período correspondiente del año de 1898 y \$148,000,000 en exceso de los productos por igual concepto durante los diez meses del año de 1899.

**LA COSECHA DE CEREALES DE 1900.**

Las estadísticas del Departamento de Agricultura referentes á la cosecha de cereales en los Estados Unidos durante 1900, calculan la de trigo en 522,229,505 *bushels* y el área de cultivo en 17,597,643 hectáreas, tomando el promedio del producto á razón de 30.367 *bushels* por hectárea. El producto del trigo de invierno se calcula en 350,025,409 *bushels* y el de primavera en 172,204,096 en un área de cultivo que mide 10,617,522 hectáreas del primero y 6,570,121 hectáreas del segundo.

La superficie que se acaba de sembrar de trigo de invierno se calcula en más de 12,250,000 hectáreas.

La producción de maíz en 1900 se calculó en 2,105,102,516 *bushels*; avena, 809,125,989; cebada, 58,952,833; centeno, 23,995,927; trigo candeal, 9,566,966; papas, 210,926,897 *bushels*, y heno 50,110,906 toneladas. La superficie de cultivo del maíz pasó de 33,700,000 hectáreas; la de avena, de 11,000,000 de hectáreas; cebada, más de 1,000,000; centeno, más de 600,000; trigo candeal, más de 250,000; papas, más de 1,000,000 y heno más de 15,500,000 hectáreas.

La cosecha de maíz en 1900 fué una de las cuatro más grandes que se han cogido, mientras que la de avena no ha tenido más que un rival. Las cosechas más pequeñas desde 1887 han sido la de cebada y centeno; la de trigo candeal ha sido la más pequeña desde 1883 y la de heno la más pequeña de todas desde 1888.

**LA PRODUCCIÓN Y LA INDUSTRIA DEL HIERRO.**

En ninguna parte del mundo existe el inmenso movimiento en el tráfico de mineral de hierro que tiene lugar en la región occidental de los lagos de los Estados Unidos. En los cuarenta y cinco años que han pasado desde que se estableció la industria del hierro en los distritos mineros del lago Superior se han embarcado por allí 171,700,000 toneladas de este mineral, siendo de notar que en 1899 alcanzó este tráfico á 18,251,804 toneladas y que en 1900 arrojó una cifra mayor en 1,000,000 de toneladas que la del año anterior.

El capital invertido en la explotación de estas minas y en el transporte del producto se calcula hoy en \$300,000,000, cantidad que aumenta cada año. El desarrollo del capital empleado en esta industria ha dado por resultado en los últimos tres meses la construcción de cerca de 30 vapores de acero para hacer el tráfico, al costo de \$6,500,000, aproximadamente, y la construcción de talleres en uno de los puertos en donde se transborda el mineral del ferrocarril á los buques y cuyo costo se calcula en \$5,000,000. Enormes son también las sumas que se emplean en la fabricación de otros trabajos, todos necesarios para el buen desarrollo de la industria, tales como instalaciones de bombas, grúas, etc.

Las diversas compañías interesadas en el transporte del mineral de hierro tienen flotas capaces de transportar desde 1,000,000 hasta 4,500,000 de toneladas de mineral, desde las cabeceras del lago Superior, y en muchos casos estos embarques se efectúan por ferrocarril. Es de notarse que durante los últimos cuatro años los embarques han alcanzado á más de la mitad de lo que eran anualmente en los últimos cuarenta años. El promedio por año, durante los cuatro corridos de 1897 á 1900 inclusive, se calcula en 60,000,000 de toneladas, mientras que el total por cuarenta años atrás alcanza á 110,000,000 de toneladas.

Este incremento se debe al empleo de métodos perfeccionados para la explotación del mineral. Las máquinas que funcionaban á la mano, las grúas pequeñas, la pólvora que se usaba para los barrenos y los carros pequeños empleados en el transporte del mineral hasta los puertos de embarque, han sido reemplazados por el vapor, el aire comprimido, la electricidad y las últimas aplicaciones de la ciencia.

#### **EXPORTACIÓN DE RIELES DE ACERO Y EFECTOS PARA FERROCARRILES.**

Según los datos que aparecen publicados por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos, las exportaciones de rieles de acero en el año de 1900 alcanzaron á \$12,000,000, ó sea por término medio \$1,000,000 mensuales. Estos resultados son tanto más notables cuanto que no fué hasta el año de 1897 en que las cifras por un año alcanzaron á \$1,000,000. En el año fiscal de 1890 el valor total de rieles de acero exportados fué \$315,000; en 1896, \$540,000; en 1897, \$2,500,000; en 1898, \$4,500,000; en el año fiscal de 1899, \$5,250,000, y en el año civil de 1900, como ya se ha dicho, \$12,000,000. De estas exportaciones corresponde á Europa cerca de \$1,000,000, á México igual cantidad, cerca de \$2,000,000 á la América del Sur, \$4,000,000 á la América inglesa y \$2,000,000 á Asia y la Oceanía.

En muchos casos los rieles de acero exportados de los Estados Unidos van junto con locomotoras americanas y se calcula que el valor de las exportaciones de locomotoras durante el año alcanzará á \$5,000,000. El número de carros de ferrocarril de igual procedencia exportados en el mismo período suman la cantidad de \$3,000,000 y puede calcularse en más de \$1,000,000 el valor del otro material rodante. Si al conjunto de estas sumas se añaden \$6,000,000, que representan el valor de aparatos para telégrafos, teléfonos y para la electricidad y otros usos científicos que se han exportado, se tendrá que durante el año en referencia los Estados Unidos han enviado á los otros países del mundo rieles, locomotoras, carros de ferrocarril, etc., por valor de más de \$25,000,000.

Los pedidos de efectos para ferrocarriles, material rodante y para construcción que han recibido los fabricantes en los Estados Unidos y que les tendrá ocupados durante los primeros meses de 1901, son más

extensos que nunca. Apenas puede decirse que hay un taller ó una fábrica de locomotoras, rieles, ó carros de ferrocarril en el país que no haya recibido algún pedido para la exportación. Es también digno de nota que el número de pedidos por informes que aquellos fabricantes han recibido del extranjero es mayor de lo que ha sido hasta ahora en igual época en años anteriores. Periódicos comerciales de Nueva York anuncian que el Gobierno de Chile ha hecho en aquella ciudad un pedido por 300 vagones de ferrocarril y el de Costa Rica otra por 30 carros de carga. Además de estos trabajos para los dos Gobiernos las empresas particulares de ferrocarriles en el extranjero han solicitado presupuestos de los Estados Unidos. Se asegura que por medio de los comisionistas de Nueva York se han recibido pedidos para los ferrocarriles en México, Cuba, la República Argentina, Brasil, Japón, Australia, Las Antillas y el Sur de África.

### PRODUCCION DE LANA.

Los datos recogidos por el Departamento de Agricultura indican que el número total de cabezas de ganado lanar en los Estados Unidos en 1900, alcanzó á 41,883,065, es decir, cerca de 1,700,000 cabezas más que en el año anterior. El 1° de enero de 1885 el número de cabezas de ganado lanar pasaba de 50,000,000, cifra que declinó en 1898, en cuya época llegó al número de 37,657,000. El valor total de los rebaños el 1° de enero de 1895 se calculó, en números redondos, en \$108,000,000; para el 1° de enero de 1900 se avaluó en \$122,666,000. Según el cuadro en donde aparece el promedio del valor de este ganado, cada oveja se calculó en \$2.93 en 1900, que es la valuación más alta de que se ha tenido noticia en los últimos veinte años.

Los cálculos oficiales del trasquile verificados por la Asociación Nacional de Fabricantes de Lana dan la cifra de 288,636,621 libras, ó sea un excedente de más de 15,000,000 de libras sobre el trasquile de 1899. El vellón por término medio pesaba 6.46 libras. El mercado de lana en 1900 fué el peor de que se ha tenido noticia desde 1896, debido á varias causas, entre otras el aumento de los rebaños, la guerra en el Sur de África, y los disturbios en China.

Boston es el gran mercado de lana de los Estados Unidos y el número total de pacas de este artículo que llegó á aquel mercado durante el año de 1900 ha sido calculado en 181,440 pacas de lana del país y 146,818 de lanas extranjeras, contra 705,592 pacas del país y 101,242 del producto extranjero durante el año de 1899. Las ventas alcanzaron en aquel mercado á 136,654,600 libras de lana del país y 20,213,500 libras de lanas extranjeras, lo que hace un total de 156,868,400 libras, cifra que indica una disminución de cerca de 200,000,000 de libras comparadas con el año de 1898. Las existencias de lana del país el 1° de enero de 1901, sin vender, en los Estados Unidos se ha estimado en 204,345,500 libras, contra 123,348,500 el 1° de enero de 1900. Las



existencias de lana extranjera el día primero del año en curso alcanzan á 29,483,500 libras, contra 25,265,060 en igual fecha del año anterior. No obstante la circunstancia de que el año 1900 fué desastroso para el mercado de lana, y á pesar de las grandes existencias á la vista se cree que el año de 1901 sea con mucho superior al que acaba de expirar. Las estadísticas demuestran que un año sí y otro no hay siempre una reacción y que durante el mes de diciembre de 1900 se notó en el mercado un ligero aumento en los precios.

El subsecretario del Tesoro ha dirigido á los jefes de aduanas de los puertos principales una circular relativa á la clasificación de las lanas. Se ha hecho una nueva clasificación de las lanas pasando algunos de la clase tercera á la clase primera; en la clase segunda se ha declarado admisible toda clase de pelo de cabra y se han añadido veinte muestras nuevas á la clase tercera. Con respecto á la clase primera se ha enviado á los examinadores varias muestras que han de servirles de modelo para la clasificación de las lanas, entre ellas doce muestras de la República Argentina, tres de Chile, tres del Perú y tres del Uruguay; y además dos de México, una del trasquile de primavera y la otra del trasquile de otoño. En la clase segunda hay tres muestras del Perú, una de alpaca, otra de llama y otra de vicuña. En la clase tercera se ha incluido una muestra de lana sin lavar de Córdoba, en la República Argentina; una de lana sin lavar de Chile, llamada Valparaíso criolla, y otra de lana de México criolla. La lista de lanas que han de tomarse como tipo para dirimir cualquier cuestión que se presente comprende, entre otras, una sin lavar producto del cruzamiento de la raza Lincoln, procedente de Buenos Aires, otra sin lavar de Punta Arenas y otra sin lavar del trasquile de primavera de México, todas las cuales están incluidas en la clase primera. En la clase tercera hay dos muestras, una de Córdoba sin lavar y otra criolla de Chile.

La clasificación de estas lanas ha sido hecha por razas.

El cálculo del trasquile en el mundo, según lo ha hecho la Asociación de Manufactureros de Lana de los Estados Unidos, arroja un total general de 2,685,105,013 libras en 1900, contra 2,681,819,545 libras en 1899. Del trasquile de 1900 las clases 1 y 2 alcanzan á 2,092,389,013, correspondiendo así á la clase tres 592,717,000 libras. Este mismo cálculo estima el total de lana en los Estados Unidos 288,636,621 libras; 12,000,000 de libras para las posesiones británicas en el continente y 5,000,000 para México; es decir, 305,636,621 libras para toda la parte norte de América. La República Argentina aparece con 370,000,000; Uruguay, 96,000,000; Venezuela, 15,000,000; Chile, 7,500,000; Brasil, 1,500,000, y otros países de Sud América 20,000,000 de libras, lo que arroja un total de 110,000,000 para aquel continente. Centro América y las Antillas aparecen con una producción de 5,000,000 de libras. En 1900 el producto del trasquile en los Estados Unidos aparece con un

aumento de 16,500,000, el de Sud América 6,000,000, mientras que el cálculo hecho para Centro América y las Antillas fué el mismo de 1900.

### EL FRIJOL SOY Ó SOJA COMO FORRAJE.

El Profesor THOMAS SHAW, una de las autoridades más notables de este país en agricultura, especialmente en lo que se refiere á la alimentación del ganado, profesor en el Colegio Agrícola del Estado de Minnesota, ha publicado una interesante obra bajo el título de "Soiling Crops and the Silo" (Pastos Verdes y el Silo). En ella hace referencia al frijol llamado Soy ó Soja como alimento para el ganado.

Dicho frijol es una planta anual que bajo condiciones favorables alcanza una altura más ó menos de cuatro pies. Como forraje para el ganado vacuno y porcino es excelente y probablemente haya de dar iguales resultados en la mantención del ganado caballar y ovino, aunque hasta ahora los experimentos que se han hecho con esta mira no son lo bastante para formarse un juicio exacto. Como pasto verde ó pasado es excelente para las vacas de ordeña, lo mismo que la haba molida y revuelta con otro alimento. Con excepción del cacahuete ó maní, quizás no exista otro producto vegetal que contenga en tan alta proporción sustancias que en una forma tan digerible sirvan para fortalecer los huesos del ganado, al mismo tiempo que engordarle.

El rendimiento de la cosecha varía según las condiciones del terreno, pero puede decirse en lo general que en tierra ordinaria el producto puede estimarse de diez á quince toneladas por acre. Esta planta, como producto alimenticio para el ganado, debe considerarse más bien por su riqueza que por su cantidad. No se produce lo mismo en las latitudes setentrionales, ni da los mismos resultados que en las más al sur, alcanzando su mejor éxito al sur del paralelo 40° latitud norte. Casi todos los terrenos de los llanos abiertos son excelentes para su cultivo, que también es frondoso en los terrenos en donde se da bien el maíz. Puede cultivarse con éxito aun en los terrenos en donde no se da el trebol.

Como este frijol se siembra con frecuencia con el objeto de cortarlo verde, debe usarse la cultivadora y la arrastra después de haber arado el terreno. Cuando la intención es aguardar la completa madurez de la planta, entonces el arado no es tan necesario, pero la superficie del terreno debe emparejarse y pulverizarse para recibir la semilla. Cuando se destine para forraje el modo de sembrarlo que da mejores resultados es el sistema de surcos, para lo cual pueden emplearse la sembradora de maíz ó de cualquier otro cereal. La distancia entre los surcos depende de la calidad del terreno, la clase de la semilla y la época en que se verifica la siembra, variando la distancia por término medio á treinta pulgadas, entre un máximo de cuarenta y un mínimo de veinte y cuatro pulgadas. Cuando la siembra se hace para recoger la

semilla, la distancia entre surcos debe ser mayor que cuando es para alimento verde ó seco. El frijol no debe sembrarse antes de que la estación del calor haya entrado bien, y en los Estados Unidos la siembra puede continuarse mientras haya probabilidades de que madure el grano antes de que lleguen las primeras escarchas. En el Estado de Kansas, por ejemplo, han madurado antes de las heladas siembras hechas sobre terrenos en donde en el mes de julio se había segado el trigo.

Cuando la superficie del terreno no esté expuesta á la acción de los vientos que pueden arrastrar la tierra, debe usarse la arrastra antes y después de la siembra á menos que el terreno sea bastante húmedo. La planta crece con gran rapidez.

Cuando la siembra se ha hecho con el objeto de recoger la haba, se puede cortar con una cosechadora de rastrillo, mientras que la segadora es más conveniente para cortar la planta verde ó pasada. Cuando ésta ha de usarse verde como alimento, debe cortarse al principiar la floración y seguir el corte hasta que ya esté proxima á pasarse. Cuando se haya de usar la planta seca, debe cortarse en el momento en que están á medio crecer los frutos, pues si se deja el corte para más tarde se caen las hojas y se endurecen los tallos. Vale más cortar la planta verde que aguardar hasta que se madure. El sistema empleado en la alimentación del ganado es el mismo que se sigue con el garbanzo.

#### **LA BOLSA DE CAFÉ DE NUEVA YORK.**

Las transacciones verificadas en La Bolsa de Café de Nueva York durante el año de 1900 fueron las de mayor escala desde el año de 1891. En 1900 dichas transacciones subieron á 7,442,250 sacos, contra 4,427,500 sacos en 1899. El mes en que se ejecutaron las transacciones más fuertes fué julio, alcanzando éstas á 1,024,500 sacos, mientras que en el mes de mayo sólo llegaron á 268,500 sacos. El precio más alto á que se cotizaron las entregas futuras fué 9.20 centavos en el mes de julio por las entregas de marzo, y en diciembre llegó al mínimum de 5.35 centavos por las entregas de enero y diciembre.

#### **EL TABACO EN LA EXPOSICIÓN PAN-AMERICANA.**

El tabaco es una de las producciones de importancia en 33 de los Estados y Territorios de los Estados Unidos, así como de todos los países de este hemisferio y bien sabido es cuanto han producido y producen actualmente Las Antillas.

En la Exposición Pan-Americana algunos cultivadores del país, con la ayuda del Gobierno Federal, piensan hacer una magnífica exposición para demostrar no solamente las diferentes especies y productos de la hoja, tal como se cultiva en diferentes lugares, sino también para dar á conocer la manera de propagar esta planta y los métodos tan diversos

de cosechar, curar, preparar y manipular la hoja, según la clase de tabaco elaborado á que se destine. También los métodos para comprobar la fertilidad que tienen las semillas, tanto en envases de arcilla como entre hojas de papel secante; los numerosos métodos de cultivo que han alcanzado buen éxito; las semillas más adaptables á diferentes terrenos y climas, y la mezcla de tabaco de los Estados Unidos con tabaco extranjero; y los efectos producidos por esta combinación en la fibra y el gusto, serán cuidadosamente demostrados.

Los experimentos que se han hecho para producir hojas ya oscuras ya claras, sirviéndose de diferentes clases de terreno, han dado resultados parcialmente buenos. Se cree que se alcanzará éxito mayor y más importante en este sentido al adquirir otros conocimientos sobre la causa de esta influencia. El Profesor J. H. JENKENS de la Estación de Agricultura del Estado de Connecticut, en New Haven, y MARCOS A. FLOYD, perito en tabaco del Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos, han hecho recientemente el experimento de sembrar tabaco de semilla de la Habana y de Sumatra en terrenos de Connecticut. Las plantas crecen bajo una ligera cubierta de género transparente, colocada á 9 piés sobre el terreno y sostenida por una ligera armadura. Esta cubierta proporciona la ventaja de conservar la humedad y de conseguir una temperatura uniforme. Esta cubierta, al impedir la radiación de la tierra, eleva la temperatura desde 5 hasta 10 grados y sirve de protección á las fuertes lluvias. Debajo de la cubierta, las hojas se dan más pequeñas y más finas y tienen un color verde más brillante, creciendo las plantas más esbeltas que las cultivadas al aire libre. Este éxito alcanzado se refiere al tabaco de Sumatra porque los resultados obtenidos en cuanto á la planta de semilla de la Habana no han sido completamente satisfactorios.

El tabaco está íntimamente relacionado con la historia de los Estados Unidos. En tiempos primitivos, en que el dinero estaba sumamente escaso como medio circulante, se hacía uso del tabaco para suplir la deficiencia del medio de cambio, pues era artículo corriente de exportación.

Á pesar de la gran cantidad de tabaco que se cosecha en el continente americano y en las islas adyacentes, sin embargo se importa en grande escala de otras partes del mundo. Como la hoja es indígena de América, y el cultivo de la planta tiene éxito tan general, parece superflua esta importación. Con conocimiento perfecto de los métodos apropiados y de la aplicación científica para producir tabaco, según el gusto popular, América debería suplir al mundo entero todo el tabaco que pudiera consumir.

#### DIVISIÓN DE NEGOCIOS INSULARES.

De acuerdo con la disposición del Secretario de la Guerra, la sección creada en 13 de diciembre de 1898 con el nombre de "División de Aduanas y Negocios Insulares," se llamará en lo adelante "División de

Negocios Insulares” y sus atribuciones son todo aquello que se relaciona con los asuntos civiles dependientes del gobierno de Cuba y las Filipinas.

#### LA COSECHA DE ALGODÓN DE 1900-1901.

La producción probable de algodón en los Estados Unidos, según las estadísticas del Departamento de Agricultura, para el año de 1900-1901 alcanzará á 10,100,000 pacas. Para hacer este cálculo se han empleado los mismos métodos que se usaron el año pasado. Hay miles de desmotadores de algodón que se han empadronado por la primera vez durante este año. Se calcula que la producción de algodón desmotada por acre sea como sigue: Virginia, 180 libras; Carolina del Norte, 199; Carolina del Sur, 151; Mississippi, 159; Luisiana, 234; Texas, 226; Arkansas, 223; Tennessee, 177; Missouri, 275; Oklahoma, 318; Territorio Indio, 289 libras por acre. La superficie de cultivo, eliminando los terrenos que no producirán nada, se calcula en 25,034,734 acres.

#### COMERCIO DE FILIPINAS.

La División de Negocios Insulares del Departamento de la Guerra acaba de publicar un sumario del comercio de las islas Filipinas durante los once meses que terminaron el 31 de mayo de 1900. El valor de las mercancías importadas durante el período en referencia alcanzó á \$18,390,698 y el oro y la plata á \$1,806,340, lo que arroja una importación total de \$20,196,938. El valor total del comercio de importación con los Estados Unidos llegó á la cifra de \$1,450,807.

El valor de las exportaciones durante el mismo período subió á \$19,459,003, de los cuales \$17,634,391 por concepto de mercancías y \$1,824,612 por oro y plata. El valor de las exportaciones á los Estados Unidos fué de \$3,594,577. Durante el mismo período el total de las exportaciones de cáñamo de Manila fué de 69,644 toneladas, avaluadas en \$10,582,173, de cuya suma correspondió á los Estados Unidos la cantidad de \$3,405,808.

#### CABLE EN LAS FILIPINAS.

Dentro de poco quedará establecida la comunicación por cable entre diferentes islas del archipiélago Filipino. Según informes, el vapor *Burnside* salió hace poco de la Isla de la Damaguete con el objeto de tender 600 millas de cable.

#### DERECHO DE PROPIEDAD INDUSTRIAL.

La Conferencia de la Unión Internacional para la protección de la propiedad industrial, á la cual enviaron sus representantes los Estados Unidos y que tuvo efecto en Bruselas, aprobó, las resoluciones siguientes:

I. El período de derechos exclusivos, que había sido fijado antes en seis meses para las patentes y tres para los dibujos industriales, modelos

y marcas de fábrica, se ha prorrogado en un año para el primero y cuatro meses para los segundos.

II. Los países signatarios de la Convención gozarán recíprocamente de la protección que cada país de por sí concede á sus propios ciudadanos contra la competencia ilegal.

III. Las patentes no caducan porque no se hayan puesto en circulación, sino después de un mínimo de tres años desde el día en que se hizo la primera solicitud en los países donde se ha concedido la patente, y en los casos también en que las condiciones de la patente no justifican las causas de demora ó inacción.

#### NUEVA LÍNEA DE VAPORES.

Hace pocos días que zarpó del puerto de Nueva Orleans en su primer viaje á la Isla de Puerto Rico el vapor *Arkadia*, de la New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, llevando un cargamento de provisiones de todas clases. Dicho vapor tiene una capacidad de 2,000 toneladas de carga, y, junto con los otros buques de la línea destinados á este comercio, hará viajes mensuales entre Nueva Orleans, Mayagüez, Ponce y San Juan.

---

### GUATEMALA.

#### FERROCARRIL DEL NORTE.

El día 3 de diciembre de 1900, el Presidente de la República de Guatemala, Don MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, presentó á la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa en las sesiones extraordinarias de 1900 un mensaje especial, en el cual dice que un acontecimiento de verdadera significación para el porvenir de Guatemala será la conclusión por cuenta del Estado del Ferrocarril del Norte, y con ese objeto somete al Congreso el contrato, que si se lleva á cabo cambiará la situación actual de Guatemala poniéndola por el norte en fácil y pronta comunicación con las naciones más importantes de ambos mundos.

El contrato ha sido hecho por RICHARD BARTHEL en representación de "The Central American Company, Incorporated," y en sus cláusulas se obliga á completar la construcción del Ferrocarril del Norte de Guatemala desde su actual término, en un punto denominado "El Rancho," hasta la ciudad de Guatemala, dentro de un período de treinta y tres meses. En pago de la construcción de las sesenta millas que faltan por hacer el Gobierno de Guatemala emitirá obligaciones por valor de \$4,000,000 en oro, pagaderos dentro de diez años desde la fecha en que se firme el contrato y con el interés anual del 6 por ciento, no capitalizable y en cuenta corriente.

Al celebrar un arreglo final con la compañía, en cuanto expiren diez años de firmado el contrato el Gobierno pagará á la compañía el precio

del contrato original y entrará inmediatamente en posesión de todo lo perteneciente al ferrocarril. Cualquiera cuestión ó disputa respecto del cumplimiento del contrato por cualquiera de las partes contratantes se arreglará por medio de arbitraje. En los trenes ordinarios la empresa se compromete á conducir gratis las balijas del correo y sus conductores. Para garantía del cumplimiento del contrato, la compañía depositará en el Tesoro Nacional la cantidad de \$200,000 en bonos de la deuda del Gobierno, y al firmar el contrato \$50,000 de estos bonos. Las mercaderías procedentes de puntos fuera de Guatemala, ó destinadas á ellos en tránsito, pueden ser transportadas por el Ferrocarril del Norte sin pago de derechos de importación.

#### NUEVA LEY DE MINAS.

Con fecha 12 de noviembre de 1900, el Presidente Constitucional de la República de Guatemala, dictó un decreto relativo á la explotación de minas en el país, cuya parte principal es como sigue:

ARTÍCULO 1. Ninguna persona podrá titular en nombre propio más de una mina.

ART. 2. Las sociedades compuestas de tres ó más personas podrán obtener concesión para beneficiar hasta tres minerales.

ART. 3. Con las limitaciones que establece la ley vigente los actuales propietarios de minas ya tituladas á su favor conservarán los derechos que hubieren adquirido.

ART. 4. Quedan en vigor las demás disposiciones legales que existen sobre la materia, siempre que no se opongan á la presente.

#### IMPORTACIONES DEL EXTRANJERO.

El Encargado de Negocios de Bélgica en Guatemala ha enviado á su Gobierno un informe acerca del comercio extranjero de dicha República, en el curso del cual manifiesta que el primer lugar en las importaciones corresponde á los tejidos de algodón, de los cuales se surte en Inglaterra, Alemania, los Estados Unidos y Francia. Siguen en importancia materiales para ferrocarril, telégrafos y efectos eléctricos, que casi en su totalidad se introducen de los Estados Unidos y una pequeña parte viene de Inglaterra y Alemania. Casi toda la harina es de procedencia americana, así como materiales de construcción, hierro manufacturado, conservas alimenticias, drogas y medicinas, cerveza, maquinaria de toda clase, y uno que otro artículo de menor importancia. El resto del comercio corresponde á Francia, Alemania y Inglaterra, en su mayor parte. España, Italia, el Japón, China y Bélgica están también representados en las estadísticas comerciales de Guatemala.

## MEXICO.

## INGRESOS Y EGRESOS EN 1899-1900.

En el mes de octubre de 1900, se hizo mención en el BOLETIN MENSUAL del estado de las finanzas de México, dando aproximadamente los guarismos referentes á los ingresos del país y haciendo notar que en lo que se refería á los egresos estaba incompleto. El resultado general del ejercicio económico de 1899-1900, según el "Diario Oficial" de aquella República, fué el siguiente:

Ingresos por todos los ramos normales del presupuesto, \$64,261,-076.39, y egresos por iguales conceptos \$57,944,687.85; de suerte que el excedente de los ingresos respecto de los egresos alcanzó á \$6,316,-388.54. Además de los ingresos ordinarios, los de carácter extraordinario, según la cuenta del Gobierno, inclusive la devolución hecha por el de los Estados Unidos de América al de la República Mexicana de los fondos depositados en poder de aquel Gobierno por la reclamación de la Compañía Minera del Abra, montante á \$349,436, alcanzan á \$720,477.11. Comparado el resultado del año en referencia con el de los cinco años anteriores se ve que los excedentes han fluctuado, siendo el mayor correspondiente al año de 1898-99 y el menor el de 1897-98.

## PRESUPUESTO PARA EL AÑO FISCAL DE 1901-2.

Con fecha 14 de diciembre de 1900, envió al Congreso de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos el Señor Don J. Y. LIMANTOUR, Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Hacienda y Crédito Público, la exposición de motivos de la iniciativa de presupuestos para el año económico de 1901-2. Es un interesante documento que revela el estado satisfactorio de las finanzas del país.

La estimación del producto de todos los ingresos para el año en referencia la calcula el documento en cuestión en la suma de \$61,694,000, mientras que los egresos alcanzan á \$61,577,990.24, lo que arroja una diferencia en favor de los ingresos de \$116,009.76.

En el curso de la Exposición hace notar el Ministro que durante el año fiscal de 1897-98 México importó artículos por más de \$97,000,000; en 1898-99 por más de \$107,000,000, mientras que las exportaciones en ambos años fueron \$137,000,000 y \$148,000,000 respectivamente, lo que indica un aumento de \$10,000,000 por ambos conceptos, siendo el exceso de las exportaciones respecto de las importaciones en ambos años de \$40,000,000. En el año fiscal de 1899-1900 las importaciones alcanzaron la cifra de \$129,000,000, aumentando así en \$22,000,000 el valor de los artículos sobre el de los importados en el año anterior, al paso que las exportaciones sólo subieron á \$158,000,000, es decir, \$10,000,000 más que en el año fiscal anterior.



Las exportaciones en el año de 1899-1900 se pueden dividir en dos grandes clases, que son metales preciosos, los cuales se exportaron por \$79,200,000, y otros artículos exportados por la suma de \$79,000,000. La exportación de pesos fuertes mexicanos durante los meses de julio á octubre, inclusive, de 1900 por las aduanas de Ciudad Juárez, Veracruz, Mazatlán, Progreso, Nogales y Laredo alcanzó á \$10,600,000, es decir, más de \$8,600,000 sobre la exportación habida durante iguales meses por las mismas aduanas en el año de 1899. La acuñación durante los mismos meses de 1900 alcanzó á \$5,184,534, lo que arroja una cifra de más de \$1,200,000 de diferencia á favor de igual período en el año anterior.

Calcula el Señor LIMANTOUR que el monto total aproximado de moneda en circulación en toda la República puede estimarse al rededor de \$90,000,000 en moneda de plata, divididos en \$50,000,000 en efectivo depositados en las cajas de los bancos y \$40,000,000 en manos del público.

Las existencias en efectivo de los bancos autorizados por la ley durante los diez primeros meses del año de 1900 han fluctuado entre \$50,000,000 y \$57,000,000, debida esta fluctuación á varias causas, entre otras la escasez de numerario y la menor introducción de plata en las casas de moneda. Esta última no depende de que haya disminuido el producto de las minas, aunque este no ha seguido el movimiento progresivo de años anteriores. Lo que ha pasado es que las oficinas metalúrgicas de la República se han transformado, disminuyendo más cada día el número de barras de plata que salen de aquellas que emplean aún el sistema antiguo, pues las otras por estar cerca de las fronteras ó los mares exportan directamente su producto. Dos causas han influido directamente en la exportación de moneda acuñada y son la demanda para el Asia, especialmente por razón de la guerra de China, y el alza en el valor de la plata provocada por las fuertes demandas de este metal que se han hecho últimamente y que continúan haciéndose en la India.

Los derechos de importación producidos en el año de 1899-1900 alcanzaron á \$27,696,979 y el presupuesto para 1901-2 por este concepto se calcula en \$26,000,000 y en \$691,000 los derechos de exportación en 1901-2.

Los impuestos sobre el comercio extranjero por todos conceptos se calculan en \$28,016,000; timbre y otros impuestos, \$26,024,000; impuestos en el Distrito, Territorios, \$3,288,000; servicios públicos y ramos menores, \$4,366,000, ó sea un total general de \$61,694,000.

Por lo que se refiere á los egresos éstos se calculan como se ha dicho en \$61,577,990.25 de modo que si se realizan todos los cálculos debe quedar un sobrante de \$116,000. El sobrante líquido á favor de la nación proveniente de ingresos anteriores alcanzó á \$31,799,921.

**COMERCIO EXTRANJERO.**

Durante el trimestre corrido de julio á septiembre de 1900, según el Resumen publicado por la Sección de Estadística de la República Mexicana, el comercio extranjero de México fué como sigue:

Importación, \$13,965,793.38 oro ó sean \$29,603,846.13 plata, contra \$12,797,434 oro ó \$26,776,174 plata en igual período de 1899, y exportación, \$38,392,344.25 plata, contra \$32,944,855 plata en los tres meses de julio á septiembre de 1899. Las importaciones se dan en oro según valor de factura y su equivalente en plata mexicana y las exportaciones en plata mexicana y según valor declarado. Durante el trimestre en referencia México importó de los Estados Unidos por valor de \$6,562,113.93 plata mexicana, contra \$6,266,409 en igual período del año de 1899, y exportó para el mismo país \$29,537,986.24 plata mexicana en dicho trimestre de 1900, contra \$25,187,680 en el trimestre correspondiente del año anterior. El grueso de las importaciones se hizo por las aduanas del Golfo y por valor de más de \$9,000,000 plata mexicana, mientras que por la frontera del norte las importaciones alcanzaron á más de \$4,000,000 plata mexicana. Lo mismo se aplica á las exportaciones, estando valoradas en más de \$22,500,000 las que se hicieron por los puertos del Golfo y en cerca de \$12,000,000 las que se verificaron por las fronteras del norte.

**INVERSION DE CAPITALES EXTRANJEROS EN LA REPÚBLICA.**

En la ciudad de Monterrey, Estado de Nuevo León, México, se ha establecido una asociación bajo la dirección del Señor Don JULIO A. GALINDO, conocido abogado de aquella localidad, cuyo objeto es facilitar á los capitalistas extranjeros inversiones en aquel país, tratando de preferencia las materias siguientes:

Depósito de marcas de fábrica, obtención de patentes de privilegio, expedición de títulos de minas, concesiones de trabajos hidráulicos de todas especies, ferrocarriles industriales, tranvías, empresas eléctricas, registros de propiedad, instituciones de crédito mercantiles, informes sobre minas, criaderos y terrenos útiles para la agricultura, etc.

**LA CRISIS ALGODONERA.**

Con este título "El Hacendado Mexicano" hace notar que con motivo de la falta del algodón en algunas fábricas de la República fué necesario que varias de ellas suspendieran sus trabajos por algún tiempo. Al saberse en México que las cosechas de algodón de los Estados Unidos no habían sido el año pasado tan abundantes como en épocas anteriores se previó que las fábricas mexicanas sufrirían por esta circunstancia, y que en consecuencia aumentaría el valor de las diferentes manufacturas de esta fibra, teniendo que recurrir al algodón americano para satisfacer las necesidades de la industria.

**MINAS DE AZUFRE.**

El Gobierno de la República Mexicana, por medio del Despacho respectivo, ha celebrado un contrato con la sociedad llamada “Compañía Ferrocarrilera y Minera de Azufre,” la cual se obliga á fundar en la municipalidad de Carbonera, distrito de Cerillos, Estado de San Luis Potosí, en un punto próximo á los criaderos del mineral de azufre allí existentes, un establecimiento para beneficiar dicho mineral y para elaborar los productos que de él se derivan, con las vías férreas y dependencias que fueren necesarias empleando para ello las máquinas y procedimientos más modernos.

**PRODUCCIÓN DE ARROZ.**

En el año de 1898 el valor total de arroz producido en los diferentes Estados de la República fué el siguiente:

Morelos.....	\$685, 000	San Luis Potosí.....	47, 000
Veracruz .....	539, 000	Guerrero .....	46, 000
Michoacán.....	306, 000	Tabasco .....	23, 000
Colima .....	202, 000	Territorio de Tepic .....	153, 000
Oaxaca .....	123, 000		
Puebla .....	91, 000		\$2, 291, 000
Jalisco.....	76, 000		

La producción en kilos fué de unos 21,000,000. El Estado de Morelos es el más importante en este producto, así como para el azúcar.

**PROGRESO INDUSTRIAL.**

“El Correo de Sotavento,” de Tlacotalpam, Estado de Veracruz, México, manifiesta que se ha organizado en Nueva Orleans una compañía con el título de “Mexican Sugar Refining Company, Limited, of New Orleans, Louisiana,” cuyo capital monta á \$600,000, oro americano, representado por 6,000 acciones de \$100 cada una, con el propósito de explotar el cultivo de la caña de azúcar y del arroz en Tlacotalpam, para lo cual compró un terreno en las cercanías de aquella ciudad. También piensa instalar una fábrica de papel aprovechando el bagazo de la caña, la cáscara y el esparto del arroz. La compañía piensa abrir canales de irrigación, fundar ferrocarriles y un servicio de vapores para el desarrollo de su empresa.

**PERÚ.****COMERCIO EN EL AÑO DE 1899.**

Las estadísticas recientemente publicadas por el Gobierno del Perú con el título de “Resumen de Comercio General en el Año de 1899” demuestran que el comercio extranjero de la nación durante el año

en referencia alcanzó á 54,854,494.59 soles. Las importaciones durante aquel período fueron 21,230,183.10 soles y las exportaciones 33,615,311.49. El comercio de cabotaje llegó á 25,916,919.28 soles sin contar con las cifras correspondientes al puerto de Iquitos, que no aparecen indicadas. Añadiendo al comercio extranjero al de cabotaje, resulta que el comercio general de la República alcanzó en el año de 1899 á 80,762,413.87 soles.

El estudio comparativo de las importaciones verificadas durante 1899 y las del año anterior arroja una diferencia de más de 500,000 de soles en 1898 más que en 1899.

El arancel peruano divide en nueve secciones las importaciones cuyos rendimientos en 1899 fueron como sigue: algodones, 3,770,317; lanas, 1,451,362; lencería, 233,073; sedería, 292,533; muebles y artículos costurados, 1,324,490; mercería y artículos diversos, 7,988,644; víveres y especias, 2,380,950; vinos y licores, 365,856, y medicinas y productos químicos, 927,720 soles. Durante este período, los cuatro primeros países que figuran en la lista de exportación en orden á su importancia fueron los siguientes: Inglaterra, 14,854,540 soles; Estados Unidos, 5,146,531 soles; Chile, 4,940,374 soles, y Alemania, 3,357,231 soles. Sigue Francia con cerca de 800,000 soles.

El examen de estos guarismos demuestra que comparadas estas exportaciones para el Perú, resulta que las de la Gran Bretaña fueron 2,299,400 soles en 1898 más que en 1899, mientras que las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos fueron 2,273,000 soles en 1899 en exceso de las del año anterior.

El valor total de las exportaciones hechas para el Perú en 1899 alcanzó á 30,725,911 soles contra 30,274,776 soles en 1898.

En lo que se refiere á las importaciones hechas por el Perú en el año de 1899, los Estados Unidos ocupan el tercer lugar, con 2,183,110 soles. El primer lugar le corresponde á Inglaterra, con 7,571,151; el segundo á Alemania, con 3,451,516; el cuarto lugar á Francia, con 1,733,952, y el quinto á Chile, con 1,525,657. Comparadas las importaciones generales durante el año 1899 con las de 1898 resulta un balance de más de 500,000 de soles á favor de 1899, habiendo alcanzado la importación total en 1899 á 18,734,949 soles, á lo cual hay que agregar las importaciones hechas por el puerto de Iquitos, que suman 2,495,234 soles, de manera que el total general de las importaciones es en realidad 21,230,183 soles.

Los principales artículos que exportó el Perú durante el año en referencia fueron minerales, 10,677,013 soles; azúcar y concreto, 10,103,519; lana, 3,118,076; y algodón, 1,787,478; que comparados con las cifras respectivas del año de 1898 arrojan un aumento de más de 1,000,000 soles en 1899, por lo que se refiere á minerales y de más de 882,000 soles por azúcar y concreto y una disminución de más de 682,000 soles en algodones.

Los derechos recaudados en todas las aduanas de la República, con excepción de Iquitos, produjeron 6,210,898 soles.

---

## URUGUAY.

### PROGRESO AGRÍCOLA.

En un artículo bajo el título “Estadística de Maíz,” publicado en los “Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura de la República Oriental del Uruguay,” aparece que la extensión del cultivo de este grano en 1899-1900 alcanzó á 145,668 hectáreas, equivalentes á cerca de 8 por ciento del territorio de la República. La cosecha se calculó en 77,093,944 kilogramos, siendo el promedio general de los rendimientos con relación al terreno cultivado de cerca de 600 kilogramos por hectárea, mientras que la siembra alcanzaba á 1,728,258 kilogramos de semilla. El autor hace notar que los rendimientos de la última cosecha no son tan satisfactorios como era de esperarse, dadas las causas que han afectado la producción general de cereales en aquel país.

La misma publicación se ocupa de un importante viñedo llamado “Chacraclara,” que ocupa una extensión de 60 hectáreas, de las cuales 31 están plantadas con viñas y que en 1898 produjo 20,000 litros de vino Harreahua, 33,000 litros de Vidiella y 12,000 litros de vinos Cabernet y Gamay. En 1899 las plantaciones se modificaron y cuentan en almácigas 30,000 cepas americanas, más 35,000 cepas americanas de las cuales 20,000 han sido injertadas durante los dos ó tres últimos años. Este año se cosecharon 142,500 kilogramos de uva.

---

## PRODUCCIÓN DE METALES PRECIOSOS EN EL MUNDO.

El informe del Director del Cuño sobre la producción de oro y plata en los Estados Unidos durante el año civil de 1899, varía muy poco en lo que se refiere á las cifras que representan el producto de estos metales publicadas á principios del año. Los verdaderos guarismos que representan la producción del oro y la plata en los Estados Unidos son \$71,053,400 oro y \$32,858,700 plata, tomando para esta valuación el promedio del valor comercial que han tenido estos metales durante el año. Por lo que se refiere al oro el producto de este país fué el más grande de que se tiene noticia en la historia de los Estados Unidos, superando al producto de 1898 en la suma de \$6,590,400 y en la cantidad de \$6,053,400 al del producto de 1853, que fué un año memorable, con motivo del rendimiento de los placeres de California. Los

productos mayores en 1899 corresponden á Alaska, en el distrito de Cabo Nome, que dió \$2,934,700; Colorado, \$2,787,500; Utah, \$1,165,400.

El producto de la plata en los Estados Unidos en 1899 fué poco más que el del año de 1898, siendo la producción de 54,764,000 onzas en 1899 contra 54,438,000 onzas en 1898. Durante el año la plata se cotizó en Londres por término medio á 60 centavos por onza ó sea un centavo más que durante el año anterior.

Los Estados de la Unión y los Territorios que produjeron mayor cantidad de estos metales en 1899 fueron los siguientes: Colorado, \$25,982,800 oro y \$13,597,740 plata; California, \$15,197,700 oro; Dakota del Sur, \$6,469,500 oro; Alaska, \$5,459,500 oro; Montana, \$4,760,100 oro y \$9,657,600 plata; Utah, \$3,450,800 oro, \$4,255,980 plata. Nevada produjo más de \$2,000,000 de oro, lo mismo que Arizona; Idaho, \$1,889,000 oro y \$2,311,080 plata, y Oregón cerca de \$1,500,000 oro. La producción de ninguno de los otros Estados alcanzó separadamente á \$1,000,000.

La producción total de oro en el mundo en 1899, la avalúa el informe en referencia en la cantidad de \$306,584,900, es decir, \$19,156,300 más que en el año de 1898. Los países donde hubo mayor aumento fueron los Estados Unidos, \$6,590,400; Canadá, especialmente en el Klondike, \$7,485,600; Australia, \$14,460,800. La disminución más importante ocurrió en el África, con una diferencia de cerca de \$7,000,000 contra el año de 1898, producida por la guerra del Transvaal. Á no ser por esto la producción del mundo en el año hubiera sido sin duda \$25,000,000 más de los guarismos que arrojan las estadísticas. El Klondike sólo produjo \$16,000,000.

La producción de plata en el mundo en 1899 alcanzó á 167,224,243 onzas de plata de ley, contra 165,295,572 onzas en 1898. México ocupa el primer lugar entre los países productores de este metal; síguetele inmediatamente los Estados Unidos y el producto combinado de estas dos naciones alcanza á las dos terceras partes del producto total del mundo. El consumo de oro en las industrias se calcula en \$72,658,500 y el de la plata en \$24,595,000. El valor de la producción del oro y plata en todo el mundo durante el año civil de 1899, según el estudio á que se hace referencia, ha sido calculado así: oro, \$306,484,900 y plata, \$100,321,100. Los principales países productores de estos metales fueron los siguientes:

Países.	Oro.	Plata.	Países.	Oro.	Plata.
Estados Unidos.....	\$71,053,400	\$32,858,700	Chile.....	\$893,600	\$2,852,800
México.....	8,500,000	33,367,300	Colombia.....	1,809,500	2,112,900
Canadá y Terra Nova..	21,324,300	2,047,000	Brasil.....	2,149,500	.....
África.....	73,227,100	.....	Venezuela.....	1,089,300	.....
Australia.....	79,321,600	7,612,000	Guayana británica..	2,040,500	.....
Rusia.....	22,167,100	80,900	Guayana francesa...	1,188,700	.....
Austria-Hungría.....	1,913,900	1,137,200	Perú.....	628,000	2,833,600
Alemania.....	74,200	3,745,200	China.....	5,547,400	.....
España.....	2,000	1,471,800	Corca.....	1,459,000	.....
Bolivia.....	68,500	6,506,400	La India británica..	8,517,500	.....

Ninguno de los otros países produjo ni oro ni plata en cantidad suficiente para alcanzar \$1,000,000.

## EL COMERCIO DEL MUNDO.

La Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos se ocupa en la preparación de un resumen general del comercio de todos los países del mundo, con el objeto de hacer un estudio comparativo del comercio universal desde hace algunos años hasta el presente.

Como esta es la primera vez que se ha hecho una obra semejante, su importancia para la historia del comercio es indudable. El primer capítulo está dedicado á una demostración estadística del comercio extranjero de cuarenta y siete naciones, á partir de los años desde que se han podido recoger informes referentes á la materia hasta nuestros días. El capítulo siguiente será consagrado á dar estos mismos informes en detalle.

La posición que ocupan los Estados Unidos entre las naciones mercantiles del mundo y el inmenso desarrollo que ha alcanzado su comercio extranjero son verdaderamente asombrosos, y esto se refiere especialmente á la comparación de los guarismos estadísticos oficiales de la Gran Bretaña, Francia y Alemania, que son las grandes potencias comerciales del mundo. El desarrollo del comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos, comparado con el de la Gran Bretaña, durante el siglo, da los siguientes resultados:

	Importaciones.			Exportaciones.		
	1800.	1899.	Propor- ción de aumento.	1800.	1899.	Propor- ción de aumento.
Gran Bretaña.....	\$81,310,000	\$2,043,896,450	2,400	\$111,107,000	\$1,287,151,345	1,059
Estados Unidos.....	52,121,891	685,441,892	1,215	31,840,903	1,203,931,222	3,681

De aquí se desprende que los Estados Unidos pueden satisfacer las necesidades de su comercio interior mucho mejor que la Gran Bretaña. En 1800 las importaciones de esta República eran cerca de dos terceras partes más de las que efectuaba la Gran Bretaña, mientras que á fines del siglo representan menos de la tercera parte; al mismo tiempo las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos han aumentado con una rapidez tres veces mayor que las de la Gran Bretaña. En 1899 las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos fueron menores que las de la Gran Bretaña en la suma de \$80,000,000, y en 1900 las exportaciones totales de los Estados Unidos alcanzaron á \$1,394,483,082, en los cuales aquellos artículos manufacturados en que los dos países se hacen la competencia están representados por la suma de \$433,851,756.

Las estadísticas de Francia no alcanzan hasta principios del siglo, de modo que el estudio comparativo sólo comienza con el año 1831, y arrojan los siguientes guarismos:

	Importaciones.			Exportaciones.		
	1831.	1899.	Propor- ción de aumento.	1831.	1899.	Propor- ción de aumento.
Francia .....	\$72,182,000	\$872,032,000	1,008	\$88,088,000	\$801,452,000	810
Estados Unidos .....	82,008,110	685,441,899	724	59,218,683	1,203,931,222	1,933

Esto demuestra claramente, que al mismo tiempo que los Estados Unidos se han mantenido casi al igual de Inglaterra, han sobrepujado á Francia en la producción de artículos de necesidad para el consumo del país y para la exportación. Es general la creencia de que la Francia no tiene rival en la producción de artículos para satisfacer las necesidades del consumo interior, así como en la producción de artículos de lujo; pero estos datos demuestran que su dependencia de otras naciones extranjeras ha ido aumentando con los años de modo que hoy el balance del comercio no le es favorable.

Las estadísticas referentes al Imperio Alemán parten de 1872, época de su fundación, pero los guarismos que representan su comercio arrojan datos interesantísimos, como puede verse por los siguientes:

	Importaciones.			Exportaciones.		
	1872.	1899.	Propor- ción de aumento.	1872.	1899.	Propor- ción de aumento.
Imperio Alemán .....	\$793,726,000	\$1,304,977,000	64	\$564,165,000	\$801,452,000	42
Estados Unidos .....	560,419,034	685,441,892	24	425,487,132	1,203,931,222	181

En el caso de Austria-Hungría las estadísticas comienzan en 1860; Bélgica, 1831; Italia, 1861; Los Países Bajos, 1860; Rusia, 1861; España, 1860; Noruega, Suecia, y Chile 1860; Canadá, India, y Australia, 1851; México, 1873; la República Argentina, 1870; China, 1868; el Japón y Egipto, 1874.

Uno de los rasgos más interesantes que se desprenden de estos guarismos, lo que ocurre con gran frecuencia, es que los Estados Unidos comparados con los otros países tienen un “balance favorable” del comercio, es decir, que el valor de las exportaciones excede al de las importaciones. Entre los 47 países que se han tomado como norma de comparación, 18 tienen un exceso de exportación sobre las importaciones y los 29 restantes vice versa. Los principales países en los cuales las exportaciones exceden á las importaciones son Canadá, México, República Argentina, Chile, Australia, India, Egipto, España, Austria-Hungría y Rusia. Ninguno de los 18 países cuyas exportaciones exceden á las importaciones arroja un balance que se acerque



siquiera al de los Estados Unidos por este respecto, y si se suman los excesos de las exportaciones de todo el grupo se encontrará un total de \$414,845,000, contra un superávit de \$544,542,131 á favor de los Estados Unidos, solamente durante el año fiscal de 1900.

---

## CONSERVACIÓN DE LAS FRUTAS TROPICALES.

El sistema de conservar las frutas que hoy comienza á aplicarse en las Antillas y en Centro América, ha dado resultados muy satisfactorios hace muchos años en la Australia. El nuevo sistema es de evaporación y lo que lo hace superior á cualquier otro procedimiento es la rapidez con que se efectúan las operaciones y la limpieza absoluta del producto. Sólo se necesita cinco ó seis horas para convertir la fruta fresca en el producto pasado que dura meses y años, conservando siempre el gusto y en algunos casos haciéndose éste más refinado. El sistema empleado en la Australia ha merecido la aprobación del Gobierno, pues los productos alimenticios del país se someten á un análisis cuidadoso antes de que se les considere como de primer orden. En algunas de las Repúblicas de Centro América se ha empleado el procedimiento de evaporación con grande éxito especialmente en lo que se refiere á los bananos, y se ha empleado también en la conservación de otras frutas.

Como la maquinaria que se necesita para el procedimiento no es muy complicada y el costo primero de la fruta sumamente barato, resulta que es fácil vender el producto ya preparado á un precio muy bajo. Se están haciendo experimentos con otras frutas y vegetales, entre ellos la yuca, y parece que el producto después de sometido al procedimiento de la evaporación no sólo conserva el gusto natural sino también sus propiedades nutritivas. Según noticias, el ejército inglés recibe del puerto de Santo Tomás, en Guatemala, grandes cantidades de frutas y legumbres evaporadas y el gobierno de Jamaica se ocupa con grande interés en el asunto, á tal grado que su desarrollo puede llegar á causar serias dificultades al comercio de frutas frescas.

---

## CARBÓN EN POLVO COMO COMBUSTIBLE.

En el BOLETÍN MENSUAL correspondiente al mes de noviembre de 1900 (página 1097) se publicó un artículo sobre ladrillos de polvo de carbón. Una publicación de Filadelfia llama la atención hace poco á un aparato que se ha hecho para quemar el carbón en polvo y no en la forma de ladrillos. Con motivo de la huelga que se efectuó en las regiones mineras de Pensilvania á fines del año de 1900, y que trajo consigo la amenaza de la escasez de tan importante combustible, se

han hecho muchos experimentos con otros productos, de los cuales ha resultado la conveniencia de emplear el polvo de carbón como combustible.

Es un hecho reconocido que el carbón bituminoso produce tanto humo que en muchos lugares la municipalidad ha dado decretos prohibiendo su uso. Esto dió motivo al estudio de la manera de emplear el carbón en forma de polvo y ha llegado á inventarse una máquina para reducir á polvo el carbón. Parece que un ferrocarril del Estado de Illinois ha estado haciendo experimentos durante una semana y que ha llegado á la conclusión de que el carbón preparado según esta procedimiento es el combustible mejor y más barato que se puede conseguir, al mismo tiempo que produce la menor cantidad de humo posible, siendo prácticamente sin humo. El aparato para quemar el polvo de carbón reduce este mineral á un polvo impalpable tan fino como la harina de trigo y que al ser inyectado en un quemador especial se quema como el gas. La combustión es perfecta y casi instantánea. El análisis que se ha hecho de los gases que escapan durante la combustión indica que esta es la manera más práctica de usar el carbón y que entre otras ventajas tiene la de ser un sistema que se puede añadir á poco costo y con facilidad á cualquier caldera.

---

## BIBLIOGRAFÍA.

En esta sección del Boletín Mensual se tratará de los libros y folletos enviados á la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, que se refieren á asuntos relacionados con los países de la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

El canje de publicaciones de Centro y Sud América puede efectuarse por conducto de la "Smithsonian Institution," Wáshington, D. C., por medio de las agencias de distribución que tiene en aquellos países, y que son las siguientes:

Argentina: Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires.

Bolivia: Oficina Nacional de Inmigración, Estadística y Propaganda Geográfica, La Paz.

Chile: Universidad de Chile, Santiago.

Colombia: Biblioteca Nacional, Bogotá.

Costa Rica: Oficina de Depósito, Reparto y Canje Internacional, San José.

El Salvador: Museo Nacional, San Salvador.

Guatemala: Instituto Nacional de Guatemala, Guatemala.

Honduras: Biblioteca Nacional, Tegucigalpa.

México: Todos los envíos gozan de la franquicia del correo.

Nicaragua: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Managua.

Paraguay: Oficina General de Informaciones y Canje y Comisaría General de Inmigración, Asunción.

Perú: Biblioteca Nacional, Lima.

Uruguay: Oficina de Depósito, Reparto y Canje Internacional, Montevideo.

Venezuela: Museo Nacional, Caracas.

En la prensa de este país se han publicado últimamente noticias acerca del descubrimiento hecho en China de ciertos manuscritos que prueban que navegantes de aquel país descubrieron á la América mucho antes que COLÓN. Uno de los representantes del "Chicago Times-Herald" celebró con este motivo una entrevista con el Ministro de China en los Estados Unidos, S. E. WU TING FANG, quien se expresó como sigue:

"No sé lo que contengan esos documentos encontrados en China acerca de esta materia, pero estoy perfectamente convencido de que hace centenares de años los chinos desembarcaron en la costa del Pacífico, en donde han dejado obras y otros indicios que no pueden dejar duda fueron ellos los autores. Cuando me interesé en este estudio hallé pruebas inequívocas de este circunstancia. Hombres eminentes de todas las naciones participan de la creencia que los chinos, ya fuese por accidente ó ya intencionalmente, fueron desde nuestro país hasta las tierras lejanas al Occidente. No tengo la seguridad de que la expedición fuese dirigida por un solo hombre, aunque parece que haya sido así. Es digna de atención una circunstancia, que probablemente ignora la generalidad del pueblo americano. Hace siglos que se dice que embarcaciones procedentes de la China fueron arrojadas á las costas de la Alaska y aun más al sur. No se puede negar que en la costa del Pacífico se han encontrado desde tiempo inmemorial embarcaciones chinas desmanteladas, lo que induce á creer que mis antecesores fueron victimas de alguna tormenta en alta mar, de donde los vientos los arrojaron á las costas de este continente. Sé que en Méxcio y en California hay evidencias de la presencia allí de los chinos y puedo citar varias autoridades en arqueología en prueba de esta aseveración."

Es probable que los chinos fueran los primeros descubridores de América. Sea como fuese, muchos hombres de ciencia creen que la raza humana comenzó con los mongoles, y en la América del Norte se han desenterrado varios efectos que parecen confirmar la opinión del Ministro de China. El Dr. SHELDON JACKSON ha traído de Alaska efectos chinos que poseían los naturales de aquella península, entre otros una cota de malla de piel de vaca marina, gruesa como de tres pulgadas, y que se dice haber sido hecha hace varios siglos. Esta reliquia está adornada con caracteres que, según la opinión de los arqueólogos, son indudablemente chinos. Hoy pertenece á la Universidad de Princeton, New Jersey.

El distinguido jurisconsulto y perito en la legislación española, Doctor Don JOSÉ IGNACIO RODRÍGUEZ, Secretario que fué de la Conferencia Internacional Pan-Americana y de la Comisión Internacional Monetaria, uno de los consultores de los Estados Unidos en la Comisión de Paz que se reunió en París y puso término á la guerra con España, acaba de publicar en la Habana, imprenta de La Propaganda Literaria, una obra de 529 páginas con el título de "Anexión de Cuba." Es un interesante y minucioso estudio histórico sobre el origen, desenvolvimiento y manifestaciones prácticas de la idea de la anexión de la Isla de Cuba á los Estados Unidos. Consta el libro de 39 capítulos, seguidos de once apéndices que dan mayor valor histórico al trabajo, sirviendo al mismo tiempo de obra de consulta para la historia política de la Gran Antilla.

Manifiesta el autor que su trabajo no ha sido escrito para defender el pensamiento de la anexión de Cuba á los Estados Unidos de América, ni tampoco para combatirla. Su objeto no ha sido otro que el de presentar los hechos tales como están comprobados, encandenándolos convenientemente á fin de que el lector pueda sacar, por sí mismo y sin grande esfuerzo, las consecuencias que estime lógicas. Añade que no es un alegato este estudio, sino más bien un expediente, ó un memorial ajustado donde el estudiante de la historia encuentra á mano el material necesario.

El Doctor RODRÍGUEZ ha tenido la amabilidad de donar tan interesante obra á la librería de la Oficina de las Répúblicas Americanas. El hecho de que el autor de la obra nació en Cuba, en donde se educó é hizo sus estudios, da mayor importancia á la que de por sí tiene el trabajo en referencia.

En un artículo publicado en el "Ladies Home Journal" Mr. JOHN RITCHIE, dice que el siglo XX comenzó el martes 1 de enero de 1901 en el océano Pacífico, un poco al este de las Islas Tongas ó de los Amigos. Esto lo explica manifestando que la línea imaginaria que marca 180° al este y al oeste de Greenwich tiene dos irregularidades debidas á las necesidades comerciales de la humanidad. Los Rusos establecieron en Alaska el día de San Petersburgo; pero cuando los Estados Unidos tomaron posesión de aquel territorio, las autoridades americanas creyeron conducente no tener sino un solo día en toda la extensión de sus dominios y la línea fué movida 10° al oeste del meridiano actual, de manera de poder incluir el día de los Estados Unidos en todas sus posesiones. Por esta razón la Isla de Attu, en el archipiélago de Alaska, situada á los 170° longitud este, es el único lugar del mundo que conserva un día fijo. De la misma manera ciertos grupos en el sur del Pacífico han sido incluidos en el día de Australia y de Nueva Zelandia con los cuales mantienen relaciones comerciales, aunque algunas de dichas islas quedan al este del meridiano 180°.

Bajo el título de "Intercambio y Producción" ha recopilado en un folleto de 50 páginas el Señor Don FEDERICO R. CIBILS, Director de Comercio é Industria del Ministerio de Agricultura de la República Argentina, una colección de interesantes artículos publicados por su autor en la prensa del país. La presente obra se divide en tres partes: la primera lleva por título "El Brasil y la República Argentina" y trata extensamente del intercambio comercial entre ambas Repúblicas, su presente y futuro, franquicias recíprocas y navegación directa. Este trabajo formará parte del libro que el autor tiene en preparación y que llevará por título "Intercambio Comercial de la República Argentina con las principales naciones, sus tarifas respectivas y los tratados existentes y su denuncia." La segunda parte se titula "La República Argentina" y es un extracto y comentario del capítulo que á ella se refiere de la obra reciente de PAUL LOUIS titulada "La Guerra Económica." En la tercera parte el autor estudia la estadística del "Stock Vacuno y Lanar Argentino" y corrige errores que se han deslizado en aquella obra.

La revista titulada "The Geographical Magazine" correspondiente al mes de diciembre de 1900 contiene un artículo sumamente interesante sobre "El Oro en las Filipinas," cuyo autor es el Coronel F. F. HILDER, de la Oficina de Etnología americana. Este es el primer artículo sobre la materia que se ha publicado en los Estados Unidos y contiene informes definitivos acerca de la extensión de los depósitos de oro que hay en las Islas Filipinas así como los lugares donde están situados. "Por toda la Isla de Luzón," dice el Coronel HILDER, "se encuentra el oro esparcido; cuáles sean las más ricas minas cuya explotación por medio de métodos sistemáticos y la introducción de maquinaria puedan dar resultado, es un problema que debe resolverse en el porvenir." Dice el autor que los mineros tienen grandes esperanzas de conseguir los mejores resultados tan pronto como se pacifique el país y que en otros lugares del archipiélago hay extensas minas que según informes son más ricas, pero que aun no se han desarrollado, á causa de la escasez de trabajadores.

Con el título "El Señor General Porfirio Díaz, Juzgado en el Extranjero," ha publicado el Licenciado MELESIO PARRA una interesante obra de 195 páginas, cuarto, en la cual se hallan reunidas las opiniones que respecto al General Díaz han emitido escritores extranjeros. La prensa de los Estados Unidos, la de Centro América, la de la América del Sur, la de Francia, España, Bélgica, Rusia, Alemania y Italia contribuyen todas á formar el libro en referencia. El autor divide la vida pública del General Díaz en dos grandes períodos, el primero, su brillante carrera militar, y el segundo, la era de paz de que goza el país y que fué iniciada en 1876. Hace más interesante la obra el hecho

de que las opiniones expresadas por extranjeros concuerdan en hacer justicia á las grandes dotes civiles y militares que adornan el Primer Magistrado de la vecina República.

Se ha recibido en esta Oficina un opúsculo de 69 páginas publicado en la ciudad de México con el título de "La Vainilla; su cultivo y beneficio en la República Mexicana y el extranjero y algunas consideraciones sobre el perfeccionamiento de este rico producto agrícola," por el Doctor R. LOPEZ PARRA. Divídese el trabajo en tres partes, la primera dedicada á la vainilla mexicana, su cultivo, su beneficio, clasificación, empaque, precio y exportación del producto. La segunda parte está dedicada á la vainilla extranjera, su producción, cultivo, enfermedades y beneficio, y la tercera á la exposición de las consideraciones generales que se desprenden del examen de los dos productos. Va acompañada la obra de ilustraciones que sirven para hacer más claro el texto.

Entre las obras últimamente adquiridas por la Biblioteca de esta Oficina, se cuenta la "Historia Universal," en 17 volúmenes y en inglés, de la pluma del Dr. JOHN CLARK RIDPATH, autor de varios libros de gran valor histórico. La obra en referencia estudia el origen, la condición primitiva, el desarrollo de la raza en las grandes divisiones de la humanidad, así como los rasgos más salientes de la evolución y progreso de las naciones desde sus principios de vida civilizada hasta los últimos años del siglo XIX. La obra va precedida de un estudio preliminar acerca del tiempo, el lugar y la manera como apareció el hombre en la tierra, y está profusamente ilustrada con láminas en colores, mapas, grabados, cartas etnográficas, etc.

El Señor J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, miembro de la Real Sociedad de Geografía de Edimburgo, ha preparado un mapa con el título de "Mapa Comercial de Sud América," el cual ha sido revisado por Mr. JOHN SAMSON, del cuerpo de redacción del "South American Journal" de Londres. La escala de este mapa es 1 : 12,000,000 y su tamaño 25 por 35 pulgadas. Dicho mapa se considera como una excelente reproducción en menor escala de los últimos trabajos cartográficos que se han hecho en la América del Sur. Ha sido grabado en cobre é impreso en colores, y representa tan detalladamente cuanto lo permite la escala los principales rasgos topográficos y físicos del continente, los ferrocarriles y las líneas de vapor.

Á solicitud del tribunal arbitral nombrado por el Gobierno británico, el alegato de la República Argentina en la cuestión de límites andinos con Chile ha sido publicado ya en cuatro grandes volúmenes en cuarto. Esta obra irá acompañada de mapas tanto antiguos como modernos. Aparte del objeto principal á que obedece, la preparación de esta obra

tiene gran mérito como texto de consulta para los geógrafos y nombres de ciencia. El resultado de las recientes exploraciones hechas en aquella región por el Doctor Don FRANCISCO P. MORENO es importantísimo, pues ha encontrado allí terrenos que sólo necesitan del ayuda del hombre para convertirse en abundantes fuentes de riqueza.

Entre las obras más importantes que se han publicado acerca de la riqueza mineral de la República de Bolivia, se cuentan los trabajos hechos por el Señor Don MANUEL V. BALLIVIÁN en colaboración con otros hombres de ciencia, tales como la monografía titulada “El Estaño en Bolivia y Apuntes sobre Bismuto,” de que ya se ha dado cuenta, y las otras tituladas “El Oro en Bolivia” y “El Cobre en Bolivia.” El Señor BALLIVIÁN tiene en preparación dos trabajos más, titulado el uno “La Plata en Bolivia” y el otro “Escritos sobre la Geología en Bolivia.”

“Veracruz Ilustrado” es el título de un hermoso volumen que acaban de publicar los Señores S. PEARSON & SON de Londres, y que es el cuarto tomo de la serie de publicaciones que dicha casa ha emprendido sobre las fuentes de riqueza de México. Entre los rasgos notables que se destacan en esta obra se cuentan varias reproducciones fotográficas de objetos de mucho interés. El texto está escrito en español é inglés y contiene datos interesantísimos acerca del Estado de Veracruz, especialmente á lo que se refiere á los trabajos de puerto y ferrocarriles.

El Gobierno de la República de Costa Rica acaba de publicar un folleto titulado “Estudio é Informes sobre el Café de Costa Rica,” obra del Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República en los Estados Unidos. El Señor CALVO ha hecho en esta obrita un estudio detallado é interesante acerca de la materia de que trata, consiguiendo así llamar la atención del público en general hacia la excelencia del café costarricense y la demanda de que goza en Europa y en los Estados Unidos.

Hace poco se publicó en la capital de la República Argentina una obra tan importante como instructiva, cuyo autor es el Dr. J. B. ZUBIAUR. Se titula “La Enseñanza Práctica é Industrial en la República Argentina,” en la cual el autor se ocupa en un estudio profundo y detallado de la materia, basado en los datos que ha obtenido no sólo de fuentes oficiales y particulares sino en su larga carrera de educacionista.

La Biblioteca de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas ha recibido la edición oficial de la “Estadística Oficial de Aduanas de la República del Perú” para el segundo semestre del año 1899, que contiene datos referentes al comercio extranjero y de cabotaje. Es un volumen de más de 500 páginas, que va acompañado de un apéndice por separado bajo el título de “Resumen del Comercio General en el año 1899.”

Con el título de “El Agricultor y Criador Mexicano” se ha comenzado á publicar en la ciudad de Chihuahua, México, una revista destinada al desarrollo de la agricultura en aquel país. El primer número que ha llegado á esta Oficina contiene artículos del mayor interés relativos á los asuntos de que es órgano la mencionada publicación.

El Señor Don CARLOS P. SALAS, Director del Departamento de Estadísticas de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, en la República Argentina, ha publicado un importante trabajo sobre las enfermedades contagiosas en la Provincia durante los diez últimos años. El trabajo contiene muchas láminas en colores y otros dibujos.

El Señor Don FRANCISCO DE VEYGA, de Buenos Aires, acaba de publicar un tratado científico de mucha importancia bajo el título de “Estudios Médico-Legales sobre el Código Civil Argentino.” El Señor VEYGA es un jurisconsulto eminente que desempeña hoy la cátedra de medicina legal en la Universidad de Buenos Aires.



# BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

## SECRETARIA DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

VOL. X.

JANEIRO DE 1901.

No. 1.

### REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

#### COMMERCIO ESTRANGEIRO.

Segundo dados publicados pela imprensa argentina, o commercio estrangeiro do paiz durante os primeiros nove mezes do anno de 1900 foi como segue: importações, \$87,461,371 ouro; exportações, \$122,518,293 ouro. As importações, comparadas com as do mesmo periodo de 1899, mostram um augmento de mais de \$200,000 ouro. As exportações foram de \$5,000,000 ouro menos que as do mesmo periodo do anno anterior. O seguinte quadro mostrã o movimento do commercio estrangeiro desta Republica:

Paizes.	Importação.	Exportação.	Paizes.	Importação.	Exportação.
Africa .....		\$2,518,388	França.....	\$8,724,739	\$14,550,856
Allemanha .....	\$12,556,877	16,511,128	Italia .....	11,699,364	3,213,665
As Antilhas .....	17,830	246,438	Os Paizes Baixos.....	136,317	3,515,111
Belgica .....	6,985,157	16,169,445	Paraguay .....	1,371,337	134,082
Bolivia .....	92,042	530,368	Grã Bretanha .....	30,141,521	16,432,653
Brazil .....	2,882,373	4,045,250	Uruguay .....	335,611	1,728,415
Chile .....	114,465	674,968	Outros paizes .....		5,625,345
Hespanha .....	2,854,622	1,722,674	A ordens .....		30,266,312
Estados Unidos.....	9,321,475	4,733,185			

A enorme cifra de \$30,266,312 ouro, importancia da exportação a ordens, tem sua explicação na grande quantidade de cereaes que se carregam em nossos portos com destino ao canal ou a São Vicente, em navios despachados “a ordens,” para que sigam com a carga aos portos que logo se indica aos capitães.

A notavel diminuição nas exportações se attribue em grande parte á enfermidade do gado que causou grandes estragos nos districtos cria-

dores da Republica, produzindo a paralysação temporaria de uma das industrias mais importantes da Republica.

Pelo quadro precedente se vê que as importações da Grã Bretanha foram as maiores de todas durante o periodo em referencia, seguindo-lhe em ordem de importancia Allemanha, Italia, os Estados Unidos, França e Belgica. Os paizes para onde se exportou a maior quantidade foram em ordem de importancia Allemanha, a Grã Bretanha, Belgica, França, Estados Unidos e Brazil. As principaes exportações para o Brazil foram trigo e farinha, cujo commercio entre os dous paizes tem augmentado rapidamente durante os ultimos annos.

---

## BRAZIL.

### REGULAMENTO PARA O SERVIÇO DAS FACTURAS CONSULARES A QUE SE REFERE O DECRETO N. 3732 DESTA DATA.

#### CAPITULO I.—*Das facturas consulares.*

ART. 1º. As facturas consulares de que trata o art. 1º da lei n. 651, de 22 de Novembro de 1899, serão organisadas de conformidade com o modelo junto, attendidas as explicações constantes do Capitulo IV.

ART. 2º. As mercadorias que forem expedidas de paiz estrangeiro para consumo no Brazil, quer venham por via maritima, quer por via terrestre, com excepção das mencionadas no art. 3º, deverão ser acompanhadas de facturas consulares.

Paragrapho unico. São consideradas mercadorias, para os fins d'este regulamento, os valores em ouro ou prata e os titulos cotados em bolsa.

ART. 3º. Não é exigivel a factura consular—

- (a) Das encomendas postaes de qualquer valor;
- (b) Das encomendas cujo valor official não exceder de 50\$ ouro, ao cambio de 27 d. por 1\$000;
- (c) Das amostras de valor inferior a 50\$000;
- (d) Das bagagens dos passageiros de que tratam os arts. 16 e 17 das instrucções que baixarão com o decreto n. 3529 de 15 de Dezembro de 1809, ainda que não acompanhem os seus donos;
- (e) Das mercadorias procedentes de qualquer porto ou de ponto terrestre de paizes limitrophes, onde não existam autoridades consulares do Brazil.

ART. 4º. As facturas consulares serão apresentadas em quatro vias ao agente consular, o qual, depois de visal-as, lhes dará os seguintes destinos:

- (a) A 1ª via será entregue ao carregador para o capitão do navio apresental-a á repartição aduaneira do ponto do destino, juntamente com o manifesto e conhecimentos de embarque. No caso de transporte por via terrestre será esse documento entregue ao carregador, que o dará ao conductor para o fim acima indicado;

(b) A 2ª via será enviada á Repartição do Serviço da Estatística Commercial no Rio de Janeiro;

(c) A 3ª via ficará no archivo do consulado;

(d) A 4ª via será entregue ao exportador ou carregador, que a remetterá ao consignatario para o despacho aduaneiro.

ART. 5º. A 1ª via das facturas, a qual terá um talão, conforme o modelo junto, para o fim prescripto no art. 27, n. 7, será escripta á mão ou á machina, em tinta indelevel, e deverá ser sellada antes de visada pelo agente consular. As outras vias poderão ser copiadas por qualquer processo em papel almasso, comtanto que sejam facilmente legiveis.

ART. 6º. A repartição aduaneira poderá fornecer certidão da 1ª via da factura á parte interessada, quando disto não resultar inconveniente ao serviço publico.

ART. 7º. Na falta de autoridade consular no porto de embarque ou no ponto da expedição, os consignatarios das mercadorias ou seus prepostos serão obrigados a apresentar para o despacho respectivo duas vias dos conhecimentos em substituição das facturas consulares; devendo uma destas vias ser sellada com sello de valor identico ao das facturas, e ficar archivada na repartição aduaneira, e a outra ser enviada na primeira opportunidade á Repartição do Serviço de Estatística Commercial.

ART. 8º. As mercadorias importadas directamente para o serviço da União ficarão sujeitas ao regimen das facturas consulares, das quaes não serão, porem, cobrados emolumentos.

Paragrapho unico. As disposições deste artigo serão applicadas aos objectos importados pelos agentes diplomaticos estrangeiros acreditados junto ao Governo da Republica, e pelos navios de guerra das nações amigas, fundeados em portos do Brazil.

## CAPITULO II.—*Legalisação das facturas.*

ART. 9º. A legalisação das facturas consulares deverá ser feita pelos agentes consulares do Brazil dos portos de embarque e dos pontos de expedição, quando esta se fizer por via terrestre.

1º. No caso de não haver autoridade consular no ponto da expedição por via terrestre, o conductor da mercadoria deverá apresentar á repartição fiscal do logar do destino, dentro de vinte e quatro horas, relação em duas vias da quantidade e conteúdo dos volumes, remettendo a dita repartição uma das vias á Repartição do Serviço de Estatística Commercial.

2º. Enquanto a autoridade consular na cidade de Manchester não for funcionario de carreira, as facturas das mercadorias embarcadas no porto daquella cidade serão legalisadas no respectivo vice-consulado ou no consulado de Liverpool, conforme convier ao exportador.

ART. 10º. O negociante que embarcar mercadorias em logar diverso daquelle em que estiver estabelecido, ainda que o embarque seja feito

em outro paiz, poderá assignar as respectivas facturas, que remetterá ao seu agente para serem legalisadas no consulado competente.

A legalisação, porem, não poderá ser feita senão em vista de reconhecimento escripto do dito agente, garantindo a authenticidade da firma do mencionado negociante.

Paragrapho unico. As disposições deste artigo são applicaveis ás expedições de mercadorias por via terrestre.

### CAPITULO III.—*Emolumentos.*

ART. 11°. Os emolumentos das facturas consulares serão cobrados de accordo com a tabella que baixou com o decreto n. 2832 de 14 de Março de 1898.

ART. 12°. Na falta de estampilhas, o sello será cobrado por meio de verba lançada no documento competente.

ART. 13°. Os documentos apresentados para a prova de origem das mercadorias serão legalisados gratuitamente pelas autoridades consulares.

### CAPITULO IV.—*Modelo das facturas consulares.*

ART. 14°. O modelo das facturas consulares deverá ser entendido do seguinte modo:

(a) Numero da factura. Compete exclusivamente á autoridade consular do porto de embarque da mercadoria ou á do logar da expedição, quando for o transporte por via terrestre, a numeração das facturas, a qual deverá ser iniciada em cada anno com o n. 1;

(b) Declaração. Será firmada pelo exportador, carregador ou seu preposto, que garantirá a exactidão da mesma; devendo a autoridade consular, no caso de duvida sobre a sua veracidade, fazer as observações que julgar convenientes;

(c) Nome e nacionalidade. Deverão ser mencionados, assim como si o navio é á vela ou a vapor;

(d) Porto de embarque da mercadoria. É aquelle em que a mercadoria foi effectivamente embarcada com destino ao Brazil;

(e) Porto de destino da mercadoria. É o ultimo porto aduaneiro para o qual a mercadoria tiver sido despachada. No caso de opção para outro porto deverá ser feita declaração neste sentido na factura, de conformidade com o modelo;

(f) Valor total declarado. Deve ser o valor total da factura, inclusive frete e despesas;

(g) Frete e despesas approximadas. Ao carregador ou exportador, quando não poder mencionar a quantia exacta do frete e despesas effectuadas depois da compra, é facultado fazer declaração da importancia o mais approximadamente possivel;

(h) Agio da moeda do paiz da procedencia. Quando a mercadoria fôr procedente de paiz em que a moeda não tiver valor fixo ou o

respectivo cambio não fôr cotado na praça do Rio de Janeiro, é indispensavel declarar-se no logar competente da factura o agio do ouro ou cambio á vista sobre Londres.

Tem actualmente cotação na praça do Rio de Janeiro as taxas do cambio sobre a Grã Bretanha, França, Allemanha, Estados Unidos da America do Norte, Portugal e Italia;

(i) Marcas e numeros. (No verso do modelo.) Deverão ser escriptos na columna respectiva e em devida ordem;

(j) Quantidade e especies dos volumes. Sob esta rubrica deverão ser mencionadas, guardando tambem a devida ordem, a quantidade e especie dos volumes, isto é, si são caixas, barris, barricas, gigas, far-dos, etc.;

(k) Especificação das mercadorias. Ao carregador ou exportador é facultado fazer a descripção das mercadorias de accôrdo com a nomenclatura official ou especifical-as segundo a natureza do material;

(l) Peso em kilogrammas, bruto e liquido. O peso bruto será o do volume e o liquido o da mercadoria ou artigo;

(m) Valor parcial declarado, inclusive ou exclusive frete e despesas. Nesta columna trata-se do valor de cada artigo especificado na factura, inclusive ou exclusive frete e despesas;

(n) Paiz de origem. Para a materia prima, é o da sua producção, e para os artefactos de qualquer especie, aquelle em qua a materia prima tiver recebido beneficio.

Paragrapho unico. Quando em uma mesma factura tiverem sido incluidas mercadorias de diversas origens, o exportador ou o carregador deverá mencionar na columna respectiva a origem de cada uma.

ART. 15°. A especificação da mercadoria poderá ser feita no idioma do paiz da expedição, devendo, porem, o consignatario apresentar para despacho traducção da mesma por traductor publico ou particular.

ART. 16°. Os exportadores ou carregadores poderão mandar imprimir as facturas consulares com traducção interlineal (parcial ou integral) em qualquer idioma europeu, comtanto que não seja feita a menor alteração na forma e dizeres do modelo.

ART. 17°. Os consulados fornecerão gratuitamente ao exportador ou carregador formulas das facturas, impressas em portuguez.

#### CAPITULO V.—*Deveres dos consules.*

ART. 18°. Incumbe aos consules e agentes consulares remetter á Repartição do Serviço da Estatistica Commercial no Rio de Janeiro, as segundas vias das facturas, depois de visadas, mencionando nos officios de remessa o numero ou quantidade das mesmas.

1°. No mez em que não houver facturas, a autoridade consular comunicará o facto á sobredita repartição.

2°. A remessa das facturas deverá ser feita por via postal ordinaria, quando o seu peso não exceder de 50 grammas. Excedendo este peso,

serão as mesmas enviadas como encomendas postaes ou como papeis de negocio, registrados.

ART. 19°. O consul não poderá reter a factura ou deixar de legalisal-a sob pretexto algum.

ART. 20°. O consul deverá conferir as facturas e conhecimentos apresentados pelo capitão ou agente do vapor ou navio á vela com as declarações do manifesto, anotando á margem d'este os numeros das facturas que faltarem e indicando qual o responsavel pela falta.

ART. 21°. No caso de omissão de qualquer dos requisitos exigidos pelo Capitulo IV, o consul convidará o exportador ou carregador para preenchê-la na propria factura, e si não for attendido, fará declaração neste sentido na dita factura.

ART. 22°. Sempre que se der accrescimo ou diminuição dos volumes constantes da factura já legalisada, deverá ser a mesma reformada, em quatro vias, lançando-se á tinta encarnada em cada uma das vias, de modo que fique bem visivel, a seguinte declaração: "Factura n. —, reformada."

ART. 23°. Os consules aceitarão como prova satisfactoria de origem qualquer dos documentos seguintes:

(a) Factura authentica do fabricante da mercadoria;

(b) Certidão passada pela autoridade do porto ou da Alfandega do logar do embarque, declarando que as mercadorias não foram embarcadas em transito, nem são procedentes de depositos alfandegados daquelle logar.

Paraphrapho unico. Na impossibilidade de apresentação de qualquer dos documentos de que trata este artigo, o interessado produzirá documentos de outra natureza que comprovem a origem da mercadoria, afim de serem visados.

## CAPITULO VI.—*Deveres e obrigações dos capitães e outros conductores.*

ART. 24°. Ao capitão do navio incumbe conferir as facturas com os conhecimentos, notando no manifesto as que faltarem e o motivo da falta. Essa nota será authenticada pelo consul, que deverá sempre que não julgar justo o motivo, fazer as convenientes observações no manifesto.

1°. Os capitães ou conductores que deixarem de observar as disposições do art. 4°, lettra a, incorrerão na multa do art. 35, 1°, salvo se justificarem a omissão para o que lhes será concedido o prazo minimo de noventa dias pela Alfandega ou Mesa de Rendas.

2°. No caso de recusa por parte do consul em authenticar a nota de que trata este artigo, o capitão lavrará protesto perante o notario publico, cuja certidão enviará ao agente ou consignatario do navio no respectivo porto.

ART. 25°. Verificando-se accrescimo ou diminuição de volumes depois de fechado o manifesto, deverá o capitão fazer declaração a respeito no

acto da visita de entrada, procedendo a Alfandega sobre taes declarações nos termos do art. 353, 1º, da Nova Consolidação.

ART. 26º. Na falta de autoridade consular no porto de embarque ou quando, por qualquer outro motivo, a mercadoria não fôr acompanhada de factura consular, os capitães deverão entregar á Alfandega do porto do destino da dita mercadoria, dentro de vinte e quatro horas, uma copia fiel do manifesto, alem da exigida pelo art. 343 da Nova Consolidação, afim de ser remetida, na primeira oportunidade, á Repartição do Serviço de Estatistica Commercial no Rio de Janeiro.

#### CAPITULO VII.—*Das Alfandegas e Mesas de Rendas.*

ART. 27º. Incumbe ás Alfandegas e Mesas de Rendas:

1º. Exigir dos capitães as primeiras vias das facturas consulares que devem acompanhar o manifesto, impondo aos mesmos a multa do art. 35, 1º, no caso de falta.

2º. Não permittir o despacho das mercadorias que não vierem acompanhadas da competente factura consular, sem que o respectivo consignatario assigne termo responsabilizando-se a apresentar os documentos ou as provas que lhe forem exigidas dentro do prazo que lhe for marcado.

3º. Conceder prazo, sob termo de responsabilidade, para a apresentação de provas, nos seguintes casos:

(a) Quando se tiver dado extravio da primeira e quarta vias da factura;

(b) Quando fôr exigida a apresentação de provas de origem das mercadorias;

(c) Quando se verificar accrescimo ou diminuição de volumes, declarado pelo capitão;

(d) Quando o consignatario das mercadorias descriptas no art. 378, paragrapho unico, da Nova Consolidação o requerer.

4º. Archivar, conjunctamente com os manifestos dos navios, a primeira via das facturas, a qual deverá ser traduzida na lingua vernacula por conta da Repartição, todas as vezes que houver motivo para duvidar-se da traducção apresentada pelo consignatario.

5º. Exigir o reconhecimento da firma do consul, exarada nas facturas, quando suspeitar que a mesma não é verdadeira.

6º. Communicar á Repartição do Serviço da Estatistica Commercial as differenças verificadas entre as declarações da factura e as mercadorias a que ella se referir.

7º. Averbar as notas no talão picotado annexo á primeira via da factura, destacando-o e enviando-o na primeira oportunidade á mencionada Repartição.

8º. Exigir do consignatario a apresentação da traducção da factura consular.

ART. 28º. O empregado encarregado do manifesto, além das averba-

ções que lhe incumbe fazer no despacho, referente a marcas, numeros, quantidade e especie dos volumes, deverá verificar se as declarações da nota do despacho conferem com as da primeira via da factura, ou com as da respectiva traducção.

Não havendo divergencia, o dito empregado lançará no lugar competente a nota seguinte: Confere com a factura o manifesto a fls—No caso contrario, será a mesma divergencia notada, á tinta encarnada.

ART. 29°. Em caso de duvida sobre as mercadorias mencionadas na factura, a qual será apresentada ao conferente do despacho sempre que elle o exigir, este funcionario communicará o facto ao chefe da Repartição, e este, ouvindo sobre o caso o chefe da Repartição do Serviço da Estatistica Commercial, resolverá a questão.

ART. 30°. As Alfandegas e Mesas de Rendas só deverão exigir prova de origem, quando estiver estabelecida a tarifa differencial para qualquer paiz.

ART. 31°. Para a apresentação de provas de origem, fica concedido aos consignatarios o prazo até noventa dias, a contar da notificação pela Alfandega, o qual poderá ser prorogado quando se tratar de mercadorias procedentes de pontos longinquos.

#### CAPITULO VIII.—*Obrigações e deveres da Repartição do Serviço da Estatistica Commercial.*

ART. 32°. Á Repartição do Serviço da Estatistica Commercial, além das obrigações já prescriptas neste regulamento, incumbe mais o seguinte:

1°. Organizar a estatistica geral da importação directa de mercadorias e valores que se effectuar nos portos da Republica, de accordo com os dados constantes das facturas consulares.

2°. Prestar as informações que lhe forem requisitadas pelas Repartições de Fazenda ou pelas autoridades consulares.

3°. Communicar ao chefe da Repartição competente as irregularidades e omissões que verificar nas facturas.

#### CAPITULO IX.—*Nomenclatura das mercadorias.*

ART. 33°. A descripção das mercadorias nas facturas poderá ser generica, de conformidade com a nomenclatura official annexa, ou detalhada, declarando-se, neste caso, a natureza do material. Deverá ser adoptado um destes dois alvitres, sob pena da multa estipulada no art. 35, 4°, que será applicada ao consignatario, como unico responsavel.

ART. 34°. A nomenclatura official, com as respectivas instrucções para seu uso, será vertida para os idiomas francez, inglez, allemão, hespanhol e italiano, afim de ser enviada aos respectivos consulados.

Paragrapho unico. Quando a lingua vernacula do paiz da expedição não fôr nenhuma das especificadas neste artigo, será remettido um exemplar da nomenclatura e instrucções no idioma que fôr mais conhecido no referido paiz.



CAPITULO X.—*Das multas.*

ART. 35°. Os infractores deste regulamento serão punidos com as seguintes multas, que lhes serão impostas pelo inspector da Alfandega ou administrador da Mesa de Rendas:

1°. Pela falta ou não entrega da factura consular, não justificada, será imposta ao capitão do navio ou conductor, no caso de expedição por via terrestre, multa igual á do art. 363 da Nova Consolidação. (Art. 5°, n. 6 V, da lei n. 640, de 14 de Novembro de 1899.)

Desde que no manifesto do navio haja a declaração de haverem sido recebidas pelo consul todas as facturas ou justificadas as faltas, nenhuma responsabilidade caberá ao capitão ou conductor pelo extravio ou falta de recebimento deste documento pela estação fiscal competente.

2°. Fica tambem sujeito á multa de que trata o paragrapho antecedente pela falta de factura, o consignatario da mercadoria. (Art 5°, n. 6 V, da lei n. 640, citadas, e art. 1° da lei n. 651, de 22 de Novembro de 1899.)

3°. Pela divergencia da factura com o conteúdo do volume ou volumes na parte referente á quantidade, qualidade ou origem da mercadoria, verificada no acto da conferencia, será imposta ao respectivo consignatorio a multa de que trata o 1°.

Haverá a tolerancia de 10 por cento para mais ou para menos no peso declarado na factura.

4°. Pela omissão ou insufficiencia de outras declarações da factura, verificada pela Repartição do Serviço da Estatistica Commercial, será imposta a multa de 50\$ a 200\$000.

5°. Pelo não cumprimento das obrigações impostas pelo presente regulamento aos consules e outras autoridades consulares, ficarão os mesmos sujeitos á multa de 50\$ a 500\$, que lhes será imposta pelo Ministro da Fazenda, em vista de informação do chefe da Repartição do Serviço de Estatistica Commercial.

CAPITULO XI.—*Disposições geraes.*

ART. 36°. As depezas dos consulados com o serviço das facturas consulares será feita por conta dos emolumentos arrecadados pelas ditas facturas.

ART. 37°. É prohibida, tanto nos consulados como na Repartição do Serviço de Estatistica Commercial e nas Alfandegas e Mesas de Rendas, a exhibição das facturas consulares a pessoas extranhas ao objecto das mesmas.

ART. 38°. Nos casos omissos neste regulamento e que forem de natureza urgente, os consules e os chefes das Estações Fiscaes e da Repartição do Serviço de Estatistica Commercial resolverão como julgarem conveniente, dando, porem, conta do seu acto ao Ministerio da Fazenda para decisão final.

ART. 39°. O presente regulamento entrará em vigor em todos os consulados cincoenta dias depois de sua publicação no Diario Official, exceptuando-se os Consulados da India e Nova Zelandia, em que o prazo será de sessenta dias, e nas Alfandegas e Mesas de Rendas, logo que forem recebidas as novas facturas enviadas pelos consulados.

ART. 40°. Revogam-se as disposições em contrario.

### LEI DE FIXAÇÃO DA FORÇA NAVAL DE 1901.

O Congresso Nacional decretou e o Presidente da Republica sancionou a seguinte lei:

A força naval, no anno de 1901, constará:

1°. Dos officiaes da armada e classes annexas, conforme os respectivos quadros.

2°. De 180 no maximo, aspirantes a guardas-marinhas.

3°. De 4,000 praças do corpo de marinheiros nacionaes, inclusive 300 praças para as tres companhias de foguistas e 100 para a companhia do Estado de Matto-Grosso.

4°. De 700 foguistas contractados de conformidade com o regulamento promulgado para os foguistas extranumerios.

5°. De 1,500 aprendizes marinheiros.

6°. De 450 praças do corpo de infantaria da marinha.

7°. Em tempo de guerra, do dobro do pessoal dos 3°, 4°, 5° e 6°.

ART. 2°. As praças e ex-praças que se engajarem por mais de tres annos e em seguida por dois, pelo menos, terão direito, em cada engajamento, ao valor, recebido em dinheiro, das peças de fardamento gratuitamente distribuidas aos recrutas.

### LIMITES COM A GUYANA FRANCEZA.

A sentença arbitral do Conselho Federal Suisso na questão de limites pendente entre a Republica do Brazil e a de França com motivo das fronteiras da Guyana franceza foi entregue ás partes interessadas em Berna no dia 1° de Dezembro de 1900. O laudo estabelece a fronteira pelo *thalweg* do Oyapock da foz á nascente d'esse rio e da nascente para oeste pela linha divisoria das aguas nos montes Tumucumaque até o ponto de encontro com o territorio hollandez.

Deste modo o Brazil obtem o limite maritimo que desde o anno de 1688 tinha reclamado o Portugal, a antiga metropole. França, por sua parte, tinha reclamado sempre o rio Araguay, uma linha parallelá ao Amazonas e a margem esquerda do rio Branco.

O laudo concede ao Brazil 147,000 milhas quadradas do territorio em litigio e á França cerca de 3,000 milhas quadradas ao norte da cadeia de Tumucumaque.

A sentença do tribunal diz assim: 1°. Que o rio Japoc ou Vicente Pincón do artigo 8 do Tratado de Utrecht, é o Oyapock, que desemboca ao oeste do Cabo Orange, como fica estabelecido pelos documen-

tos que o Brazil submetteu ao tribunal, e que o *thalweg* do dito rio, desde sua foz até sua cabeceira, constituirá definitivamente a primeira das linhas fronteiras entre o Brazil e a Guyana franceza. 2º. Que a outra linha fronteira, desde as cabeceiras do Oyapock até o ponto de encontro com o territorio hollandez, serà a que o artigo 2 do Tratado de Arbitramento tem indicado como solução intermediaria, é dizer, a linha da divisão das aguas nos montes Tumucumaque, que formam o limite septentrional da bacia do Amazonas.

---

## COSTA RICA.

### O CAFÉ DA REPUBLICA.

O presente artigo basea-se em dados tomados de um relatorio submettido ao Governo da Republica de Costa Rica pelo Senhor JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario junto ao Governo dos Estados Unidos. Dos quadros organizados pelo Senhor CALVO se vê que os paizes productores de café exportaram para a Europa durante o anno de 1899, 9,165,700 saccos de café, dos quaes 8,867,400 saccos foram vendidos, deixando um *stock* no fim do anno de 298,300 saccos da colheita de 1899, o qual, juntado aos *stocks* dos annos anteriores, faz um supprimento total visivel nos mercados da Europa de 4,114,800 saccos. As importatções nos Estados Unidos durante o mesmo periodo foram de 6,433,900 saccos, dos quaes 6,271,900 saccos foram vendidos durante o anno, deixando um *stock* no fim de 1899 de 162,000 saccos, os quaes juntados aos 918,000 saccos que representam as existencias dos annos anteriores perfazem um *stock* total no principio de 1900 de 1,080,000 saccos. As vendas de 1899, comparadas com as do anno anterior, mostram um augmento de cerca de 1,000,000 de saccos.

O café de Costa Rica assemelha-se muito ao de Java, sendo o grão das duas variedades, grosso e oblongo, e de uma côr amarella e ás vezes um pouco verde. É um facto bem conhecido que na Europa, e em pequena escala nos Estados Unidos, o café costaricano é muitas vezes vendido sob o nome de Java ou Mocha, ao que é muito parecido não sómente pela côr do grão mas tambem pelo seu aroma. A secção de Chimica do Departamento da Agricultura fez analyses de varias amostras de café de Costa Rica, pelas quaes se vê que o café contem de 1.16 a 1.27 por cento de cafeina. A boa qualidade do grão não depende da maior ou menor quantidade de cafeina que contenha, mas do aroma especial do producto.

Nos Estados Unidos assim como na Europe o café de Costa Rica tem muito boa aceitação e alcança os melhores preços do mercado. No anno fiscal de 1898-99 as importações de café de Costa Rica nos Estados Unidos attingiram á cifra de 16,625,721 libras, no valor de \$2,406,246.

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

## REVISTA DO ANNO DE 1900.

Si foi notavel o progresso alcançado nos Estados Unidos durante 1899, não menos brilhantemente tem cerrado com o anno de 1900 o ultimo do seculo que passou. Em todos os ramos da industria do paiz se tem feito adiantamentos prodigiosos; seu commercio tem alcançado cifras que raíam nos bilhões; sua riqueza tem augmentado como em nenhum outro tempo na historia de sua vida como nação, e não tem paralelo nos annaes do mundo. Não poderia entrar-se no seculo XX sob auspicios mais favoraveis. O melhor exponente da prosperidade do paiz é a mensagem que o Presidente McKINLEY dirigiu ao Congresso com motivo da abertura de suas ultimas sessões e que começava manifestando que por todas as partes se viam evidencias da prosperidade nacional e individual e provas da influencia benefica e poderosa das instituições republicanas.

Qual tem sido durante o seculo o desenvolvimento dos Estados Unidos, pode medir-se ao considerar que em 1800 alcançava sua população a um pouco mais de 5,000,000; ao terminar 1900 o numero de habitantes é de mais de 76,000,000. Naquella epocha dezeseis Estados constituíam a Republica, cujo territorio media 909,050 milhas quadradas; hoje são quarenta e cinco Estados, cinco Territorios, além do Districto de Columbia onde está situada a capital da Republica, e as Ilhas do Hawaii, e a extensão superficial alcança a 3,846,595 milhas quadradas.

Na parte economica durante o anno de 1900, até o 30 de Junho, as rendas excederam ás do periodo correspondente do anno anterior em \$79,527,060, emquanto que durante os seis annos precedentes só houve *deficits* que alcançaram a somma de mais de \$280,000,000. As rendas durante o anno fiscal de 1900 alcançaram a mais de \$500,000,000 e as despesas a \$488,000,000; as alfandegas produziram mais de \$200,000,000; a renda interna cerca de \$300,000,000, emquanto que a receita proveniente de outras fontes foi de cerca de \$40,000,000. As despesas do Governo diminuíram consideravelmente durante esse periodo, as do Departamento da Guerra, por exemplo, reduzindo-se em \$95,000,000 e as da Marinha em cerca de \$66,000,000.

Esta situação excellente do Thesouro permittiu a amortização de titulos por valor de \$56,500,000. No dia 30 de Novembro o balanço effectivo nas caixas da Thesouraria subia á somma de \$139,303,794, sem contar a reserva de \$150,000,000. No fundo geral, que é distincto do de reserva e o de deposito, havia no dia 30 de Novembro de 1900 mais de \$70,000,000 em moeda e barra de ouro e cerca de \$23,000,000 em certificados de ouro para serem emittidos, garantidos por ouro acunhado e em barra, o qual arroja uma quantia total de ouro não affecto a pagamentos de \$93,000,000. Este mesmo estado florescente

do Thesouro permittiu o Secretario daquelle ramo recolher, de 30 de Junho de 1899 a igual data de Novembro do anno em referencia, o emprestimo consolidado de 1901, a 2 por cento, por mais de \$25,000,000. Fizeram-se tambem outras transacções de alta importancia que teem rendido ao Governo uma utilidade liquida de \$10,000,000, ao mesmo tempo que têm reduzido em mais de \$7,000,000 a responsabilidade do Thesouro para o pagamento de juros desde a data em que se refundiu a divida até o 1º de Julho de 1904.

Qual tem sido o progresso mercantil e industrial do paiz nada o demonstra melhor que o estudo do commercio estrangeiro. Pela primeira vez em sua historia o total das importações e exportações tem passado de \$2,000,000,000. As exportações alcançaram no anno fiscal de 1900 a \$1,394,483,082, é dizer, foram por cerca de \$168,000,000 maiores que no anno anterior. As importações no mesmo anno alcançaram a \$894,941,184, ou seja um augmento de cerca de \$153,000,000 sobre o anno anterior. Este augmento, que se deve em sua maior parte á introduccão de materias primas destinadas ás industrias manufactureiras do paiz, indica melhor que nada o rapido desenvolvimento destes interesses, o qual se nota tambem no facto de que as exportações de productos manufacturados americanos alcançaram durante a epocha em referencia a \$433,851,756, é dizer, um augmento de 28 por cento sobre as exportações do anno fiscal anterior. Ao augmento nas exportações teem concorrido os productos manufacturados, como já se tem dito; os da agricultura; os de mineração, e em seguida todos os outros que constituem o trafico que para o estrangeiro fazem os Estados Unidos.

Em fins do anno fiscal de 1900 as entradas e depositos de ouro e prata verificados nas casas de moeda e officinas de ensaio alcançaram a \$238,755,736.24, e a quantia total de moeda acunhada durante aquelle periodo se elevou a \$141,301,960.36. Em fins do anno civil de 1900 a cunhagem total nos Estados Unidos tem sido avaliada em \$137,699,401.

Os fundos pertencentes ao Governo depositados nos bancos nacionaes alcançaram em 30 de Junho de 1900 a \$98,736,806 em 240 bancos, emquanto que os capitães de todos os bancos nacionaes tiveram um augmento liquido de cerca de \$20,000,000 durante aquelle periodo.

A divida dos Estados Unidos, com juros não vencidos e por pagar, era o 1º de Julho de 1900 \$1,023,443,390. O augmento liquido do dinheiro em circulação até o 1º de Novembro foi de \$175,465,266, em um total de \$2,139,181,412, que dividido entre a população calculada do paiz dá uma circulação por cabeça de \$27.82.

Durante o anno chegaram a portos dos Estados Unidos 448,572 immigrants. Este influxo de immigração é uma das causas a que obedece o desenvolvimento phenomenal do paiz. Tambem se verificou o recenseamento que arroja um total de população de 76,295,220, é dizer, 13,234,943 habitantes sobre a recenseamento de 1890.

Larga seria a tarefa de entrar a estudar um a um os mil ramos da industria e do commercio que tem seguido, durante o anno que acaba de terminar, essa progressão ascendente em seu desenvolvimento que tem dado aos Estados Unidos posto de preferencia entre as nações do mundo. No *BOLETIM MENSAL* se tem vindo publicando tudo referente a esta materia, de modo que ha de ser uma repetição até certo ponto inutil mencionar de novo factos já sabidos. A excellencia do producto americano fica demonstrada pela extensão do seu commercio; commercio que não obstante os grandes progressos que tem feito na America latina, não tem alcançado aquelle desenvolvimento que as necessidades desses paizes por uma parte e por outra a adaptação perfeita do producto americano parecem demandar. São a agricultura, a mineração, e, em uma palavra, a exploração das fontes naturaes de riqueza da America latina a base da prosperidade daquelles povos; são as machinas americanas para a exploração dessas fontes de riquezas as que mais se adaptam a esses fins.

Os Estados Unidos consequentes com sua politica commercial teem celebrado convenios especiaes com varios paizes do Velho e do Novo Mundo e teem em via de arranjo outros varios. Qual é a expressão desta idea pode ver-se na ultima mensagem do Presidente, que se exprime a este respeito dizendo que a politica da reciprocidade descansa de maneira manifesta nos principios de equidade internacional e tem sido tantas vezes approvada pelo povo dos Estados Unidos que não deveria duvidar o Congresso de pol-a em vigor. “Este Governo,” diz o Presidente, “deseja conservar as relações commerciaes mais justas e amigaveis com todos os paizes estrangeiros, fazendo caso omisso da rivalidade industrial que necessariamente se desenvolve com a expansão do commercio internacional. Crê-se que os Governos estrangeiros pelo geral abrigam os mesmos propositos, ainda quando em alguns casos ha exigencias que pesam sobre elles em favor de uma legislação especialmente hostil aos interesses americanos.”

Seguindo a mesma via de fazer mais extenso o commercio americano e melhor conhecidos os productos industriaes deste paiz e aquelles que formam o commercio estrangeiro do resto da America, ha de celebrar-se em Buffalo uma Exposição Pan-Americana a principios do anno em curso. Os trabalhos da junta directiva deste certamen durante o anno em referencia teem tido o melhor exito e quasi todos, si não todos os paizes latino-americanos hão de concorrer a elle, acercando desta maneira os interesses commerciaes do continente.

É outra prova ainda dos desejos que animam a todas as nações da America para estreitar os laços de amizade fraternal que as une, a proxima reunião na cidade de Mexico do segundo Congresso Pan-Americano, que por primeira vez celebrou suas sessões em Washington de 2 de Outubro de 1889 a 19 de Abril de 1890. Em realidade não deveria mencionar-se este facto ao referir-se á historia dos Estados

Unidos em 1900, mas como demonstra o bom desejo de completar a obra que se iniciou neste paiz, não se tem julgado fóra de lugar fazer esta referencia.

É tambem digno de nota que pela primeira vez em muitos annos, e talvez na historia dos Estados Unidos, o corpo diplomatico latino-americano residente em Washington é o mais completo, nova prova do desejo de estreitar as relações que desde o tempo do nascimento politico de todas as nações latino-americanos existem entre ellas e esta nação.

Á Exposição de Pariz assistiram os Estados Unidos recebendo os expositores americanos 240 grandes premios, 597 medalhas de ouro, 776 medalhas de prata, 541 medalhas de bronze e 322 menções honorificas, é dizer, um total maior que o que se adjudicara a qualquer outra nação. Quanto significa isto o explicam melhor as seguintes palavras da mensagem a que se tem feito referencia:

“Este reconhecimento significativo do merito, em competencia com as exposições escolhidas de todas as outras nações, feito por jurados quasi em sua totalidade representantes da França e outros paizes competidores, não sómente é muito satisfactorio, mas tem valor especial desde o momento em que nos dá posto em primeira linha nas questões internacionaes de producção e de procura, enquanto que uma grande parte das adjudicações feitas ás artes e manufacturas artisticas teem sido uma prova, que não se esperava, do estimulo de nossa cultura nacional devido á prosperidade filha da riqueza natural e da excellencia nas industrias.”

Durante o anno fiscal que terminou o 30 de Junho de 1900, o commercio dos Estados Unidos com todos os paizes da America alcançou, segundo dados officiaes, á somma de \$170,461,647 por importações e \$116,114,326 por exportações. Nestes totaes está comprehendido o commercio de Cuba, Porto Rico e as Guyanas ingleza, franceza e hollandeza. O BOLETIM da Secretaria publica mensalmente um resumo da estatistica relativa ao commercio dos Estados Unidos com os outros paizes do continente, de sorte que só basta mencionar os principaes artigos que formam o grosso do dito commercio. Entre os productos que os Estados Unidos importam da America latina occupa o primeiro lugar o café, que durante o anno economico de 1900 foi importado, segundo dados estatisticos, na quantidade de 748,546,777 libras, com um valor de \$47,329,851.

O Mexico contribuiu a esta quantidade com mais de 35,000,000 de libras, por valor de \$3,312,608; as Republicas da America Central com mais de 43,500,000 libras, por valor de \$4,356,407; a America do Sul está representada em 660,182,633 libras, avaliadas em \$38,929,513, lo qual corresponde ao Brazil sómente 601,520,169 libras, no valor de \$34,333,762. O valor das importações das Antilhas se elevou a \$731,323, representados por 9,250,000 libras. As outras importações principaes

foram borracha, por cerca de \$20,000,000; couros e pelles, por mais de \$13,500,000; assucar, por mais de \$25,500,000; hennequen, por mais de \$11,500,000; cacáo, por mais de \$2,500,000; fructas, por mais de \$3,500,000; chumbo em linguados, barras, etc., mais de \$2,500,000; tabaco, cerca de \$8,000,000, e lã, mais de \$3,000,000.

As exportações principaes verificadas pelos Estados Unidos nesse mesmo anno economico para os paizes da America latina foram farinha de trigo, por mais de \$7,500,000; petroleo e outros azeites mineraes, por cerca de \$5,500,000; madeira de construcção, \$4,500,000; tecidos de algodão, \$3,500,000; manteiga, \$3,500,000; provisões de todas as especies, \$3,000,000; carvão mineral, \$2,800,000; instrumentos para a agricultura, \$2,775,000; ferragens, \$1,925,000; azeites vegetaes, \$1,600,000; carros e carruagens, \$1,900,000; moveis, \$1,300,000; instrumentos scientificos e outros, \$1,100,000; trilhos, \$1,000,000; milho e trigo, \$1,200,000.

O anno que acaba de terminar tem visto desenvolver-se, de uma maneira assombrosa, as vias de communicacão internas dos Estados Unidos, ao mesmo tempo que se tem estabelecido novas communicacões com o estrangeiro que acercam cada dia mais os mercados consumidores do mundo aos productores desta nação. O seculo XX, pois, começa sob os melhores auspicios e é de esperar-se que durante seu transcurso sigam gozando-se dos beneficios que a industria incansavel do americano tem direito a esperar e que ha de ser, em dia não muito longe, factor do progresso material dos paizes que formam a União Internacional.

#### CUNHAGEM DE MOEDA.

O relatorio apresentado pelo Director da Casa da Moeda indica que durante o anno commum de 1900 a cunhagem total nos Estados Unidos foi de 175,699,563 peças, no valor total de \$137,699,401, dos quaes \$99,272,942.50 representam o valor das moedas de ouro, \$36,295,321.45 as moedas de prata e \$668,337.64 as moedas fraccionarias.

Durante o mez de Dezembro de 1900 a cunhagem total alcançou a \$7,758,580, assim distribuida: ouro, \$4,576,697; prata, \$2,880,555, e moedas miudas \$301,382.

Durante o anno em referencia a casa de moeda de Philadelphia acunhou para o Governo de Costa Rica 370,000 moedas de ouro, por valor de \$1,047,041.

#### EXPORTAÇÃO DE TRILHOS DE AÇO.

Segundo dados organizados pela Secção de Estatisticas da Secretaria do Thesouro dos Estados Unidos, a exportação total de trilhos de aço em 1900 ascendeu a \$12,000,000, ou a \$1,000,000, pela média, por mez. Isto é o mais notavel pelo facto de que o anno de 1897 era o primeiro em que a exportação destes productos attingiu á somma de \$1,000,000. No anno de 1890 o valor total da exportação de trilhos



de aço foi de \$315,000; em 1896 foi de só \$540,000; em 1897, \$2,500,000; em 1898, \$4,500,000; no anno fiscal de 1899, \$5,250,000, e no anno commum de 1900 a exportação é calculada em \$12,000,000. Desta quantia, cerca de \$1,000,000 representam o valor da exportação para a Europa; a exportação para o Mexico foi no valor de \$1,000,000; para a America do Sul, \$2,000,000; \$4,000,000 para a America britannica, e \$2,000,000 para a Asia e a Oceania.

Em grande numero dos casos as locomotivas americanas acompanham os trilhos de aço, e se calcula que a exportação destas durante o anno subirá a \$5,000,000. Calcula-se que a exportação de carros para estradas de ferro e *tramways* attingirá á somma de \$4,000,000 durante o anno. Si se junta a estas sommas o valor das machinas electricas eapparelhos telegraphicos e telephonicos que se exportaram durante o anno, ver-se-ha que, para a construcção e exploração de estrados de ferro fóra dos Estados Unidos, os fabricantes do paiz teem supprido material no valor de \$25,000,000.

#### C FEIJÃO SOY OU SOJA COMO FORRAGEM.

O Professor THOMAS SHAW, uma das autoridades mais notaveis deste paiz em agricultura, especialmente no que se refere á alimentação do gado, professor no Collegio Agricola do Estado de Minnesota, tem publicado uma interessante obra sob o titulo de “Soiling Crops and the Silo” (Pastos verdes e o Silo). Nella faz referencia ao feijão chamado *Soy* ou *Soja* como alimento para o gado.

O dito feijão é uma planta annual que sob condições favoraveis alcança uma altura mais ou menos de quatro pés. Como forragem parã o gado vaccum e suino é excellente e provavelmente tenha de dar eguaes resultados na manutenção do gado cavallar e ovino, ainda que até agora as experiencias que se teem feito neste sentido não são bastante para formar-se um juizo exacto. Como pasto verde é excelente para as vaccas leiteiras, assim como a fava moida e misturada com outro alimento. Com excepção do amendoim, talvez não exista outro producto vegetal que contenha em tão alta proporção substancias que em uma forma tão digerivel sirvam para fortalecer os ossos do gado e ao mesmo tempo engordal-o.

O rendimento da colheita varia segundo as condições do terreno, porém, pode dizer-se no geral que em terra ordinaria o producto pode estimar-se de 10 a 15 toneladas por geira. Esta planta, como producto alimenticio para o gado, deve considerar-se mais bem por sua riqueza que por sua quantidade. Não dá os mesmos resultados nas latitudes septentrionaes, nem nas mais ao sul, alcançando seu melhor exito ao sul do paralelo 40° latitude norte. Quasi todos os terrenos dos campos abertos são excellentes para seu cultivo, que tambem é frondoso nos terrenos em que se dá bem o milho. Pode cultivar-se com exito ainda nos terrenos em que não cresce o trifolio.

Como este feijão é semeado com frequencia com o objecto de cortar-o verde, deve usar-se a cultivadora e a grade depois de haver lavrado o terreno. Quando a intenção é aguardar a completa maturação da planta, então o arado não é tão necessario, mas a superficie do terreno deve emparelhar-se e pulverizar-se para receber a semente. Quando é destinado para forragem, o modo de semeal-o que dá melhores resultados é o systema de regos, para o qual pode empregar-se o semeador de milho ou de qualquer outro cereal. A distancia entre os regos depende da qualidade do terreno, a classe da semente e a epoca em que se verifica a sementeira, variando a distancia por termo médio a 30 pollegadas, entre um maximum de 40 e um minimum de 24 pollegadas. Quando a sementeira se faz para recolher a semente, a distancia entre regos deve ser maior que quando é para alimento verde ou secco. O feijão não deve ser semeado antes de que a estação do calor tenha entrado bem, e nos Estados Unidos a sementeira pode continuar-se enquanto haja probabilidades de que madure o grão antes de que cheguem as primeiras geadas. No Estado de Kansas, por exemplo, têm maturado antes das geadas, sementeiras feitas sobre terrenos em que no mez de Julho se tinha colhido o trigo.

Quando a superficie do terreno não esteja exposta á acção dos ventos que podem arrastar a terra, deve usar-se a grade antes e depois da sementeira a menos que o terreno seja bastante humido. A planta cresce com grande rapidez.

Quando a sementeira se tem feito com o objecto de recolher a fava se pode cortar com uma ceifeira de ancinho. Quando esta ha de usar-se como alimento, deve cortar-se quando a planta começa a florescer e seguir o corte até que já esteja proxima a passar-se. Quando se tenha de usar a planta secca, deve cortar-se no momento em que estão meio crescidos os fructos, pois si se deixa para mais tarde se caem as folhas e se endurecem as hastes. Vale mais cortar a planta verde que aguardar até que se amadureça. O systema empregado na alimentação do gado é o mesmo que se segue com o ervaço.

#### A COLHEITA DOS CEREAS EM 1900.

A Secção de Estatisticas do Departamento da Agricultura calcula em 522,229,505 alqueires a colheita de trigo dos Estados Unidos em 1900. A area semeada de trigo foi de 42,495,385 geiras, sendo a produccion média por geira de 12.29 alqueires. A produccion de trigo de inverno é calculada em 350,025,409 alqueires e a de trigo de primavera em 172,204,096 alqueires. A area semeada de trigo de inverno no anno passado foi de 26,235,897 geiras, e a semeada de trigo de primavera de 16,259,488 geiras.

A area semeada de trigo de inverno em 1900 é calculada em 30,282,564 geiras. Ainda que esta area é um pouco mais extensiva que a semeada no outono de 1899, é todavia 600,654 geiras menos que a area realmente

plantada, sendo essa differença devida ás areas semeadas de trigo de inverno no Estado de Nebraska, que os informes do Departamento deixaram de notar. A condição média da colheita de trigo em 1º de Dezembro foi de 97.1 por cento.

A produção de milho em 1900 é calculada em 2,105,102,516 alqueires; a de aveia em 809,125,989 alqueires; cevada, 58,925,833 alqueires; centeio, 23,995,927 alqueires; trigo mourisco, 9,566,966 alqueires; batatas, 210,926,897 alqueires; feno, 50,110,906 toneladas. A area semeada destas colheitas foi como se segue: milho, 83,320,872 geiras; aveia, 27,364,795 geiras; cevada, 2,894,795 geiras; centeio, 1,591,326 geiras; trigo mourisco, 637,930 geiras; batatas, 2,611,054 geiras; feno, 39,132,890 geiras. A colheita de milho foi uma das quatro maiores que jamais se tem colhido, ao passo que a de aveia só uma vez tem sido sobrepujada. Por outro lado, as colheitas de cevada e centeio são as mais pequenas, com uma só excepção, que se tem realizado desde 1887; a colheita de trigo mourisco é a mais pequena havida desde 1883, e a colheita de feno, com uma excepção, a mais pequena desde 1888.

#### COLHEITA DE ALGODÃO DE 1900-1901.

A Secção de Estatisticas do Departamento da Agricultura calcula em 10,100,000 fardos a produção de algodão dos Estados Unidos para 1900-1901. Para fazer a estimativa da produção, seguiram-se os mesmos methodos que se empregaram o anno passado. Informações foram recebidas pela primeira vez de milhares de descaroçadores de algodão. A produção por geira é calculada assim: Virginia, 180 toneladas; Carolina do Norte, 199; Carolina do Sul, 157; Mississippi, 159; Louisiana, 234; Texas, 226; Arkansas, 223; Tennessee, 177; Missouri, 275; Oklahoma, 318; Territorio Indiano, 289. O numero de geiras semeadas é calculada em 25,034,734.

#### COMMERCIO DAS PHILIPPINAS.

A Divisão de Negocios Insulares do Departamento da Guerra acaba de publicar um summario do commercio das ilhas Philippinas durante os onze mezes que terminaram o 31 de Maio de 1900. O valor das mercadorias importadas durante o periodo em referencia alcançou a \$18,390,698 e o ouro e a prata a \$1,806,340, o que arroja uma importação total de \$20,196,938. O valor total do commercio de importação com os Estados Unidos chegou á cifra de \$1,450,807.

O valor das exportações durante o mesmo periodo subiu a \$19,459,003, dos quaes \$17,634,391 correspondem ás mercadorias exportadas e \$1,824,612 á prata. O valor das exportações aos Estados Unidos foi de \$3,594,577. Durante o mesmo periodo o total das exportações de canhamo de Manilha foi de 69,644 toneladas, avaliadas em \$10,582,173, de cuja somma correspondeu aos Estados Unidos a quantia de \$3,405,808.

**CABO NAS PHILIPPINAS.**

Dentro de pouco ficará estabelecido a comunicação por cabo entre diferentes ilhas do archipelago Philippino. Segundo informações, o vapor *Burnside* sahiu ha pouco da Ilha da Damuguete, com o objecto de collocar 600 milhas de cabo.

---

**GUATEMALA.****NOVA LEI MINEIRA.**

“El Guatemalteco,” órgão official do Governo de Guatemala, em seu numero correspondente a 19 de Novembro de 1900, publica a importante lei mineira que foi promulgada pelo Presidente daquella Republica no dia 12 de Novembro proximo passado. A industria mineira de Guatemala é um ramo da riqueza natural do paiz que offerece vantagens excepcionaes para o emprego de capital. Com o objecto de proteger e fomentar essa industria, a Assembleia Legislativa Nacional decretou a seguinte lei:

ARTIGO 1º. Nenhuma pessoa poderá titular em nome proprio mais de uma mina.

ART. 2º. As sociedades compostas de tres ou mais pessoas poderão obter concessão para beneficiar até tres minas.

ART. 3º. Com as limitações que estabelece a lei vigente, os actuaes proprietarios de minas, já tituladas a seu favor, conservarão os direitos que houvessem adquirido.

ART. 4º. Ficam em vigor as demais disposições legaes que existem sobre a materia, sempre que não se opponham á presente.

**ESTRADA DE FERRO DO NORTE.**

O Presidente da Republica de Guatemala, Senhor MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, enviou á Assembleia Legislativa no dia 3 de Dezembro de 1900, uma mensagem com referencia á Estrada de Ferro do Norte. Diz o Senhor Presidente que a conclusão dessa estrada será um acontecimento de grande importancia no desenvolvimento do paiz. Submette á consideração do Congresso um contracto para a construção desse importante caminho de ferro, que, fallando commercialmente, é um emprehendimento do maior interesse e que liga-se intimamente com o progresso material e o bem-estar da Republica. Quando fôr concluida e aberta ao trafego essa estrada, porá a região septentrional de Guatemala em comunicação directa com as principaes nações commerciaes do mundo.

O contracto a que se refere a mensagem foi celebrado com o Senhor RICHARD BARTHEL, representante da “The Central American Company, Incorporated.” Segundo os termos deste contracto, a estrada

de ferro tem de ser construída de “El Rancho,” o seu actual ponto terminal, até a cidade de Guatemala, n’uma distancia de cerca de 60 milhas. Para custear a construcção o Governo de Guatemala propõe-se a emittir a quantia de \$4,000,000 em apolices de 6 por cento, ouro, resgataveis dentro de dez annos contados da data da assignatura do contracto. Ao fim do prazo de dez annos, a estrada de ferro, com todo o material rodante, reverterá ao Governo de Guatemala.

### IMPORTAÇÕES ESTRANGEIRAS.

Senhor WOLTERS, Encarregado de Negocios da Belgica em Guatemala, em um relatorio que dirigiu ao seu Governo, diz que os principaes artigos importados por Guatemala são, primeiro, as fazendas de algodão que são usadas principalmente pelos indios e pelas classes menos abastadas da população. Seguem-lhes em importancia as importações de materiaes de estradas de ferro, materiaes telegraphicos e electricos, fazendas de lã, farinha de trigo, materiaes de construcção, manufacturas de ferro, conservas em latas, drogas e remedios, cerveja, machinas, papel, folhas de ferro para telhados, artigos de couro, obras de vidro, louça, terra-cotta, etc.

As fazendas de algodão vêm em sua maior parte da Inglaterra, mas importam-se estas tambem da Allemanha, os Estados Unidos e a França.

Os materiaes de estradas de ferro e\*apparelhos telegraphicos e electricos são importados principalmente dos Estados Unidos, Inglaterra e Allemanha.

As fazendas de lã vem da França, Allemanha, Inglaterra e Suissa. Quasi toda a farinha importada vem dos Estados Unidos, assim como os materiaes de construcção.

As manufacturas de ferro são enviadas pela Allemanha e a Inglaterra.

As conservas em latas são importadas em sua maior parte dos Estados Unidos, Allemanha e França. A Hespanha, Italia e Inglaterra tambem contribuem a esta importação.

Os vinhos e licores importados procedem em maior parte da França. Porém, os vinhos da Hespanha, California, Italia e Allemanha tambem figuram em grande escala nesta importação. Quasi a metade das aguardentes importadas vêm da França; o restante procede dos Estados Unidos, Hespanha, Allemanha, Inglaterra e Italia.

Importam-se as sedas da França, os Estados Unidos, Inglaterra, Allemanha, Japão, China e Italia.

As drogas e remedios vêm dos Estados Unidos, França, Allemanha e Inglaterra.

A cerveja vem principalmente da Allemanha e dos Estados Unidos. A Inglaterra tambem envia uma quantidade consideravel.

As machinas são importadas dos Estados Unidos, da Allemanha, Inglaterra e França.

O papel vem em sua maior parte da Allemanha e França. Os Estados Unidos, Hespanha, Inglaterra e Italia tambem enviam papel em pequenas quantidades.

Folha de ferro para telhados é importada principalmente da Inglaterra e Allemanha. França e os Estados Unidos tambem figuram em pequena escala na importação deste artigo.

Os artigos de couro vêm quasi em sua totalidade de fabricas allemãs, norte-americanas, inglezas e francezas.

Da Allemanha, Belgica, França e os Estados Unidos são importadas as obras de vidro, louça e terra-cotta.

---

## HONDURAS.

### PAVILHÃO DE HONDURAS EM BUFFALO.

Principiou-se ultimamente a construcção do pavilhão de Honduras em que aquella Republica realizará uma exposição que lhe fará honra como membro da Pan-America. O edificio será construido na rua destinado aos edificios dos Estados e Nações estrangeiras. O plano do edificio tem uma rotunda octogona cercada de porticos ou alpendres a tres lados e de pavilhões a quatro lados, tendo ao outro lado cozinhas e salas de toucador. A rotunda central e dous dos pavilhões são destinados á exhibição dos productos do paiz. Os outros dous pavilhões terão um café e gabinetes de trabalho para os commissarios. Uma escadaria vai do pavimento terreo a uma galeria que cerca a rotunda e que recebe a luz por claraboias e trapeiras. Quatro grandes portas de forma circular dão entrada para a rotunda. Os porticos são bem protegidos e offerecerão ao visitante cansado agradavel lugar de repouso. O edificio será construido no estylo hispano-americano, sendo as decorações no estylo classico. O tecto será construido de telhas hespanholas e o exterior do edificio será coberto de uma camada de "staff." O architecto do edificio é o Senhor CHARLES INSCO WILLIAMS, de Dayton, Ohio, e Honduras.

---

## MEXICO.

### RECEITA E DESPEZA EM 1899-1900.

O BOLETIM MENSAL correspondente ao mez de Outubro de 1900 fez referencia as finanças do Mexico e deu a receita approximada da nação para o anno financeiro de 1899-1900, fazendo notar naquella occasião que a despesa ainda não foi determinada. O "Diario Oficial," da cidade de Mexico, acaba de publicar os dados estatisticos officiaes correspondentes ao anno economico de 1899-1900, pelos quaes se vê que a

receita total daquella Republica foi de \$64,261,076.39 e a despesa de \$57,944,687.85, o que deixa um excesso de receitas sobre despesas de \$6,316,388.54. A receita extraordinaria do Governo, inclusive a quantia paga pelo Governo dos Estados Unidos em liquidação da reclamação mineira de Abra, foi de \$720,477.11. Comparando estes algarismos com os correspondentes aos cinco annos anteriores, se vê que o excesso das receitas sobre as despesas tem fluctuado consideravelmente, tal excesso sendo o maior em 1898-99 e o menor em 1897-98.

#### COMMERCIO ESTRANGEIRO.

Segundo estatisticas publicadas pela Repartição de Estatisticas da Republica do Mexico, o commercio estrangeiro daquelle paiz no primeiro trimestre do exercicio de 1900-1901, correspondente aos mezes de Julho, Agosto e Setembro, foi como se segue:

Importações, \$13,965,793.38 ouro, comparados com \$12,797,434 ouro no mesmo periodo de 1899. O valor das importações é dado em ouro, como fica consignado nas facturas. O Mexico importou dos Estados Unidos no periodo de que se trata mercadorias no valor de \$6,562,113.93, prata mexicana, contra \$6,266,409 no mesmo periodo de 1899, e exportou para os Estados Unidos productos no valor de \$29,537,986.24, prata mexicana, contra \$25,187,680 no mesmo periodo do anno anterior.

A maior parte das importações effectuaram-se pelos portos do Golfo do Mexico, sendo de mais de \$9,000,000, prata mexicana, o valor desta importação, ao passo que as importações feitas pelas alfandegas da fronteira septentrional foram no valor de mais de \$4,000,000 prata. As exportações effectuadas pelos portos do Golfo no periodo de que se trata montaram a \$22,000,000 e as feitas pelas alfandegas da fronteira a \$4,000,000.

#### ORÇAMENTO PARA O EXERCICIO DE 1901-1902.

O Ministro da Fazenda, o Senhor JOSÉ IVES LIMANTOUR, apresentou ao Congresso Nacional, no dia 14 de Dezembro de 1900, o projecto do orçamento para o exercicio de 1901-1902.

Neste relatorio a receita para o exercicio é orçada em \$61,694,000 e a despesa fixada em \$61,577,990.24, o que deixa um saldo de \$116,009.76. As importações, que em 1897-98 montaram a \$97,000,000, ascenderam a \$107,000,000 em 1898-99. As exportações em 1898-99 foram de \$148,000,000, contra \$137,000,000 em 1897-98. No exercicio financeiro de 1899-1900 as importações attingiram á enorme somma de \$129,000,000, o qual mostra um augmento de \$22,000,000 sobre as do anno anterior. As exportações em 1899-1900 foram de \$158,000,000, ou de \$10,000,000 mais que as do anno anterior. As exportações dividem-se em duas classes: (1) os metaes preciosos, no valor de \$79,200,000, e (2) os demais artigos, no valor de \$79,000,000.

A exportação de pesos mexicanos effectuada desde, Julho a Outubro de 1900, inclusive, pelas alfandegas de Ciudad Juarez, Vera Cruz, Mazatlan, Progreso, Nogales e Laredo foi de \$10,600,000, o que é um augmento de \$8,600,000 sobre a exportação deste artigo durante egual periodo do anno anterior. A moeda cunhada durante os referidos mezes de 1900 montou a \$5,184,534, o que é \$1,200,000 menos que a cunhada nos mesmos mezes de 1899.

A quantia de prata em deposito nos bancos da Republica durante os primeiros dez mezes do anno de 1900 tem oscillado entre \$50,000,000 e \$57,000,000, devendo-se essa fluctuação a diversas causas, taes como a escassez de moedas miudas e ás reduzidas entradas de prata em barras nas casas de moeda da nação. Essa diminuição nas entradas não foi devido a uma redução na produção das minas, ainda que o augmento na produção de prata não foi tão notavel como em annos anteriores, mas aos estabelecimentos metallurgicos do paiz que fazem diminuir a produção das officinas de fundição menores que empregam methodos antiquados. As grandes officinas de fundição, estando situadas proximas á fronteira ou á costa, exportam seus productos directamente. Duas causas tem influenciado substancialmente a exportação de pesos de prata. Uma é a grande procura desta moeda na Asia como resultado da guerra chinesa, e a outra é a alta havida no valor da prata como resultado do consumo deste metal na India.

Os direitos de importação para 1899-1900 attingiram a \$27,696,979, e os para 1901-2 são orçados em \$26,000,000. Os direitos de exportação para 1901-2 são orçados em \$691,000. A receita proveniente de impostos sobre o commercio estrangeiro de todas as fontes é orçada em \$28,016,000; receita proveniente de sellos e outros impostos, \$26,024,000; impostos no Districto Federal e Territorios, \$3,288,000; receita do serviço publico e de outras fontes, \$4,366,000, ou um total de \$61,694,000.

---

## SALVADOR.

### FACTURAS CONSULARES.

Em data de 2 de Novembro de 1900, o Presidente da Republica do São Salvador modificou o decreto de 20 de Outubro do mesmo anno pelo additamento dos seguintes artigos:

4°. Os consules do Salvador cobrarão cinco pesos ouro pelos manifestos que visarem de toda carga que se destine a nossos portos e que não atravesse o Isthmo de Panamá.

5°. Si a referida carga fosse baldeada em algum dos portos do Pacifico, não necessitará trazer, desde o porto de embarque, os manifestos visados; pois o consul do Salvador no porto onde se effectua a baldeação visará as quatro vias do respectivo manifesto, cobrando por este serviço dez pesos em prata.



6°. Os consules do Salvador, em qualquer porto latino-americano de que se embarque carga dirigida a este paiz e que não atravesse o Isthmo de Panamá, cobrarão igualmente dez pesos prata, por visarem os manifestos antes expressados.

#### **CENTRO DE AGRICULTURA.**

O numero do "Bulletin of Agriculture of the Republic of Salvador," de São Salvador, correspondente ao mez de Dezembro de 1900, contem um decreto auctorisando o estabelecimento na capital da nação de um Centro de Agricultura, que terá a seu cargo a execução das disposições do Codigo de Agricultura a respeito do fomento e desenvolvimento desse importante ramo da riqueza nacional.

#### **NOVO IMPOSTO.**

A Republica do Salvador tem decretado um imposto de tres pesos prata sobre cada 100 kilogrammas de mercadorias que se importam no paiz, com excepção dos seguintes artigos que são isentos: machinas a vapor, machinas eapparelhos hydraulicos e agricolas, tambores de ferro para balsamos, filtros de todas as classes, pelles de coelho e outras pelles para chapéos, teares de todas as classes, tinta lithographica e de imprensa e giz para o uso das escolas. Esse imposto é temporario, tendo sido decretado para obter os meios para a amortização da divida consolidada e fluctuante.

Outro decreto do Presidente isenta do pagamento de direitos de exportação e de impostos municipaes por um periodo de dez annos madeiras de lei e de tinturaria de todas as classes, tabaco, assucar, batatas, arroz, milho, feijão, cereaes, desperdicios que contem ouro, prata, cobre, etc., com o objecto de fomentar e favorecer as industrias agricolas, manufactureiras e mineiras do paiz, que constituem a principal riqueza nacional.

#### **DIVIDA ESTRANGEIRA.**

Segundo um periodico da Republica, foram incineradas no Palacio da Justiça durante o mez de Novembro de 1900 apolices da divida contrahida com a Inglaterra em 1889 e 1892, no valor de £716,860.

---

### **PERU.**

#### **COMMERCIO PARA O ANNO DE 1899.**

Segundo dados estatisticos publicados pelo Governo do Peru, o commercio estrangeiro daquelle paiz no anno de 1899 alcançou a 54,854,494.59 *soles*. As importações montaram a 21,230,183.10 *soles*, e as exportações a 33,615,311.49 *soles*. O commercio de cabotagem durante o anno (exclusive o de Iquitos) foi de 25,916,919.28 *soles*, o que faz o commercio total da Republica subir a 80,762,413.87 *soles*.

As importações de 1899 foram de 562,323.42 *soles* menos que as de 1898, como se vê da seguinte tabella, que mostra os principaes artigos importados com seus valores expressados em *soles*:

Artigos.	1898.	1899.
	<i>Soles.</i>	<i>Soles.</i>
Fazendas de algodão .....	4,067,668.82	3,770,317.57
Fazendas de lã .....	1,376,643.32	1,451,361.96
Fazendas de linho .....	259,128.23	223,073.42
Tecidos de seda .....	293,509.55	292,533.66
Moveis, etc .....	1,273,244.28	1,324,489.95
Ferragens, etc .....	8,456,067.90	7,988,644.72
Provisões de bocca, etc .....	2,261,453.65	2,380,950.24
Vinhos e licores .....	509,758.69	365,856.57
Productos chimicos e medicinaes .....	799,797.69	927,720.62
Importações por Iquitos .....	.....	2,495,234.39
Total .....	19,297,272.13	21,230,183.10

Dá-se em seguida um quadro demonstrativo das procedencias e dos valores das importações:

Paizes.	1898.	1899.	Paizes.	1898.	1899.
	<i>Soles.</i>	<i>Soles.</i>		<i>Soles.</i>	<i>Soles.</i>
Allemanha .....	3,401,587.91	3,451,516.01	Hespanha .....	155,941.28	146,621.68
Argentina .....	115.20	370.20	Estados Unidos .....	2,078,376.42	2,183,109.90
Austria .....	808.62	425.25	França .....	1,554,004.61	1,733,951.87
Belgica .....	600,393.90	591,919.11	Inglaterra .....	8,632,771.19	7,571,151.30
Bolivia .....	82,513.19	52,133.19	Italia .....	661,694.55	766,532.04
Brazil .....	146.16	.....	Japão .....	.....	3,094.50
America Central .....	73,166.01	49,186.25	Mexico .....	19,876.36	.....
Colombia .....	9,245.89	29,704.39	Portugal .....	150.00	385.80
Cuba .....	.....	3,358.71	Suissa .....	577.50	.....
Chile .....	1,368,530.44	1,525,656.80	Uruguay .....	28,447.71	10,139.51
China .....	526,649.25	534,415.65	Total .....	19,297,272.13	18,734,948.71
Equador .....	101,978.84	81,276.55			

As exportações da Republica durante o anno financeiro de 1899, exclusive das effectuadas pelo porto de Iquitos, montaram a 30,725,910.99 *soles*, o que mostra um augmento sobre as de 1898 de 451,135 *soles*. Dá-se em seguida um quadro comparativo das exportações de 1899 e 1898:

Paizes.	1899.	1898.	Paizes.	1899.	1898.
	<i>Soles.</i>	<i>Soles.</i>		<i>Soles.</i>	<i>Soles.</i>
Inglaterra .....	14,854,540.12	17,153,939.97	Hespanha .....	29,903.07	40,042.36
Estados Unidos .....	5,146,581.62	2,873,526.01	Mexico .....	7,533.00	31,579.28
Chile .....	4,940,373.97	4,588,479.28	Cuba .....	4,757.50	.....
Allemanha .....	3,357,231.28	2,703,772.79	America Central .....	2,596.00	19,978.20
França .....	799,626.00	820,952.25	Japão .....	259.17	.....
Bolivia .....	626,066.84	628,926.57	Argentina .....	225.00	8,500.00
Colombia .....	390,139.78	441,944.38	China .....	150.80	30,202.10
Equador .....	335,416.00	892,006.07	Uruguay .....	19.00	1,041.43
Belgica .....	197,379.08	12,065.21	Total .....	30,725,910.99	30,274,775.89
Italia .....	33,162.76	27,819.99			

Ver-se-ha destas cifras que ao passo que as exportações para a Inglaterra em 1899 foram de 2,299,399.85 *soles* menos que as de 1898, as exportações para os Estados Unidos em 1899 foram de 2,273,005.61 *soles* mais que as de 1898. Houve tambem um augmento notavel nas exportações para a Allemanha, Chile e Belgica, comparadas com as de 1898.

Os principaes artigos exportados pelo Peru durante o anno de 1899 foram, segundo a classificação peruana, os seguintes: mineraes, 10,677,013 *soles*; assucar, 10,103,519; lã, 3,118,076, e algodão, 1,787,478 *soles*. Estes algarismos, comparados com os de 1898, mostram um augmento nas exportações de mineraes e assucar de 1,000,000 e 882,000 *soles*, respectivamente, e uma diminuição nas exportações de algodão, de 682,000 *soles*. As rendas aduaneiras cobradas na Republica, exclusive das da alfandega de Iquitos, montaram a 6,210,898 *soles*.

---

## URUGUAY.

### DESENVOLVIMENTO AGRICOLA.

Segundo um artigo intitulado “Corn Statistics” e publicado em um dos periodicos de Montevideo dedicados á agricultura e industrias connexas, a extensão da area sob cultivo de milho no anno de 1899–1900 foi de 134,254 hectares, ou cerca de 7.5 por cento do territorio do paiz. A colheita é calculada em 75,661 toneladas metricas, sendo a producção média de 528 kilogrammas por hectare. A quantidade de sementes de milho semeadas durante o anno foi de 1,689 kilogrammas. Não obstante o estado favoravel dessa cultura, a colheita foi inferior á média do anno anterior.

A mesma publicação contem informações relativas ao vinhêdo denominado “Chacaclara,” a qual abrange uma area de 60 hectares. Trinta e um hectares desta vinha são plantados de videiras que produziram em 1898 20,000 litros de vinho da qualidade conhecida com o nome de “Harreahua,” e 33,000 litros do vinho “Vidiella,” e 12,000 litros dos bons vinhos denominados “Cabernet” e “Gamay.” Em 1899, além das 35,000 videiras americanas que já estavam em producção, foram plantadas mais 30,000 estacas de selectas videiras americanas. A vindima em 1900 foi de 142,500 kilogrammas.

---

## PRODUÇÃO DE OURO E DE PRATA NO MUNDO.

Segundo o informe do Director da Casa da Moeda dos Estados Unidos, a producção total de ouro no mundo em 1899 foi de \$306,584,900, e a de prata de \$100,321,100. A producção de ouro dos Estados Unidos foi de \$71,053,400, e a de prata de \$32,858,700, ou quasi um terço da producção total. O Director diz que, si não tivesse rompido a guerra no Transvaal, a producção de ouro teria sido \$25,000,000 mais. O Mexico occupa o primeiro lugar na producção de prata e este paiz e os Estados Unidos juntos produzem dous terços da producção de prata do mundo. A quantidade de ouro que se consome nas industrias do mundo é calculada em \$72,658,400, e a de prata em

\$24,595,600. A produção de ouro e de prata nos principaes paizes productores foi distribuida no anno passado como segue:

Paizes.	Ouro.	Prata.	Paizes.	Ouro.	Prata.
Estados Unidos.....	\$71,053,400	\$32,858,700	Russia .....	\$22,167,100	\$80,900
México .....	8,500,000	33,367,300	Allemanha.....	74,200	3,745,200
Canadá e Terra Nova.	21,334,300	2,047,000	Bolivia.....	68,500	6,506,400
Africa .....	73,227,100	.....	China .....	5,574,400	.....
Australasia .....	79,321,600	7,612,000	India .....	8,517,500	.....

## RELAÇÃO COMPARATIVA DO COMMERCIO DO MUNDO.

A Secção de Estatisticas do Departamento do Thesouro dos Estados Unidos está preparando um compendio estatistico da importação e exportação de todos os paizes que publicam estatisticas do seu commercio. O intnito da Secção de Estatisticas é preparar um quadro comparativo do commercio do mundo, não sómente de hoje, mas durante muitos annos atraz, sendo empregadas as medidas de valor e quantidade que prevalecem nos Estados Unidos.

Esta é a primeira vez que uma obra desta natureza tem sido emprehendida e será uma contribuição importante á historia commercial. O primeiro capitulo demonstra a exportação e a importação por anno de quarenta e sete nações, desde os primeiros annos de que ha recorde até o presente. O segundo capitulo especificará os artigos exportados e importados e os diferentes paizes a que foi distribuido o commercio de cada nação.

O importante lugar que occupam os Estados Unidos entre as nações commerciaes do mundo e o enorme desenvolvimento do seu commercio estrangeiro não sómente darão muita satisfação a todos os cidadãos patrioticos mas tambem lhes causarão grande admiração. A comparação das estatisticas do commercio dos Estados Unidos com as dos Governos da Grã Bretanha, França e Allemanha é, na verdade, assombrosa. O seguinte quadro mostra o desenvolvimento do commercio estrangeiro da Grã Bretanha e dos Estados Unidos durante o seculo:

Paizes.	Importação.			Exportação.		
	1800.	1899.	Por cento do aug-mento.	1800.	1899.	Por cento do aug-mento.
Grã Bretanha.....	\$81,310,000	\$2,043,896,450	2,400	\$111,107,000	\$1,287,151,345	1,059
Estados Unidos .....	52,121,891	685,441,892	1,215	31,840,903	1,203,931,222	3,681

A tabella 1ª demonstra quanto mais capacidade tem o povo dos Estados Unidos para supprir suas necessidades que o da Grã Bretanha. As importações dos Estados Unidos em 1800 foram quasi dous terços das da Grã Bretanha, ao passo que no fim do seculo são menos que um terço destas. Ao mesmo tempo as exportações dos Estados Unidos

teem augmentado tres vezes mais rapidamente que as da Grã Bretanha. Ainda que em 1899 as exportações dos Estados Unidos foram de \$80,000,000 menos que as da Grã Bretanha, em 1900 os Estados Unidos sobrepujaram a Grã Bretanha, com um total de \$1,394,483,082, dos quaes \$433,851,756 representam artigos manufacturados em que os dous paizes fazem concorrência.

No quadro seguinte vêm-se comparadas as importações e exportações da França e dos Estados Unidos em 1831 (o primeiro anno de que se pode obter estatisticas na França) e em 1899:

Paizes.	Importação.			Exportação.		
	1831.	1899.	Por cento do augmento.	1831.	1899.	Por cento do augmento.
França.....	\$72,182,000	\$872,032,000	1,108	\$88,088,000	\$801,452,000	810
Estados Unidos .....	82,008,110	685,441,899	724	59,218,683	1,203,931,222	1,933

Ver-se-ha destes quadros que ao passo que os Estados Unidos teem andado a passo com a Grã Bretanha, tem sobrepujado a França, mesmo na producção de artigos necessitados por seus proprios habitantes. É impressão geral que os francezes excedem todas as outras nacionalidades no supprimento de artigos de necessidade e de luxo, mas estes algarismos demonstram que sua dependencia de nações estrangeiras tem sido augmentando de anno a anno e que o balanço do commercio não está hoje em seu favor.

A comparação com o Imperio da Allemanha não pode estender atraz do seu estabelecimento em 1872, mas os algarismos correspondentes a este anno são muito interessantes, como se pode ver do quadro seguinte:

Paizes.	Importação.			Exportação.		
	1872.	1899.	Por cento do augmento.	1872.	1899.	Por cento do augmento.
Allemanha .....	\$793,726,000	\$1,304,977,000	64	\$564,165,000	\$801,452,000	42
Estados Unidos .....	560,419,034	685,441,892	24	425,487,131	1,203,931,222	81

No caso da Austria-Hungria a comparação começa com o anno de 1860; Belgica, com o anno de 1831; França, 1831; Allemanha, 1872; Italia, 1861; os Paizes Baixos, 1860; Russia, 1861; Hespanha, 1860; Noruega, 1860; Suecia, 1860; Canadá, 1851; Mexico, 1873; a Republica Argentina, 1870; Chile, 1860; China, 1868; Japão, 1874; India, 1851; Australia, 1851; Egypto, 1874, e Cabo da Boa Esperança e Natal, 1851. Os capitulos subsequentes darão uma descripção detalhada do commercio de cada um destes paizes. Um facto de interesse especial revelado do estudo destes quadros comparativos é que os Estados Unidos teem um balanço de commercio favoravel maior numero de vezes que qualquer outro paiz. Dos quarenta e sete paizes comprehendidos nesta comparação, dezoito mostram um excesso de exporta-

ções sobre importações e vinte e nove um excesso de importações sobre exportações. Os principaes paizes que mostram um excesso de exportações sobre importações são Canadá, Mexico, a Republica Argentina, Chile, Australasia, India, Egypto, Hespanha, Austria-Hungria e Russia. Nenhum dos dezoito paizes cujas exportações excedam as importações mostram um balanço de commercio igual ao de que gozam os Estados Unidos. O total do excesso das exportações nos dezoito paizes que tem tal excesso é de só \$414,845,000, ao passo que o excesso das exportações dos Estados Unidos em 1900 foi de \$544,542,131.

---

## PÓ DE CARVÃO COMO COMBUSTIVEL.

O BOLETIM MENSAL, em seu numero correspondente a Novembro de 1900 (pagina 1051) contem um artigo sobre “Tijolos de Pó de Carvão” e uma descripção do processo seguido na sua fabricação em Chicago. Um periodico de Philadelphia noticiou ultimamente a invenção de um apparelho para queimar pó de carvão como pó e não na forma de tijolos. Devido á greve dos mineiros de carvão anthracite que realisou-se nos ultimos mezes de 1900 e a consequente falta deste carvão, os operadores de installações a vapor nos Estados Unidos tem feito muitas experiencias com outros combustiveis. É um facto bem conhecido que o carvão bituminoso produz tanto fumo que o seu uso tem sido prohibido por grande numero de municipalidades. Por conseguinte, os fabricantes que usam grandes quantidades de combustivel começaram a fazer experiencias e descobriram um apparelho em que se pode empregar como combustivel o pó de carvão.

Diz-se que a Estrada de Ferro Central de Illinois fez experiencias com esta machina durante uma semana e affirmou que o carvão pulverizado por este processo foi o mais barato e o melhor combustivel que se pode obter, e ao mesmo tempo, não produz fumo. O carvão é reduzido por este apparelho a um pó tão fino como a farinha de trigo, o qual é lançado em um queimador especial onde queima como gaz. Diz-se que a combustão é perfeita e quasi instantanea e que a quantidade de ar com que é necessario misturar o pó é facilmente determinada e registrada. A analyse volumetrica do gaz escapado indica que a maior eficiencia possivel no uso do carvão é obtida por este processo. Outro factor em favor do novo apparelho é que pode ser accommodado a muito pouco custo a qualquer typo de caldeira.

Na preparação do pó, o carvão no mesmo estado como vem da mina é lançado em uma enorme tremonha de onde passa por um triturador. Si o carvão é humido, é passado primeiro por uma machina de secar e depois por um pulverisador. Depois de triturado o pó é levado para um separador, onde ventiladores giratorios separam as particulas finas das mais grossas, sendo estas lançadas outra vez no pulverisador.

Si este processo tem as vantagens que os seus inventores pretendem, não só permittirá aos exploradores de minas dispor de muito carvão que hoje fica como desperdícios, mas dará em resultado um augmento consideravel nos salarios dos mineiros que hoje são pagos sómente para o carvão que se pode usar nos fornos.

---

## CONSERVAÇÃO DE FRUCTAS TROPICAE.

O processo de conservação de fructas que se está introduzindo agora nas Antilhas e na America Central tem sido já por muitos annos experimentado com exito nos paizes da Australasia. O novo processo é o de evaporação, que é superior a todos os outros processos, recomendando-se especialmente pela rapidez com que effectua a conservação e pela absoluta limpeza do producto. Exigem-se sómente cinco ou seis horas para tornar a fructa fresca em producto que se pode conservar por muitos annos e que tem todo o seu sabor primitivo.

O processo de evaporação tem sido applicado com grande exito ás bananas e outras fructas nos paizes da America Central, e hoje ha nos mercados grande variedade de productos preparados por este processo. Como as machinas empregadas são simples e o preço das fructas nestes paizes é baratissimo, é possivel preparar estes productos para o mercado a pouco custo. Entre outros productos tropicaes, teem-se feito experiencias com a mandioca e a okra (*Hibiscus esculentus*), com o resultado que o artigo evaporado retém todo seu valor nutritivo.

Diz-se que se está exportando de São Thomé, Guatemala, grande quantidade de fructa evaporada com destino ao exercito britannico e que o Governo de Jamaica toma grande interesse neste commercio. Crê-se que, com a perfeição deste processo, o commercio de fructas tropicaes soffrerá uma revolução.

---

## O TABACO NA EXPOSIÇÃO PAN-AMERICANA DE BUFFALO.

O tabaco é reconhecido hoje officialmente como uma producção importante de trinta e tres dos Estados e Territorios dos Estados Unidos e de todos os paizes do Hemispherio Occidental, inclusas quasi todas as ilhas do Oceano Atlantico.

Tomarão disposições especiaes na Exposição Pan-Americana certos cultivadores ajudados pelo Governo Federal para demonstrar não só as differentes classes e productos da folha tal como é cultivada em differentes logares, senão tambem para fazer conhecer a maneira de propagar esta planta e os methodos tão diversos de colheitar, curar, preparar e manipular a folha conforme á classe de tabaco manufacturado a que deseja-se destinal-a. Do mesmo modo os methodos de

ensaiar a fertilidade da semente assim em vasilhas porosas de argilla como entre folhas de papel seccante; os muitos methodos que hão alcançado bom exito; as especies de sementes mais adaptaveis a diferentes terrenos e climas, assim como as combinações e os seus effeitos resultantes sobre a fibra e aroma, serão demonstrados com o maior cuidado.

As experiencias feitas para produzir folhas assim escuras como claras servendo-se de diferentes classes de terreno hão dado resultados parcialmente bons. Cree-se que alcançará-se exito maior e mais importante n'este sentido tão prompto como se tenha maior conhecimento da causa d'esta influencia de Connecticut. O Professor J. H. JENKINS, da Estação de Agricultura do Estado, em New Haven, e MARCUS A. FLOYD, experto em materia de tabaco do Departamento de Agricultura dos Estados Unidos, hão feito recentemente o experimento interessante de semear tabaco de semente da Havana e de Sumatra em terrenos de Connecticut. As plantas crescem debaixo d'uma ligeira cobertura d'um tecido transparente, collocada a nove pés sobre o terreno e sostida por um bastidor ligeiro.

Esta cobertura tem a vantagem de reter a humidade do terreno e de conservar uma temperatura mais uniforme. Esta cobertura, impedindo a radiação da terra, eleva a temperatura de cinco a dez grãos e serve de protecção contra as fortes tormentas. Debaixo da cobertura as folhas crescem mais pequenas e mais delicadas, e tem um côr verde mais brilhante, e as plantas se produzem mais esbeltas que quando são cultivadas ao ar livre. Este exito obtido é quanto ao tabaco de Sumatra, porque os resultados alcançados com a planta de semente de Havana não hão chegado a ser completamente satisfactorios.

Tem-se a intenção de fazer uma exhibição comprehensiva porque tal é a importancia commercial do tabaco que tem que ser tomado em consideração d'uma maneira especial em uma exposição de tanta transcendencia internacional.

O tabaco está intimamente connexionado com a historia primitiva dos Estados Unidos. Houve um tempo em que o dinheiro foi muito escasso como medio circulante e fazia-se uso do tabaco geralmente, pois era artigo principal de exportação, para supprir a falta do signo de cambio.

Em Virginia, ha cento e cincoenta annos, fazia-se uso do tabaco em lugar de dinheiro. Em Maryland recebia-se tambem o tabaco como moeda corrente.

Tem-se noticia de que Maryland produziu em 1832 a quantidade de 30,000 barricas de tabaco, somma que não ha sido excedida até hoje.

Sem embargo da grande quantidade de tabaco que se colheita no Continente Americano e nas ilhas adjacentes importa-se em grande escala d'outras partes do mundo. Como a folha é indigena de America e o cultivo da planta tem exito tão geral, esta importação parece superflua. Tendo conhecimento perfeito dos methodos appropriados e sua appli-



cação scientifica para produzir tabaco ao gosto popular, America estaria em condições de supprir ao mundo inteiro todo o tabaco que possa consumir.

---

## BIBLIOGRAPHIA.

Nesta secção do Boletim Mensal se tratará dos livros e folhetos enviados á Secretaria das Republicas Americanas que se referem a assumptos de interesse aos paizes da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

Entre os livros que se teem publicado ultimamente em La Paz sobre a producção mineral da Bolivia figuram as obras compiladas pelo Senhor MANUEL V. BALLIVIÁN, membro honorario correspondente da Sociedade Geographica Real da Grã Bretanha, em collaboração com outros distinctos scientistas daquela nação, e intituladas “El Estaño en Bolivia y Apuntes sobre Bismuto,” “El Oro en Bolivia,” e “El Cobre en Bolivia.” O primeiro destes livros trata dos maravilhosos depositos de estanho da Bolivia e da extensão e abundancia dos depositos de bismutho. Os outros dous livros são exposições comprehensivas das minas de ouro e de cobre actualmente em exploração. Contêm dados valiosos relativos aos depositos de ouro e cobre na Republica, assim como uma descripção geologica dos principaes districtos em que se encontram estes minerios. A industria mineira da Bolivia é susceptivel de grande desenvolvimento, e augmenta constantemente em importancia, como se vê do interesse manifestado nas lavras antigas e da actividade exhibida na busca e denuncia de novas minas. O Senhor BALLIVIÁN e seus collaboradores, disseminando dados valiosos relativos ás minas da Bolivia, contribuem effectivamente ao desenvolvimento da riqueza mineral daquela Republica.

Senhor FEDERICO R. CIBILS, Director da Repartição de Commercio e Industria do Departamento da Agricultura da Republica Argentina, tem publicado um pamphleto de umas 50 paginas intitolado “Inter-cambio y Producción.” A obra consta de tres partes. A primeira parte trata de maneira clara e intelligente do assumpto da permuta de productos entre os dous paizes, considerando a questão sob o ponto de vista do estado actual do commercio e do seu futuro desenvolvimento sob a protecção das duas Republicas irmãs. As questões de privilegios reciprocos e navegação directa são tratados, assim como as vantagens que resultarão de relações commerciaes mais estreitas e de maior numero de facilidades de communicação. A segunda parte desta importante publicação tem por titulo “La República Argentina,” e é um commentario da obra do Senhor PAUL LOUIS intitulada “La Guerra Económica.” A terceira parte contem dados estatisticos valiosos sobre a industria de gado vaccum e lanigero da Republica Argentina.

O numero do “Geographical Magazine” correspondente ao mez de Dezembro de 1900 contem um artigo muito interessante intitolado

“Gold in the Philippines” (Ouro nas Philippinas), por Coronel F. F. HILDER, da Repartição de Ethnologia Americana. Este constitue a primeira contribuição sobre o assumpto para a literatura americana e contém dados exactos relativos á extensão e situação dos depositos auríferos nas Philippinas. Diz Mr. HILDER que o ouro é distribuido largamente por toda a parte da ilha de Luzon, mas ainda não se sabe si é encontrado em quantidade sufficiente para justificar sua exploração systematica. Diz o auctor que os mineiros exploradores são esperançosos de obter bons resultados logo que fôr estabelecida a paz. Diz tambem que em outras partes do archipelago ha extensos e ricos depositos de ouro que nunca tem sido explorados por falta de braços.

“Commercial Map of South America” (Mappa Commercial da America do Sul) por J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, F. R. G. S. (Edimburgo); revisto por JOHN SAMSON do “South American Journal.” Escala 1: 12,000,000, com mappas e planos inseridos; formato de 26 por 35 pollegadas. Este novo mappa contém os ultimos estudos feitos na America do Sul, e é lindamente gravado em cobre e impresso a côres. Nelle apparecem indicados a geographia physica e topographica do continente, assim como as estradas de ferro e os caminhos de navegação, maritima e fluvial.

“Vera Cruz Illustrado” é o titulo de um lindo volume, em quarto, publicado pelos Senhores S. PEARSON E FILHO, de Londres. Este é o quarto de uma serie de livros sobre os recursos dos Estados da Republica do Mexico. Este volume é caracterisado especialmente pelo grande numero de reproduções photographicas de objectos de interesse que contém. O livro é impresso em hespanhol e em inglez e contém dados interessantes relativos ao Estado de Vera Cruz, e especialmente com relação ás obras de portos e estradas de ferro.

“Quatro Seculos de Actividade Maritima, Portugal-Brazil,” por A. JACEGUAY E VIDAL DE OLIVEIRA. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1900. Este livro consta de duas partes; a primeira trata das origens da marinha portugueza, de suas descobertas e conquistas, da organização da marinha brasileira e das luctas com as republicas platinas; a segunda parte occupa-se da guerra do Paraguay.

Senhor FRANCISCO DE VEYGA, de Buenos Aires, compilou e publicou ultimamente um importante trabalho scientifico intitulado “Estudios Medico-Legales sobre el Código Civil Argentino.” O Senhor VEYGA é um distincto jurisconsulto e hoje occupa a cadeira de jurisprudencia medica na Universidade de Buenos Aires.

Mr. CARLOS P. SALAS, Chefe da Repartição do Serviço de Estatisticas da Provincia de Buenos Aires, Republica Argentina, tem publicado uma obra sobre as enfermidades contagiosas que teem grassado na provincia durante os ultimos dez annos. O livro contém numerosos diagrammas e gravuras de côr.

# BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

## BUREAU DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

VOL. X.

JANVIER 1901.

No. 1.

### RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

#### COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR.

D'après les données publiées par la presse Argentine, voici quel a été le commerce de ce pays pendant les neuf premiers mois de l'année 1900:

Importations, \$87,461,371, or; exportations, \$122,518,293, or. Les importations de la République, comparées avec celles de la même période de 1899, montrent une augmentation de plus de \$2,000,000, or. Il y a eu, cependant, une diminution considérable dans la valeur des exportations, le montant de ces dernières étant environ \$5,000,000, or, de moins que la valeur des exportations pendant la même période de l'année précédente. Le tableau suivant montre en détail le mouvement du commerce extérieur de la nation:

[Valeur en or.]

Pays.	Importations.	Exportations.	Pays.	Importations.	Exportations.
Afrique.....		\$2, 518, 388	France.....	\$8, 724, 739	\$14, 550, 856
Allemagne.....	\$12, 556, 877	16, 511, 128	Italie.....	11, 699, 364	3, 213, 665
Indes Occidentales.....	17, 830	246, 438	Hollande.....	136, 317	3, 515, 111
Belgique.....	6, 985, 157	16, 169, 445	Paraguay.....	1, 371, 337	134, 082
Bolivie.....	92, 042	530, 368	Grande Bretagne.....	30, 141, 521	16, 432, 653
Bésil.....	2, 882, 373	4, 045, 250	Uruguay.....	335, 611	1, 728, 415
Chili.....	114, 465	5, 174, 968	Autres pays.....		5, 625, 345
Espagne.....	2, 854, 622	1, 722, 674	Consignation à l'étran-		
Etats-Unis.....	9, 321, 275	4, 733, 185	ger.....		30, 266, 312

Le montant de \$30,266,312 correspondant à l'item "consignation à l'étranger" est dû au fait que les chargements de grain furent expédiés des ports de l'Argentine sans que leur dernière destination fût spécifiée,

les capitaines des navires ayant été instruits plus tard de vendre et de délivrer ces cargaisons, suivant les conditions des marchés aux céréales.

La diminution considérable constatée dans les exportations est grandement attribuée aux maladies de pied et de bouche qui règnent parmi le bétail d'une partie de la République. Cette terrible épidémie a eu pour résultat de paralyser temporairement une des industries les plus importantes du pays et en conséquence de diminuer considérablement les exportations actuelles de la nation.

D'après ce tableau, on verra que les importations de la Grande-Bretagne dépassaient celles de n'importe quel autre pays, les autres nations étant, par ordre de leur importance: l'Allemagne, l'Italie, les Etats-Unis, la France et la Belgique. Les pays qui ont reçu la plus grande quantité de produits exportés, étaient l'Allemagne, la Grande Bretagne, la Belgique, la France, les Etats-Unis et le Brésil. De grandes quantités de blé et de farine ont été exportées au Brésil, le commerce de ces produits entre les deux pays ayant rapidement augmenté pendant les quelques dernières années.

## BOLIVIE.

### LES VOIES DE COMMUNICATION.

Le chargé d'affaires de France à La Paz a transmis à son gouvernement les renseignements suivants sur les voies de communication (publiés dans le "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" du 13 décembre 1900), empruntés à une notice d'information générale sur la Bolivie, préparée par M. BALLIVIAN, directeur du bureau bolivien d'Immigration, de Statistiques et de Propagande géographique.

*Les principales routes sont celles de:*

Kilomètres.		Kilomètres.	
La Paz à Puerto Perez .....	75	Cochabamba à Sucre.....	325
La Paz à Oruro .....	245	Potosi à Sucre.....	145
La Paz à Corocoro .....	110	Challapata à Sucre.....	100
Oruro à Cochabamba.....	205	Tarija à Tupize.....	230
Oruro à Lagunillas .....	95		

*Chemins de fer.*—Le seul chemin de fer bolivien est celui d'Oruro à Antofagasta. Il est à voie étroite (75 centimètres de large), et mesure 925 kilomètres de long, soit 575 milles. D'Uyuni (379 milles de Antofagasta), la ligne bifurque et rejoint, à 35 kilomètres, les mines de Huanchaca. Il est question de prolonger le chemin de fer d'Antofagasta à Oruro jusqu'à La Paz en passant par Corocoro. La ligne totale aurait alors 1,230 kilomètres. Les autres chemins de fer projetés sont les suivants:

1°. De La Paz au Deraguadero. Cette ligne rejoindrait le chemin de fer qui viendrait d'Oruro.

2°. Un tronçon partant de Colquechaca rejoindrait le chemin de fer d'Oruro à Antofagasta.

3°. D'Oruro à Cochabamba et au Béni.

4°. Le prolongement de Jujuy, du chemin de fer argentin par Tupiza, Cotagaita et Potosi.

5°. Un chemin de fer de Potosi à Uyuni.

6°. Du Béni à Santa Cruz, Oruro et La Paz.

7°. Du rio Béni aux rios Aguiri et Punis.

8°. De Puerto Perez à La Paz.

---

## BRÉSIL.

### LIGNE FRONTIÈRE ENTRE LE BRÉSIL ET LA GUYANE FRANÇAISE.

La sentence arbitrale du Conseil fédéral suisse dans l'affaire du contesté franco-brésilien au sujet de la frontière de la Guyane française, qui a pris naissance vers la fin du XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle, a été remise à Berne, aux parties intéressées, le 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1900. L'une des lignes frontières établies par les arbitres est l'Oyapoc; l'autre, la ligne de partage des eaux du bassin de l'Amazone, depuis la source principale de l'Oyapoc jusqu'à la frontière hollandaise; soit en d'autres termes, la ligne faite des monts Tumucumaque.

Par cette décision, le Brésil obtient la limite maritime que le Portugal a constamment réclamée depuis 1688. La France avait toujours réclamée la rivière Araguay, une ligne parallèle à l'Amazone et la rive gauche du Rio Branco.

La sentence arbitrale accorde au Brésil 147,000 milles carrés du territoire contesté et donne à la France environ 3,000 milles carrés au nord de la chaîne de montagnes du Tumac-Humac.

Le tribunal a décidé:

1°. Que la rivière Japoc ou Vincent-Pinçon, de l'article 8 du traité d'Utrecht, est l'Oyapoc qui débouche à l'ouest du cap d'Orange, ainsi qu'il est établi par les documents que le Brésil a soumis au tribunal, et que le thalweg de cette rivière, depuis son embouchure jusqu'à sa source, constituera définitivement la première des lignes frontières entre le Brésil et la Guyane française;

2°. Que l'autre ligne frontière, depuis la source de l'Oyapoc jusqu'au point de rencontre avec le territoire hollandais, sera celle que l'article 2 du traité d'arbitrage indique comme solution intermédiaire, c'est-à-dire, la ligne de partage des eaux sur les monts Tumac-Humac, formant la limite septentrionale du bassin de l'Amazone.

**RELEVEMENT DES DROITS DE DOUANE SUR CERTAINS ARTICLES  
DU TARIF DOUANIER.**

Le chargé d'affaires de France à Rio de Janeiro fait connaître que la commission des tarifs de la Chambre des Députés brésilienne s'est prononcée récemment en faveur de plusieurs amendements tendant à surélever, à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1901, les droits de douane actuellement perçus sur un certain nombre d'articles.

Les nouvelles taxes sont les suivantes :

A l'article 1038 du tarif des douanes, au lieu de : boîtes en bois de pin exclusivement propres au conditionnement des allumettes, démontées, 320 reis; montées et complètes, 400 reis, lire boîtes démontées, 800 reis; montées et complètes, 1,000 reis.

A l'article 1,066, au lieu de : petits bâtons de bois pour allumettes, 80 reis, lire 500 reis.

Les meubles de fabrication étrangère dont il est fait mention aux articles 354 et 356 du tarif en vigueur paieront une taxe additionnelle de 10 pour cent, calculée sur la valeur totale des droits.

Le fer fondu ou fonte en gueuses acquittera un droit de 10 reis ou 20 pour cent ad valorem par kilogramme et le fer puddlé un droit de 50 reis ou 30 pour cent ad valorem par kilogramme, au lieu des prix indiqués au tarif en vigueur.

La taxe de 600 reis par kilogramme acquittée par le coton en rames cardé simple ou en feuilles gommées est portée à 2,000 reis.

Les tuiles de nimporte quelle espèce, y compris les ventilateurs en grès simple, acquitteront un droit de 14,000 reis le cent, au lieu du droit de 8,000 reis inscrit au tarif actuel.

**UNE NOUVELLE LIGNE DE NAVIGATION.**

Le gouverneur de l'Etat de Pará a promulgué une loi établissant une ligne de navigation entre le Pará et l'Europe. D'après les stipulations de cette loi, le gouverneur est autorisé à ouvrir la concurrence pour l'établissement de la dite ligne de navigation à vapeur entre Pará et un port de la Russie, situé sur la mer Baltique, avec escales à différents endroits sur la route. Les vapeurs auront une vitesse de 14 milles à l'heure et leur capacité minimum sera de 2,000 tonnes de marchandises, y compris logement pour 300 passagers.

---

**COSTA-RICA.****LE CAFÉ DANS LA RÉPUBLIQUE.**

L'article suivant sur le "Café dans la République de Costa-Rica" (Coffee in Costa Rica) est basé sur des données prises dans une publication très intéressante compilée récemment par Señor Don JOAQUIN

BERNARDO CALVO, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la République de Costa-Rica auprès du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis. Les tables statistiques préparées aussi par Mr. CALVO, et qui accompagnent le sujet, montrent que pendant l'année 1899 les pays producteurs de café du monde ont exporté en Europe 9,165,700 sacs de café, dont 8,867,400 sacs furent consommés, laissant à la fin de l'année un stock en magasin de 298,300 sacs de la récolte de 1899, qui, ajouté à celui des années précédentes (3,816,500 sacs), donne une réserve totale disponible de café en Europe de 4,114,800 sacs. Pendant la même période, il a été importé aux Etats-Unis 6,433,900 sacs, dont 6,271,900 furent consommés pendant l'année, laissant un stock disponible à la fin de 1899 de 162,000 sacs, lesquels, ajoutés aux stocks des années précédentes (918,000 sacs), monteront le stock de café disponible aux Etats-Unis, au commencement de 1900, à 1,080,000 sacs. Si on compare la consommation de 1899 avec celle des quatre années précédentes, on constatera que la consommation de ce produit pendant la période nommée a augmenté de près de un million de sacs par an.

Le café costaricain a presque la même apparence que le fameux café Java, les grains des deux variétés étant épais, oblongs et ayant quelquefois une couleur jaunâtre ou verdâtre. C'est un fait très connu en Europe, et qui jusqu'à un certain point est aussi constaté aux Etats-Unis, que le café costaricain est quelquefois vendu sous le nom de "Java" ou de "Moka," auxquels il ressemble considérablement, non seulement en apparence, mais aussi par la délicatesse de son goût qui est si agréable et si apprécié par le public consommateur.

Pour satisfaire au désir de la légation de Costa-Rica, le Ministère de l'Agriculture des Etats-Unis a analysé un grand nombre d'échantillons pris indistinctement dans différentes sortes de café costaricain et a trouvé qu'ils contenaient de 1.16 à 1.27 pour cent de caféine. La qualité du café, cependant, ne dépend pas du plus grand ou du plus petit pourcentage de caféine qu'il contient, mais il est très désiré et populaire à cause de son arôme exquis.

La consommation du café costaricain aux Etats-Unis, aussi bien qu'en Europe, augmente constamment et les prix élevés auxquels il se vend, comparés à ceux que l'on obtient pour le café provenant des autres pays, est une preuve convaincante que sa popularité augmente continuellement et qu'il est de plus en plus demandé dans les pays consommateurs de café.

---

## EQUATEUR.

### SITUATION COMMERCIALE.

La "Revue Commerciale" (Revista Comercial) de Guayaquil contient, dans un numéro récent, un article sur la situation commerciale du pays pendant les mois de septembre et d'octobre 1900. Cette

publication fait allusion à l'activité avec laquelle ont été poussés les travaux du Chemin de fer du Midi et le contrat approuvé par le Congrès pour la construction d'un grand chemin de fer entre la Baie de Caraquas et Quito. On a aussi examiné avec soin le plan soumis au Congrès par Messieurs MARTIN REINBERG & C<sup>IE</sup>. pour la construction d'un quai en fer le long du port de Guayaquil.

Au sujet de la récolte de cacao, ce journal estime qu'elle se montait, au 31 octobre 1900, à 315,094 quintaux contre 466,647 quintaux pendant la même période de l'année précédente. Pendant les premiers dix mois de 1900, les exportations de ce fruit sont estimées à 13,626,412 kilogrammes, dont 6,176,422 kilogrammes furent expédiés en France; 2,055,362 aux Etats-Unis; 2,035,909 en Angleterre; 1,742,168 en Allemagne et 1,370,029 kilogrammes en Espagne. Aucun des autres pays où ce fruit a été exporté n'en a pris plus de 57,000 kilogrammes.

L'exportation de café, pendant la même période, s'est montée à 1,406,367 kilogrammes, la première place en importance étant le Chili qui en a pris 601,471 kilogrammes, et la seconde place les Etats-Unis où on en a envoyé 295,249 kilogrammes, les autres pays étant respectivement, par rang d'importance, l'Allemagne, l'Angleterre et la France,

Dans la ville de Guayaquil, les compagnies de tramways ont fait de très bonnes affaires pendant la période en question, les recettes pour les mois de septembre et d'octobre s'étant montées à 203,628 soles.

La loi imposant une taxe de 23 pour cent sur la valeur des importations et de 50 pour cent sur le montant des exportations fut dûment sanctionnée par le Président. Le premier pourcentage nommé sera perçu sur tous les articles importés dans le pays à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier, et le second sur tous les produits exportés depuis le 15 décembre 1900, à l'exception toutefois du café, de la paille "toquilla" pour la fabrication des chapeaux, et de l'ivoire végétal.

---

## ETATS-UNIS.

### REVUE DE L'ANNÉE 1900.

Si les progrès faits par les Etats-Unis, pendant l'année 1899, furent phénoménaux, ils n'en ont pas moins été prodigieux pendant l'année 1900, la dernière du siècle. Dans toutes les branches de l'industrie l'avancement constaté a été surprenant, le commerce s'est chiffré par billions et les ressources du pays ont augmenté comme jamais dans l'histoire de sa vie commerciale et sont sans égales dans les annales du monde. Le nouveau siècle ne pouvait pas commencer sous des auspices plus favorables comme le fait si bien remarquer le message du Président MCKINLEY au Congrès lors de l'ouverture de la dernière session lorsqu'il dit : "que de tous les côtés il y a des évidences d'une prospé-



rité nationale et individuelle et des preuves de la puissante influence des institutions républicaines.”

Ou peut se faire une idée du progrès des Etats-Unis par le fait qu'en 1800 la population se montait seulement à un peu plus de 5,000,000 âmes, tandis qu'à la fin de 1900 le nombre d'habitants s'élevait à plus de 76,000,000. À cette époque là, les Etats-Unis ne comprenaient que 16 Etats mesurant une superficie de 909,050 milles carrés; ils ont aujourd'hui 45 Etats, 5 Territoires, le District de Colombie où est située la capitale de la République et les Iles Sandwich et mesurent une superficie de 3,846,595 milles carrés.

Pendant l'année fiscale 1900, finissant le 30 juin, les revenus de l'Etat ont excédé ceux de l'année antérieure de la somme de \$79,527,060, tandis que pendant les six années précédentes il y a eu des déficits de \$280,000,000. Pendant l'année fiscale 1900, les recettes se sont montées à plus de \$5,000,000, les dépenses à \$488,000,000, et les recettes douanières à plus de \$200,000,000. Les revenus intérieurs s'élevaient à plus de \$300,000,000, pendant que les recettes provenant de sources diverses se sont montées approximativement à \$40,000,000. Les dépenses du Gouvernement ont été considérablement réduites pendant l'année, celles du Ministère de la Guerre ayant diminué de \$95,000,000 et celles de la marine, d'environ \$66,000,000.

Par suite de cette situation financière excellente il a été possible au Ministre des Finances d'amortir les bons de la somme de \$56,500,000. Il existait en caisse, à la date du 30 novembre, en argent comptant, une balance disponible de \$139,303,794 sans compter la réserve actuelle d'or de \$150,000,000. Les fonds généraux, qui sont entièrement séparés de la réserve, et ceux mis en dépôt, comprenaient, le 30 novembre 1900, plus de \$70,000,000 en monnaie et lingôts d'or aux quels il faut ajouter près de \$23,000,000 de billets du Trésor remboursables en or, sujets à émission et pour lesquels il existe en réserve de la monnaie et des lingôts d'or montant à plus de \$93,000,000.

Cette condition florissante des finances a permis au Ministre des Finances d'amortir la dette consolidée de 1901, continuée à 2 pour cent pour la somme de \$25,364,500 du 30 juin 1899 au 30 novembre 1900.

Un autre effet de cette opération a été de réduire les dépenses du Trésor, en ce qui concerne le paiement des intérêts de la somme annuelle de plus de \$7,000,000. Les économies nettes que ses transactions ont produites au Gouvernement se sont montées à plus de \$10,000,000. Notre commerce extérieur est une preuve admirable du progrès industriel du pays. Pour la première fois dans ses annales, le total de nos importations et de nos exportations s'est monté à plus de deux billions de dollars. Les exportations en 1900 ont été plus grandes qu'elles ne l'ont jamais été, le total pour l'année fiscale 1900 étant de \$1,394,483,082, soit environ \$168,000,000 de plus qu'en 1899.

Les importations pour la même année se sont montées à \$849,941,184, soit environ \$153,000,000 de plus que l'année antérieure. Cette augmentation qui est due, en majeure partie, à l'introduction de matières brutes pour les manufactures du pays, indique plus que jamais le développement rapide de ces industries qui se fait aussi remarquer par le fait que les exportations des produits manufacturés dans le pays se sont montées à \$433,851,756, soit une augmentation de 28 pour cent sur celles de l'année fiscale antérieure.

L'augmentation constatée dans les exportations s'applique à tous les produits qu'ils soient manufacturés, agricoles ou miniers; en somme, à tous les articles qui constituent le commerce extérieur des Etats-Unis.

A la fin de l'année fiscale 1900 les recettes et les dépôts d'argent reçus dans les Hôtels des monnaies et par les préposés à l'essai des matières d'or et d'argent et à la vérification du titre des monnaies se sont montés ensemble à \$238,736.24 et la monnaie frappée pendant cette période s'est élevée à \$141,301,960.36. À la fin de l'année civile de 1900 le total général de la monnaie qui a été frappée aux Etats-Unis s'est montée à \$137,699,401.

Les fonds gouvernementaux déposés dans les Banques Nationales se sont montés, dans 240 banques, à la date du 30 juin 1900, à \$98,736,806, pendant que le capital entier de toutes les banques nationales a augmenté de \$20,000,000 pendant la période en considération.

Le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1900, la dette des Etats-Unis, y compris les intérêts, était de \$1,023,443,390. L'augmentation nette de la monnaie en circulation se montait au 1<sup>er</sup> novembre à \$175,465,266, donnant un total de 2,139,181.42 dollars, lequel divisé entre la population du pays a donné \$27.82 per capita.

Pendant l'année 1900, 448,572 immigrants ont débarqué dans les ports des Etats-Unis, et ce flot d'étrangers est une des causes du développement phénoménal du pays et a augmenté, en même temps, sa population qui se monte actuellement à 76,295,220 habitants, soit une augmentation de 13,234,943 âmes sur le recensement de 1890.

Grande serait la tâche d'étudier les unes après les autres toutes les différentes branches de l'industrie et du commerce qui, pendant l'année qui vient de s'écouler, ont continuellement gravi une échelle ascendante et qui ont placé les Etats-Unis à la tête des nations commerciales du monde. Le BULLETIN mensuel a traité toutes ces questions; une répétition serait donc futile. L'excellence des produits américains est démontrée par l'extension de son commerce qui, cependant, malgré les progrès faits avec les Républiques Américaines, n'est pas encore aussi grand que les besoins de ces pays et la perfection des produits américains semblent le justifier. Ce sont l'agriculture, les mines, en un mot toutes les ressources naturelles de l'Amérique latine qui forment la base de la prospérité de ces pays, mais ce sont aussi les manufactures des Etats-Unis qui sont les mieux adaptées pour l'exploitation de ces industries.

Les Etats-Unis, suivant sa politique commerciale, ont conclu des traités spéciaux avec plusieurs pays de l'ancien et du nouveau continent et d'autres négociations sont en progrès. Cette politique est bien exprimée dans le dernier message du Président, qui dit "que la politique de réciprocité s'appuie si clairement sur les principes d'une équité internationale et a été maintes fois tellement approuvée par le peuple des Etats-Unis que le Congrès ne doit pas hésiter à la mettre en vigueur." Le Président dit aussi que ce gouvernement n'étant pas affecté par les rivalités industrielles nécessairement développées dans l'extension du commerce international, désire conserver avec les autres pays étrangers, les relations commerciales les plus amicales et les plus justes. On croit que les gouvernements étrangers, en général, ont les mêmes idées, quoique, dans certains cas, on leur demande à grands cris une législation spécifiquement hostile aux intérêts américains.

Toujours imbu des mêmes idées et aussi pour augmenter le trafic et faire mieux connaître les produits industriels de ce pays et ceux qui forment le commerce extérieur du reste de l'Amérique, une exposition Pan-Américaine aura lieu à Buffalo pendant l'année courante. Les travaux exécutés par le comité chargé de cette entreprise, pendant l'année passée, ont été couronnés de succès et presque tous les pays Latins-Américains, sinon tous, y prendront part, favorisant ainsi les intérêts commerciaux du continent.

Une autre preuve du désir d'étendre les relations cordiales qui existent entre les pays de l'Amérique est démontrée par l'organisation d'un autre Congrès Pan-Américain qui se réunira dans la ville du Mexique et dont la première session fut tenue dans la ville de Washington du 2 octobre 1889 au 19 avril 1890.

Il faut aussi remarquer que pour la première fois dans l'histoire des Etats-Unis, tous les pays Latins-Américains sont représentés dans le Corps Diplomatique à Washington, qui est une nouvelle preuve de leurs désirs de resserrer plus fortement les liens fraternels existant entre ces nations et les Etats-Unis.

Les Etats-Unis ont été représentés à l'Exposition Universelle de Paris et de nombreux prix ont été décernés aux exposants américains par le jury international, à savoir: 240 grands prix; 597 médailles d'or; 776 médailles d'argent; 541 médailles de bronze; 322 mentions honorables; soit 2,476 en tout, qui est le plus grand nombre de récompenses qui ait jamais été accordé dans une exposition universelle. "Cette constatation significative de mérite," dit le message, "dans cette concurrence avec les meilleures expositions de toutes les autres nations et de la part de presque tous les jurés composés des représentants de la France et des autres pays luttant en rivalité, est non seulement des plus satisfaisantes, mais encore d'une valeur particulière depuis qu'elle nous place à la tête des questions internationales de productions et de demandes; pendant qu'une grande quantité de récompenses aux arts

et aux manufactures artistiques nous ont donné la preuve inespérée de l'encouragement de la culture nationale dû à la prospérité provenant de nos richesses naturelles et de la supériorité de nos industries."

Pendant l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1900, le commerce des Etats-Unis avec tous les pays de l'Amérique Latine s'est chiffré, d'après les données officielles, à \$170,461,647 pour les importations et à \$116,-114,326 pour les exportations. Dans ces totaux sont compris les commerces de Cuba, Porto-Rico et ceux des Guyannes Française, Anglaise et Hollandaise. Le BULLETIN a publié mensuellement un résumé des statistiques relatives au commerce des Etats-Unis avec les autres pays du continent aussi bien que les articles principaux qui forment la plus grande partie de ce commerce. Parmi les produits importés par les Etats-Unis de l'Amérique Latine, le café a occupé le premier rang pendant l'année fiscale 1900, la quantité importée étant, d'après les statistiques officielles, de 748,546,777 livres, évaluées à \$47,329,851. Dans ce total le Mexique est compris pour 35,000,000 livres, évaluées à \$3,312,608; les Républiques de l'Amérique Centrale pour 53,500,000 livres, évaluées à \$4,356,407; l'Amérique du Sud est représentée pour 660,182,633 livres, évaluées à \$38,929,513, le Brésil étant compris dans cette dernière somme pour 601,520,169 livres, évaluées à \$34,333.72. La valeur des importations des Antilles s'est montée à \$731,323, représentés par 9,250,000 livres. Les autres importations principales étaient: caoutchouc, \$20,000,000; peaux et cuirs, plus de 13,500,000 dollars; sucre, plus de \$25,000,000; chanvre (henequen), plus de \$11,500,000; cacao, plus de \$2,500,000; fruits, plus de \$3,500,000; saumons de plomb, plomb en barres, etc., plus de \$2,500,000; tabac, environ \$8,000,000, et laine, plus de \$3,000,000.

Les produits principaux qui ont été exportés par les Etats-Unis aux pays de l'Amérique Latine, pendant l'année fiscale, étaient: farine de blé, plus de \$7,500,000; pétrole et autres huiles minérales, environ \$5,500,000; bois de construction, \$4,500,000; cotonnades, \$3,500,000; saindoux, \$3,500,000; provisions de toutes espèces, \$3,000,000; charbon de terre, \$2,800,000; instruments agricoles, \$2,775,000; ferblanterie, \$1,925,000; huiles végétales, \$1,600,000; wagons et voitures, \$1,900,000; meubles, \$1,300,000; instruments scientifiques et autres, \$1,100,000; rails, \$1,000,000; maïs et blé, \$1,200,000.

L'année qui vient de finir a vu un développement remarquable des moyens de communications intérieures pour les Etats-Unis et l'établissement de nouveaux moyens de communication avec l'étranger rapprochant de plus en plus, chaque jour, les marchés consommateurs du monde des produits de cette nation.

Le 20<sup>ème</sup> siècle commence sous les meilleurs auspices et on espère que pendant son cours, on continuera à jouir des bénéfices que l'industrie sans parallèle de l'américain semble justifier et qui sera, avant longtemps, un facteur puissant dans le progrès des pays qui forment l'Union Internationale.

**FABRICATION DE LA MONNAIE À L'HÔTEL DES MONNAIES.**

Le rapport présenté par le Directeur de l'Hôtel des Monnaies indique que pendant l'année civile de 1900 il a été frappé aux Etats-Unis 175,699,563 pièces de monnaie évaluées à \$137,699,401, à savoir: monnaie d'or, \$99,272,942.50; monnaie d'argent, \$36,295,321.45; monnaie divisionnaire de nickel et de bronze, \$668,337.64.

Pendant le mois de décembre de 1900, le total de la monnaie frappée s'est monté à \$7,758,580, dont \$4,576,697 de monnaies d'or; \$2,880,555 de monnaies de cuivre et \$301,382 de monnaies divisionnaires.

Pendant l'année mentionnée, l'Hôtel des Monnaies de Philadelphie a aussi frappé pour le Gouvernement de Costa Rica 370,000 pièces d'or évaluées à \$1,047,041.

**EXPORTATIONS DE RAILS D'ACIER.**

D'après les chiffres compilés par le Bureau de statistiques du Ministère des Finances des Etats-Unis, les exportations des rails d'acier se montaient, pendant l'année 1900, à \$12,000,000, soit une moyenne mensuelle de un million de dollars. Ceci est on ne peut plus remarquable, car jamais avant l'année 1897 les chiffres pour n'importe qu'elle année entière n'avaient atteint \$1,000,000. Pendant l'année fiscale 1890 la valeur totale des exportations de rails d'acier s'est montée à \$315,000; en 1896, elle n'était seulement que de \$540,000; en 1897, \$2,500,000; en 1898, \$4,500,000; pendant l'année fiscale 1899, \$2,500,000, et pendant l'année 1900, l'estimation est de \$12,000,000. Près de un million de dollars de ces exportations sont crédités, en 1900, à l'Europe; un autre million de dollars au Mexique; près de deux millions à l'Amérique du Sud, quatre millions au Dominion du Canada et deux millions de dollars à l'Asie et l'Océanie. Les locomotives des Etats-Unis, dans beaucoup de cas, accompagnent les rails d'acier et on estime que la valeur de ces articles d'exportation se montera pour l'année à \$5,000,000.

Les rails Américains et les locomotives sont à leur tour accompagnés par les wagons américains, dont l'exportation pour les chemins de fer monteront, pendant l'année, à \$3,000,000 et pour les autres voies ferrées à plus de un million de dollars. Si on ajoute à ces chiffres la part exacte des \$6,000,000 représentant la valeur des télégraphes, téléphones et autres appareils électriques et scientifiques exportés, on verra que pour l'exploitation et la construction des chemins de fer en dehors des Etats-Unis, les manufacturiers de ce pays auront fourni, pendant l'année ci-dessus mentionnée, pour \$25,000,000 de matériel.

**LES MARCHÉS AU CAFÉ.**

Un article sur le commerce de café, paru récemment dans le journal le "New-York Commercial," dit que quoique New-York ait été quelquefois menacé d'une concurrence plus ou moins sérieuse de la part

de la Nouvelle-Orléans et de Baltimore, il conserve encore sa suprématie aux Etats-Unis dans les transactions de ce produit. Les maisons de commerce des Etats-Unis importent annuellement 800,000,000 livres de café environ. Antérieurement à l'année passée, près de 90 pour cent des importations arrivaient au port de New-York, divisées approximativement comme suit: New-York, 6,000,000 sacs; Nouvelle-Orléans, 300,000 sacs; Baltimore, 200,000 sacs et San-Francisco, 150,000 sacs, avec des quantités différentes pour les autres villes. Cette distribution relative ne changea pas matériellement l'année dernière, quoique depuis l'annexion de Porto-Rico et l'extension de l'influence des Etats-Unis sur les affaires cubaines, la Nouvelle-Orléans fasse et ait fait des efforts prodigieux pour augmenter ses exportations de café. Comme Porto-Rico et Cuba sont tous deux producteurs de café et sont ainsi que les ports de l'Amérique Central et de la plupart de ceux de l'Amérique du Sud plus rapprochés de la Nouvelle-Orléans que de New-York, cette proximité semblerait être un facteur en faveur de la première ville et pourrait faire croire que ses efforts ne resteraient pas sans quelques résultats appréciables.

Le Brésil fournit plus de 600,000,000 livres de café ou environ les trois-quarts du total des importations annuelles de café aux Etats-Unis; les autres pays de l'Amérique du Sud en envoient 60,000,000 livres et le Mexique et l'Amérique Centrale en exportent ensemble près de 80,000,000 livres. En d'autres termes près des sept-huitièmes de ces importations viennent des ports qui sont plus rapprochés de la Nouvelle-Orléans qu'ils ne le sont de New-York. En outre, les importateurs de la Nouvelle-Orléans affirment que le prix du fret depuis le Brésil est seulement la moitié de celui que l'on demande depuis les ports de ce pays jusqu'à New-York. Ils soutiennent aussi que le café peut être délivré à la Nouvelle-Orléans plus facilement qu'à New-York et que comme certaines lignes principales de la partie occidentale des Etats-Unis ont fait de la première ville leur port terminus pour l'embarquement des grains et des marchandises aux pays étrangers, ils peuvent délivrer beaucoup plus facilement là le café aux parties occidentales et méridionales des Etats-Unis.

Tandis que les conditions ci-dessus se manifestent en faveur de la Nouvelle-Orléans, il faut, d'un autre côté, bien se mettre dans l'esprit que New-York, après avoir importé chaque année près de 6,000,000 sacs de café, en expédie une quantité considérable en Europe, ce trafic étranger, d'après le "Commercial" montant largement à \$3,000,000 par an. New-York a aussi des moyens de transport et des relations commerciales avec les ports européens bien meilleurs que ceux de n'importe quelle autre ville américaine et les plus grands Etats consommateurs de café des Etats-Unis sont situés le long des ports de l'Atlantique, dont New-York est le centre de distribution pour tous les produits étrangers et marchandises de toutes espèces. Ces avantages

qui résultent de la longue durée des affaires commerciales, ainsi que des relations personnelles qu'elles ont créées, ne peuvent pas disparaître facilement. Le "Coffee Exchange" de la ville de New-York est aussi un facteur influent en conservant la ville de New-York comme un grand centre commercial de café.

Quand le canal à travers l'isthme sera achevé et que de nouvelles compagnies de bateaux à vapeur auront été établies, alors un peu de ce commerce se fera à la Nouvelle-Orléans, mais jusqu'à ce que ces projets soient accomplis, la plus grande partie du commerce de café sera à New-York.

### L'APPROVISIONNEMENT DE LAINE.

Le Ministère de l'Agriculture a constaté que pendant l'année 1900, il y avait aux Etats-Unis 41,883,065 moutons, soit environ 1,700,000 de plus que l'année précédente. Le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1885, il existait aux Etats-Unis plus de 50,000,000 moutons, le nombre ayant diminué jusqu'en 1898 quand il se montait à 37,657,000. Le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1885, la valeur totale des troupeaux était, en chiffres ronds, de \$108,000,000. La valeur des troupeaux, le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1900, se montait à \$122,666,000. D'après le tableau des valeurs moyennes, chaque mouton valait, en 1900, \$2.93 qui est le plus grand prix atteint en 20 ans.

D'après l'estimation officielle de l'Association Nationale des Manufacturiers de Laine, la tondaison a donné 288,636,621 livres de laine, soit une augmentation de plus de 15,000,000 livres sur la tondaison de 1899, le poids moyen des toisons étant de 6.46 livres. Depuis l'année 1896, le commerce de laine de 1900 a été le plus mauvais et ceci est dû à de nombreuses causes, telles que l'augmentation des troupeaux à l'étranger, la guerre dans l'Afrique du Sud et les troubles en Chine.

Boston est le plus grand marché aux laines des Etats-Unis et a reçu pendant l'année 381,440 balles de laine du pays et 146,818 balles de laines étrangères, contre 705,592 balles de laine du pays et 101,242 balles de laines étrangères pendant l'année 1899. Pendant l'année il s'est vendu dans cette ville 136,654,000 livres de laine du pays et 20,213,500 livres de laines étrangères, soit un total de 156,868,400 livres, ou une diminution sur les années précédentes de 200,000,000 livres. Le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1900, il restait à vendre aux Etats-Unis 204,345,500 livres de laine du pays contre 123,348,500 livres le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1900. L'approvisionnement de laines étrangères à la première date nommée était de 29,483,500 livres contre 25,265,000 livres au 1<sup>er</sup> janvier de l'année précédente. Malgré le fait que l'année 1900 a été si désastreuse et en dépit des stocks énormes qui existent, on espère que le commerce des laines sera bien meilleur pendant l'année 1901 qu'il ne l'a été pendant les douze mois de 1900. Les statistiques montrent que presque tous les deux ans il s'est produit une réaction. Pendant

le mois de décembre 1900, les prix ont augmenté légèrement sur les marchés. Le Sous-secrétaire d'Etat du Ministère des Finances a adressé une lettre circulaire aux fonctionnaires des douanes des ports principaux au sujet de la classification de la laine.

La lettre explique que Mr. WILLIAM H. DYMOND, qui fut chargé, il y a quelques années, d'étudier la question, fit certains changements dans les cabinets où sont exposés les échantillons de laine et classés conformément à la loi de 1890. Des échantillons de laine d'agneau venant de Bagdad, Castel Branco, d'Egypte et de Chine, ont été, comme il a été stipulé dans la loi de 1897, transférés de la classe 3 à la classe 1 et numérotés de nouveau, et tous les poils de chèvres et de chevreaux ont été classés séparément conformément au paragraphe 571 de la loi de 1897. Les échantillons de la classe 2 ont été augmentés par l'addition de laines venant de Chine et de la Hollande. Vingt et un échantillons nouveaux sont venus augmenter la collection de la classe 3. Dans la classe 1, un nombre d'échantillons modèles ont été fournis aux estimateurs pour leur permettre d'évaluer et de classer la laine. Douze de ces échantillons viennent de la République Argentine, trois du Chili, trois du Pérou et trois de l'Uruguay.

Il a été aussi ajouté à cette classe des échantillons du Mexique, un de la tonte du printemps, l'autre de la tondaison faite pendant l'automne. Dans la classe 2, il y a trois échantillons du Pérou, une toison de l'Alpaca, une toison du lama et une toison de la vigogne. Dans la classe 3, il y a une toison non lavée venant de Cordova (République Argentine), une toison non lavée du Chili (Valparaiso criolla) et un échantillon de laine produite au Mexique. La liste des toisons de la classe 1 qui seront employées en cas de contestation comprend la toison non lavée d'un Lincoln de race croisée venant de Buenos-Ayres, une toison non lavée de Punta Arenas, une toison non lavée des Iles Falkland et une toison du printemps non lavée venant du Mexique. La liste de la classe 3 comprend un échantillon d'une toison non lavée de Cordova et une autre du Chili du type créole.

En transmettant ces nouvelles classifications, le Ministère des Finances a aussi envoyé une copie des classifications qui furent établies en 1890 pour comparaison.

Les experts des Etats-Unis ont classé les laines par race ou sang de la façon suivante:

Première classe: laine courte, c'est-à-dire, le mérinos, le métis ou laine métis, ou d'autres laines de mérinos de sang pur ou mêlé; laine à carder du "Down" et laines de même genre que les précédentes comprenant des laines semblables à celles jadis importées aux Etats-Unis, de Buenos-Ayres, de la Nouvelle-Zélande, d'Australie, du Cap de Bonne-Espérance, de la Russie, de la Grande-Bretagne, du Canada et d'ailleurs, et comprenant aussi toutes les laines qui ne sont pas décrites dans les classes deux et trois.



Deuxième classe: laines longues; c'est-à-dire les laines venant de Leicestershire, des parcs à mouton de Cotswold, de Lincolnshire, de Down, du Canada ou d'autres laines longues semblables à celles de sang anglais et connues généralement sous le nom employé ici, ainsi que tous les poils d'alpaca, de chèvres ou d'autres animaux du même genre.

Troisième classe: laines pour tapis et autres du même genre, telles que celles provenant de Bonskoi, de l'Amérique du Sud, de Cordoba, de Valparaiso, de Smyrne et comprenant toutes celles de même genre jadis importées aux Etats-Unis de la Turquie, de la Grèce, de l'Egypte, de la Syrie et d'ailleurs.

L'Association Nationale des Manufacturiers de Laine des Etats-Unis estime que la tondaison des moutons du monde, pendant l'année 1900, a produit 2,685,105,013 livres de laine contre 2,681,819,545 livres en 1899. Dans la tondaison de 1900 les classes 1 et 2 sont comprises pour 2,092,389,013 livres, et la classe 3 pour 592,716,000 livres. Les Etats-Unis sont compris dans cette estimation pour 288,636,621 livres; les Provinces anglaises pour 12,000,000 livres et le Mexique pour 5,000,000 livres, soit un total de 305,636,621 livres pour l'Amérique du Nord. La République Argentine est créditée pour 370,000,000 livres; l'Uruguay pour 96,000,000 livres; le Vénézuéla pour 15,000,000 livres; le Chili pour 7,500,000 livres; le Brésil pour 1,500,000 livres et tous les autres pays de l'Amérique du Sud pour 20,000,000 livres, soit un total général de 510,000,000 livres. L'Amérique Centrale et les îles des Indes Occidentales sont créditées en avoir produit 5,000,000 livres. L'augmentation pour l'Amérique du Nord se montait à environ 16,500,000 livres; celle de l'Amérique du Sud à 6,000,000 livres, pendant que celle attribuée à l'Amérique Centrale et aux Indes Occidentales se montait au même nombre de livres qu'en 1900.

#### LA RÉCOLTE DES GRAINS DE 1900.

Le statisticien du Ministère de l'Agriculture estime la récolte du blé des Etats-Unis, pendant l'année 1900, à 522,229,505 boisseaux, l'aire actuellement moissonnée étant de 42,495,385 acres (17,197,643 hectares) et le rendement moyen par acre 12.29 (30.367 boisseaux par hectare). La production du blé d'hiver est estimée à 350,025,409 boisseaux et celle du blé du printemps à 172,204,096 boisseaux, l'aire actuellement moissonnée étant dans le premier cas de 26,235,897 acres (10,617,522 hectares) et dans le dernier, de 16,259,488 acres (6,570,121 hectares).

L'aire nouvellement semée de blé d'hiver est estimée à 30,282,564 acres (12,255,155 hectares). Quoiqu'elle soit légèrement plus grande que celle semée pendant l'automne de 1899, d'après l'estimation de cette époque, elle est cependant 600,654 acres (243,081 hectares) de moins que l'aire semée en 1899, la différence étant due au développement remarquablement rapide du blé d'hiver qui pousse dans l'Etat de

Nebraska et que les rapports du ministère ont oublié de comprendre. Si l'on compare l'aire nouvellement semée avec celle de l'automne de 1899, on verra que la condition moyenne de l'aire en culture était, le 1<sup>er</sup> décembre, 97.1 pour cent de la normale.

La production du maïs en 1900 est estimée à 2,105,102,516 boisseaux, celle des avoines à 809,125,989 boisseaux; celle de l'orge à 58,925,833 boisseaux; celle du seigle à 23,995,927 boisseaux; celle du sarrasin à 9,566,966 boisseaux; celles des pommes de terre à 210,926,897 boisseaux et celle du foin à 50,110,906 tonnes. Quant aux aires qui ont produit ces récoltes elles étaient comme suit: maïs, 83,320,872 acres (33,719,500 hectares); avoines, 27,364,795 acres (11,074,381 hectares); orge, 2,894,795 acres (1,171,300 hectares); seigle, 1,591,326 acres (644,000 hectares); sarrasin, 637,930 acres (258,167 hectares); pommes de terre, 2,611,054 acres (1,056,680 hectares); foin, 39,132,890 acres (15,836,823 hectares). La récolte du maïs a été une des quatre plus abondantes qui aient jamais été moissonnées, pendant que celle de l'avoine n'a été excédée qu'une seule fois. D'un autre côté, les récoltes de l'orge et du seigle sont les plus petites avec seulement une exception dans chaque cas, depuis 1887; la récolte du sarrasin est la moins abondante depuis 1883 et celle du foin la plus petite, avec une exception, cependant, depuis 1888.

#### LA RÉCOLTE DU COTON DE 1900-1901.

Le statisticien du Ministère de l'Agriculture estime que la récolte du coton aux Etats-Unis, pendant l'année 1900-1901 sera probablement de 10,100,000 balles. On a employé pour faire cette estimation les mêmes méthodes et les mêmes agents que l'année dernière. Plusieurs milliers d'égreneurs ont cependant, pour la première fois, fait des rapports. Voici quelle est, par acre, en livres de coton égrené, l'estimation de la récolte: Virginie, 180; Caroline du Nord, 199; Caroline du Sud, 151; Mississippi, 159; Louisiane, 234; Texas, 226; Arkansas, 223; Tennessee, 177; Missouri, 275; Oklahoma, 318; Territoire Indien, 289. La contenance, en dehors des terres qui ne produiront aucune récolte quelle qu'elle soit, est estimée à 25,034,734 acres.

#### COMMERCE DES PHILIPPINES.

La Division des Affaires Insulaires du Ministère de la Guerre vient de publier un compte rendu sommaire du commerce des Îles Philippines pendant les onze mois finissant le 31 mai 1900. Les marchandises importées dans ces îles pendant cette période sont évaluées à \$18,390,698. Si on ajoute à cette somme les 1,806,240 dollars d'or et d'argent qui ont été expédiés dans ces îles, le total des importations se montera à \$20,196,398, les Etats-Unis étant compris dans ce commerce d'importation pour la somme de \$1,450,807.

La valeur des exportations pendant la période citée s'est montée à \$19,459,003 (\$17,634,391 de marchandises et \$1,824,612 d'or et d'argent). La valeur des exportations aux Etats-Unis est estimée à \$3,594,577.

Pendant la période mentionnée, on a exporté 69,644 tonnes de chanvre de Manille (Manilla hemp) évaluées à \$10,582,173; la quantité exportée aux Etats-Unis étant évaluée à \$3,405,808.

#### **DIVISION DES AFFAIRES INSULAIRES.**

Conformément aux ordres du Ministère de la Guerre, la "Division des Douanes et des Affaires Insulaires," créée le 13 décembre 1898, sera désormais connue comme "Division des Affaires Insulaires." Le genre d'affaires dont sera chargée cette Division embrassera toutes celles ayant rapport aux affaires civiles se rattachant au gouvernement de Cuba et des Iles Philippines et qui sont séparées de celles ayant un caractère purement militaire.

---

### **GUATÉMALA.**

#### **IMPORTATION ÉTRANGÈRE.**

Monsieur WOLTERS, consul-général et chargé d'affaires de Belgique à Guatémala, dit, dans un rapport à son gouvernement, que parmi les articles importés au Guatémala, viennent en première ligne les cotons, employés principalement par les Indiens et la partie moins aisée de la population. Suivent alors, en adoptant l'ordre de leur importance, le matériel pour chemins de fer, télégraphes et lumière électrique, les laines, la farine, les matériaux de construction pour édifices, le fer manufacturé, les conserves alimentaires, les vins et les liqueurs, les eaux-de-vie, les soies, les drogues et les médicaments, la bière, les machines, les papiers, les tôles ondulées pour toitures, les ouvrages en cuir et en peau, les cristaux, faïences et terres cuites, etc.

Les cotons viennent d'Angleterre principalement. Les autres fournisseurs importants sont l'Allemagne, les Etats-Unis et la France.

Le matériel pour chemins de fer, télégraphes et lumière électrique est surtout d'importation nord-américaine. L'Angleterre et l'Allemagne interviennent cependant aussi pour une bonne part.

Les laines viennent de France, d'Allemagne et d'Angleterre. La Suisse importe aussi une certaine quantité de ces produits.

La farine est importée presque exclusivement par les Etats-Unis.

Les matériaux de construction pour édifices sont de même provenance.

Le fer manufacturé est d'origine nord-américaine, allemande ou anglaise.

Les conserves alimentaires sont importées, pour la majeure partie, par les Etats-Unis, l'Allemagne et la France. L'Espagne, l'Italie et l'Angleterre coopèrent également à cette importation.

Les vins et liqueurs viennent surtout de France. Les vins d'Espagne, des Etats-Unis (Californie), d'Italie et d'Allemagne occupent cependant une place honorable dans cette importation.

Les eaux-de-vie sont fournies pour la moitié environ par la France. Les autres importateurs sont les Etats-Unis, l'Espagne, l'Allemagne, l'Angleterre et l'Italie.

Les soies viennent de plusieurs pays. Dans l'ordre des quantités fournies, figurent la France, les Etats-Unis, l'Angleterre, l'Allemagne, le Japon, la Chine et l'Italie.

Les drogues et médicaments sont importés par les Etats-Unis, la France, l'Allemagne et l'Angleterre.

La bière vient en grande partie d'Allemagne et des Etats-Unis. L'Angleterre en importe aussi une certaine quantité.

Les machines sont importées principalement par les fabriques nord-américaines, mais l'Allemagne, l'Angleterre et la France prennent également une part sérieuse à cette importation.

Les papiers sont envoyés en majeure partie par l'Allemagne et la France. Les Etats-Unis, l'Espagne, l'Angleterre et l'Italie figurent pour des quantités beaucoup moindres.

Les tôles ondulées pour toitures sont principalement de provenance anglaise et allemande. La France et les Etats-Unis restent de beaucoup en arrière dans cette importation.

Les ouvrages en cuir et en peau viennent presque exclusivement de fabriques allemandes, nord-américaines, anglaises et françaises.

Les cristaux, faïences et terres cuites constituent des articles d'importation allemande, belge, française ou nord-américaine.

---

## HONDURAS.

### ÉDIFICE GOUVERNEMENTAL À BUFFALO.

On vient de donner le premier coup de pioche dans la cour d'Etat et Bâtiments Etrangers à Buffalo pour la construction du bâtiment dans lequel la République de Honduras fera, comme membre de la "Pan-America," une exposition digne de ses progrès. Ce bâtiment aura la forme d'une rotonde octagonale entourée de porches spacieux sur trois côtés et de pavillons sur quatre autres, le huitième côté étant destiné à la cuisine et aux cabinets de toilette. La rotonde centrale et deux des pavillons sont destinés aux expositions des produits du pays. Il y aura, dans les deux autres pavillons, un café et des bureaux pour les commissaires. Des escaliers conduiront de la rotonde à la galerie qui

l'entoure, laquelle est éclairée au moyen de châssis vitrés et de lucarnes. Il y aura quatre grandes entrées circulaires faisant communiquer les pavillons avec la rotonde, ce qui produira un nouvel effet charmant. Les porches seront bien protégés par de grandes corniches faisant saillie et seront un endroit on ne peut plus agréable pour les visiteurs fatigués, désireux de venir s'y reposer et de jouir de l'hospitalité de l'Honduras. L'extérieur du bâtiment sera une adaption du style espagnol-américain avec des détails classiques. La toiture sera en tuiles espagnoles et l'extérieur de rudentures. Le plan de cet édifice fut dessiné par l'Architecte CHARLES INSCO WILLIAMS de Dayton, Ohio et Honduras.

---

## MEXIQUE.

### LE RECENSEMENT DE LA POPULATION DU DISTRICT FÉDÉRAL.

D'après le recensement, la population du District Fédéral a augmenté, durant les cinq dernières années, de la manière suivante:

La population du District Fédéral en 1895 était de 468,705 habitants; elle est aujourd'hui, d'après le dernier recensement, de 530,723 habitants, soit une augmentation de 62,018.

La population de Mexico était, il y a cinq ans, de 325,707 habitants; elle est aujourd'hui de 356,738 habitants, soit une augmentation de 31,031.

La préfecture de Tacubaya a augmenté de 4,000 habitants, bien que Tacuba ait été enlevé à cette préfecture pour être attaché à celle d'Alzcapotzalco.

Tlalpam perd 23,000 habitants parce que les municipalités de San Angel, Coyoacan et Ixtacalco ont été détachées de cette préfecture.

En résumé, le recensement pour le District Fédéral a prouvé que la population avait augmenté de 8 pour cent, ce qui est une belle proportion, les villes européennes n'augmentant en général que de cinq pour cent pour une période de cinq ans.

### COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR.

D'après le résumé publié par le Bureau des Statistiques de la République du Mexique, voici quel a été le commerce extérieur de la nation pendant le 1<sup>er</sup> trimestre de l'année fiscale 1900-1901, correspondant aux mois de juillet, août et septembre:

Importations, \$13,965,793.38, or, contre \$12,797,434, or, pour la même période de l'année 1899. Les importations sont données en or dans la valeur déclarée dans la lettre d'envoi. Pendant les mois mentionnés, le Mexique a importé des Etats-Unis pour \$6,562,113.93 (argent mexicain) de marchandises contre \$6,266,409 pendant la même période de l'année 1899 et exporté aux Etats-Unis durant les mois de juillet,

août et septembre 1900 pour \$29,537,986.24 (argent mexicain) de produits contre \$25,187,680 pendant le trimestre correspondant de l'année précédente.

La plus grande partie des importations passèrent par les douanes maritimes du Golfe du Mexique, la valeur des produits ainsi importés se montant à plus de neuf millions de dollars en argent mexicain pendant que les importations par les douanes de la frontière septentrionale ont excédées quatre millions de dollars en argent mexicain. Les mêmes remarques peuvent s'appliquer aux exportations, celles passant par les ports du golfe s'étant élevées, pendant la période en question, à plus de vingt deux millions de dollars, pendant que les exportations par les douanes de la frontière se montaient environ à quatre millions de dollars.

#### PROJET D'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE À MEXICO EN 1910.

La Légation de Belgique à Mexico écrit qu'il est question d'organiser dans cette ville, en 1910, une Exposition universelle à l'occasion du centième anniversaire de l'indépendance du Mexique.

Les organisateurs sont, paraît-il, des capitalistes étrangers, qui ont constitué un syndicat financier au capital de 10,000,000 de piastres. Les représentants de ce syndicat sont en ce moment en instance auprès des autorités mexicaines, afin d'obtenir l'autorisation de mettre leur projet à exécution.

Il est assez probable que les propositions présentées seront acceptées dans leur ensemble, et on assure, même, que le capital que le syndicat se propose d'engager dans cette entreprise est garanti, et que l'on n'attend plus que l'acquiescement du gouvernement mexicain pour commencer la propagande.

---

## PÉROU.

#### COMMERCE PENDANT L'ANNÉE 1899.

Les récentes statistiques publiées par le Gouvernement Péruvien montre que, pendant l'année 1899, le commerce de cette nation s'est monté à 54,854,494.59 soles. Les importations pendant la période mentionnée s'élevaient à 21,230,183.10 soles pendant que les exportations pour le même espace de temps atteignaient la somme de 33,615,311.49 soles. Pendant l'année, le trafic le long de la côte (à l'exception de Iquitos dont on a pas encore les données) était de 25,916,919.28 soles, élevant le total du commerce de la République pour 1899 à 80,762,413.87 soles.

Si on compare les importations de 1899 avec celles de 1898, on trouvera que les importations de 1898 ont excédées celles de 1899 de

562,323.42 soles, comme on la verra dans le tableau suivant qui indique les articles principaux importés, ainsi que leurs valeurs en soles:

Articles.	1898.	1899.
Cotonnades .....	4,067,668.82	3,770,317.57
Lainages .....	1,376,643.32	1,451,361.96
Toilerie .....	259,128.23	233,073.42
Soieries .....	293,509.55	292,533.66
Meubles, etc .....	1,273,244.28	1,324,489.95
Quincaillerie, etc .....	8,456,067.90	7,988,644.72
Vivres, etc .....	2,264,453.65	2,380,950.24
Vins et liqueurs .....	509,758.69	365,856.57
Produits pharmaceutiques et chimiques .....	799,797.69	927,720.62
Importations par Iquitos .....		2,495,234.39
Total .....	19,297,272.13	21,230,183.10

Voici quels ont été, pendant cette période, les principaux pays qui ont exporté des marchandises au Pérou, ainsi que la valeur de leurs exportations représentées en soles:

	1898.	1899.		1898.	1899.
Allemagne.....	3,401,887.91	3,451,516.01	Espagne .....	155,941.28	146,621.68
République Argentine .....	115.20	370.20	Etats-Unis .....	2,078,376.42	2,183,109.96
Autriche .....	805.62	425.25	France .....	1,554,004.61	1,733,951.87
Belgique .....	600,393.90	591,919.11	Angleterre .....	8,632,771.19	7,571,151.30
Bolivie .....	82,513.19	52,133.19	Italie .....	661,694.55	766,532.04
Brésil .....	146.16		Japon .....		3,094.50
Amérique Centrale .....	73,166.01	49,186.25	Mexique .....	19,876.36	
Colombie .....	9,245.89	29,704.39	Portugal .....	150.00	385.80
Cuba .....		3,358.71	Suisse .....	577.50	
Chili .....	1,368,530.44	1,525,656.80	Uruguay .....	28,447.71	10,139.51
Chine .....	526,649.35	534,415.65			
Equateur .....	101,978.84	81,276.55	Total .....	19,297,272.13	18,734,948.71

Pendant l'année fiscale 1899 les exportations de la République, sans comprendre celles du port d'Iquitos, se sont montées à 30,725,910.99 soles. Si l'on déduit la valeur des exportations de 1898 (30,274,775.89 soles) les exportations de 1899 donnent un gain net de 451,135 soles. Ci-dessous est un résumé des exportations de 1899 comparées avec celles de 1898:

Pays.	1899.	1898.	Pays.	1899.	1898.
Angleterre .....	14,854,540.12	17,153,939.97	Mexique .....	7,533.00	31,579.28
Etats-Unis .....	5,146,531.62	2,873,526.01	Cuba .....	4,757.50	
Chili .....	4,940,373.97	4,588,479.28	Amérique Centrale .....	2,596.00	19,978.20
Allemagne .....	3,357,231.28	2,703,772.79	Japon .....	259.17	
France .....	799,626.00	820,952.25	République Argentine .....	225.00	8,500.00
Bolivie .....	626,066.84	628,926.57	Chine .....	150.80	30,202.10
Colombie .....	390,139.78	441,944.38	Uruguay .....	19.00	1,041.43
Equateur .....	335,416.00	892,006.07			
Belgique .....	197,379.08	12,065.21	Total .....	30,725,910.99	30,274,775.89
Italie .....	33,162.76	27,819.99			
Espagne .....	29,908.07	40,042.36			

D'après ces chiffres, on constatera que pendant que les exportations de la Grande Bretagne étaient, en 1899, 2,299,399.85 soles de moins que celles de 1898, les exportations des Etats-Unis, en 1899, se montaient

à 2,273,005.61 soles de plus que celles de 1898. Pendant l'année 1899 les exportations d'Allemagne, du Chili et de la Belgique ont aussi augmenté considérablement si on les compare avec celles de 1898.

D'après la classification Péruvienne, voici quels étaient les principaux articles exportés par le Pérou pendant l'année 1899: minerais, 10,-677,013 soles; sucre, 10,103,519 soles; laine, 3,118,076 soles; coton, 1,737,478 soles; si on compare ces chiffres avec ceux respectifs de l'année 1898, on constatera que les exportations de minerais ont augmenté de plus de un million de soles sur celles de 1898, que les exportations de sucre ont augmenté de plus de 882,000 soles et que celles de coton ont diminué de plus de 682,000 soles. Les droits de douane perçus dans la République, à l'exception de ceux reçus dans la douane d'Iquitos, se sont montés à 6,210,898 soles.

---

## SALVADOR.

### CONSEIL D'AGRICULTURE.

Le Bulletin d'Agriculture de la République de Salvador du mois de décembre 1900, publié à San Salvador, contient un décret autorisant, dans la capitale, la création d'un Conseil central d'agriculture qui aura pour devoir de mettre en pratique les articles du Code Agricole en ce qui concerne l'encouragement, le développement et la protection de cette branche importante de la richesse nationale.

---

## COMMERCE DU MONDE.

Le Ministère des Finances des Etats-Unis est en train de préparer un résumé statistique qui montrera les importations et les exportations de tous les pays du monde qui publient des rapports commerciaux. Le but du Bureau des Statistiques est de présenter un tableau comparatif du commerce du monde, non seulement d'aujourd'hui, mais depuis de longues années, en employant les mesures de valeur et de quantité dont on se sert aux Etats-Unis.

C'est la première fois qu'une pareille chose a été tentée et ce sera une contribution importante à l'histoire commerciale du pays. Le premier chapitre montrera les importations et exportations annuelles de quarante sept nations différentes, remontant, depuis la date présente, aussi loin que les archives le permettront. Le chapitre suivant donnera, en détail, les articles différents de marchandises qui ont été exportées et importées et les pays différents parmi lesquels le commerce de chaque nation a été distribué.



La haute situation des Etats-Unis parmi les nations commerciales et le développement énorme de son trafic à l'étranger satisfera, non seulement tous les citoyens inspirés par l'amour du pays, mais encore les surprendra et la comparaison avec les autres nations étonnera le monde. Les comparaisons du commerce des Etats-Unis avec les chiffres officiels publiés par les gouvernements de la Grande-Bretagne, de la France et de l'Allemagne exciteront vraiment la surprise. Par exemple, l'exposé suivant montrera l'extension du commerce extérieur de la Grande-Bretagne et des Etats-Unis pendant le siècle :

	Importations.			Exportations.		
	1800.	1899.	Pour cent d'augmentation.	1800.	1899.	Pour cent d'augmentation.
Grande-Bretagne ....	\$81,310,000	\$2,043,896,450	2,400	\$111,107,000	\$1,287,151,345	1,059
Etats-Unis .....	52,121,891	685,441,892	1,215	31,840,903	1,203,931,222	3,681

La première comparaison montre que le peuple des Etats-Unis est beaucoup plus capable de subvenir à ses propres besoins que celui de la Grande-Bretagne. Les importations de cette République, en 1800, se montaient à près de deux tiers autant que celles de la Grande-Bretagne, tandis qu'à la fin du siècle elles sont moins d'un tiers. En même temps, les exportations des Etats-Unis ont augmenté trois fois aussi rapidement que celles de la Grande-Bretagne. Quoique en 1899, les exportations des Etats-Unis fussent \$80,000,000 moindre que celles de la Grande-Bretagne, les Etats-Unis ont surpassé, en 1900, la Grande-Bretagne par un total de \$1,394,483,082, dont \$433,851,756 étaient des articles manufacturés pour lesquels les deux pays étaient en concurrence indirecte.

Les chiffres de la France ne remontent pas plus loin qu'au commencement du siècle; par conséquent, les comparaisons doivent commencer avec l'année 1831 et sont comme suit :

	Importations.			Exportations.		
	1831.	1899.	Pour cent d'augmentation.	1831.	1899.	Pour cent d'augmentation.
France.....	\$72,182,000	\$872,082,000	1,108	\$88,088,000	\$801,452,000	810
Etats-Unis .....	82,008,110	685,441,899	724	59,218,683	1,203,931,222	1,933

On verra ainsi que pendant que les Etats-Unis marchaient de pair avec la Grande-Bretagne; ils surpassaient la France dans la production des articles nécessaires au monde du dehors, aussi bien que ceux requis par son propre peuple. L'impression générale était que les Français pouvaient subvenir à leurs propres besoins et se fournir des articles

de luxe nécessaires, mais ces chiffres montrent que leur dépendance des nations étrangères a augmenté avec les années et que la balance du commerce est aujourd'hui grandement contre eux.

Une comparaison avec le gouvernement allemand ne peut pas remonter plus loin qu'à son origine en 1872, mais les chiffres à partir de cette date sont on ne peut plus intéressants et significatifs, comme on peut le voir par le tableau suivant:

	Importations.			Exportations.		
	1872.	1899.	Pour cent de l'augmentation.	1872.	1899.	Pour cent de l'augmentation.
Empire allemand.....	\$798,726,000	\$1,804,977,000	64	\$564,165,000	\$801,452,000	42
Etats-Unis.....	560,419,034	685,441,892	24	425,487,131	1,203,931,242	81

En ce qui concerne l'Autriche-Hongrie, les archives commencent avec l'année 1860; la Belgique, 1831; la France, 1831; l'Allemagne, 1872; l'Italie, 1861; les Pays-Pas, 1860; la Russie, 1861; l'Espagne, 1860; la Norvège, 1860; la Suède, 1860; le Canada, 1851; le Mexique, 1873; la République Argentine, 1870; le Chili, 1860; la Chine, 1868; le Japon, 1874; l'Inde, 1851; l'Australie, 1851; l'Egypte, 1874, et le cap de Bonne-Espérance et Natal, 1851, dans chaque cas les chiffres couvrant la période entière depuis la date nommée la plus éloignée jusqu'au temps présent. Les chapitres qui suivent donneront les détails du commerce de chacun de ces pays.

Un fait spécialement intéressant développé par l'étude des chiffres donnés plus haut, aussi bien que par les comparaisons avec ceux des autres nations, est que dans le cas des Etats-Unis ils montrent avec une fréquence beaucoup plus grande que dans n'importe quel autre pays "une balance commerciale" favorable (balance of trade) ou un excédent de la valeur des exportations sur les importations. Parmi les quarante sept pays inclus dans cette comparaison, dix-huit montrent un excédent d'exportations sur les importations et vingt-neuf un excédent d'importations sur les exportations. Les pays principaux montrant un excédent d'exportations sur les importations sont le Canada, le Mexique, la République Argentine, le Chili, l'Australasie, l'Inde, l'Egypte, l'Espagne, l'Autriche-Hongrie et la Russie. Aucun des dix-huit pays dont les exportations excèdent les importations ne montre une balance commerciale approchant celle dont jouissent les Etats-Unis, et une compilation des excédents d'exportations dans le groupe entier des dix-huit pays ayant de tels excédents, ne donne seulement un total général que de \$414,845,000 pour l'année la plus rapprochée qui peut être obtenue contre un excédent de \$544,542,131 en faveur seulement des Etats-Unis pendant l'année fiscale 1900.

## LA PRODUCTION DE L'OR ET DE L'ARGENT DU MONDE.

Le Directeur de la Monnaie des Etats-Unis a complété son estimation finale de la production de l'or et de l'argent pendant l'année 1899. D'après cette estimation, la production de l'or se montait à \$306,584,900, et celle de l'argent à \$100,321,100, la part d'or des Etats-Unis étant de \$71,053,400 et celle de l'argent de \$32,858,700, ou presque un tiers de la quantité produite. Dans l'opinion du compilateur, la production de l'or aurait été \$25,000,000 de plus, sans la guerre du Transvaal. Le Mexique est à la tête des nations productrices de l'argent et ce pays produit avec les Etats-Unis, les deux tiers de l'argent du monde. La consommation industrielle de l'or du monde est estimée à \$72,658,500 et celle de l'argent à \$24,595,600. Voici quels sont les pays principaux qui produisent ces deux métaux :

Pays.	Or.	Argent.	Pays.	Or.	Argent.
Etats-Unis .....	\$71,053,400	\$32,858,700	Russie .....	\$22,167,100	\$80,900
Mexique .....	8,500,000	33,367,300	Allemagne.....	74,200	3,745,200
Canada et Terre-Neuve.....	21,324,300	2,047,000	Bolivie.....	68,500	6,506,400
Afrique.....	73,227,100	.....	Chine.....	5,574,400	.....
Australasie.....	79,321,600	7,612,000	Inde.....	8,517,500	.....

## LA CONSERVATION DES FRUITS TROPICAUX.

Le système que l'on est en train d'adopter maintenant dans les Indes Occidentales et l'Amérique Centrale pour conserver les fruits, a été expérimenté avec succès dans les pays de l'Australie. C'est un nouveau procédé d'évaporation dont la rapidité et la propreté absolue le rendent supérieur aux autres. Cinq ou six heures seulement suffisent pour changer le fruit frais en un article que l'on pourra garder des mois, même des années, et qui en même temps conservera sa saveur primitive. La sanction australienne porte avec elle le sceau approbatif du Gouvernement car, dans ce pays, les substances qui servent à l'alimentation sont sujettes aux examens les plus sérieux avant d'être considérées comme denrées principales. Le procédé d'évaporation a été appliqué avec grand succès dans quelques pays de l'Amérique Centrale, spécialement aux bananes et pour la conservation d'autres fruits. Comme la machine n'est pas très perfectionnée et que le prix primitif du fruit est presque insignifiant, il est possible de vendre au marché les produits à peu de frais. On a fait des expériences sur d'autres produits tropicaux, parmi eux la cassave et la ketmie comes-

tible, et on a trouvé, dans presque tous les cas, que l'article évaporé retenait toutes ses qualités nutritives.

On rapporte que de grandes quantités d'aliments évaporés ont été envoyés de Santo Tomas, Guatemala, à l'armée Anglaise et que le Gouvernement de la Jamaïque est très intéressé dans la question qui semble vouloir donner des résultats favorables. Le perfectionnement du procédé révolutionnera pratiquement, on pense, le commerce des fruits tropicaux.

---

## LE TABAC À L'EXPOSITION PAN-AMÉRICAINNE.

Le tabac est reconnu comme un des produits les plus importantes de trente trois Etats et Territoires des Etats-Unis, étant aussi cultivé dans l'Hémisphère Occidental et les Antilles.

Certains cultivateurs, aidés par le Gouvernement Fédéral, prendront les mesures nécessaires pour démontrer non seulement les différentes espèces de produits de la feuille de tabac, telle qu'elle est cultivée dans les différents endroits, mais aussi pour faire connaître la manière de propager cette plante, les nombreuses méthodes employées pour la récolter, la traiter, préparer et manipuler la feuille selon la classe de tabac manufacturé à laquelle elle est destinée. Ils se proposent aussi de démontrer soigneusement les méthodes employées pour faire fertiliser les semences aussi bien dans des pots en argile poreux que dans des feuilles de papier buvard; les nombreuses méthodes de culture qui ont obtenu du succès; les espèces qui peuvent s'adapter aux différents terrains et climats; le mélange du tabac des Etats-Unis avec celui de l'étranger ainsi que les effets produits par cette combinaison dans la fibre et le goût.

Les expériences qui ont été faites pour produire des feuilles claires ou foncées dans différentes espèces de terrain ont donné des résultats assez satisfaisants.

Le Professeur J. H. JENKENS de la Station d'Agriculture de l'Etat de New-York et Mr. MARCUS A. FLOYD, expert en matière de tabac au Ministère de l'Agriculture des Etats-Unis, ont fait récemment des expériences intéressantes en semant du tabac de la Havane et de Sumatra dans des terrains de Connecticut. Les plantes croissent sous une légère étoffe transparente placée à neuf pieds au dessus du niveau du sol et soutenue par une charpente. Cette enveloppe a l'avantage de conserver l'humidité du terrain tout en obtenant une température plus uniforme. Cette couverture, en empêchant la radiation de la terre, élève la température depuis 5 jusqu'à 10 degrés et sert de protection contre les grands orages. Dessous cet abri, les feuilles croissent plus petites mais plus fines et ont une couleur verte plus brillante; les plantes poussent plus sveltes que celles qui sont cultivées à l'air libre. Ce

succès atteint est relatif au tabac de Sumatra, car les résultats que l'on a obtenus avec la semence de la Havane n'ont pas été très satisfaisants.

On a l'intention de faire une très grande exposition, car la question du tabac a une importance si grande qu'elle demande à être prise sérieusement en considération, et spécialement dans une exposition internationale.

Le tabac est depuis très longtemps connu aux Etats-Unis et servait autrefois à remplacer l'argent qui était extrêmement rare. Il y a 150 ans les habitants de la Virginie payaient en tabac au lieu d'argent et on acceptait dans l'Etat de Maryland du tabac comme monnaie courante. On assure que l'Etat de Maryland a produit, en 1832, 30,000 boucauts de tabac, quantité qui, jusqu'à présent, n'a jamais été excédée. Malgré la grande quantité de tabac qui se récolte dans le nouveau continent et les îles voisines, on en importe de grandes quantités des autres parties du monde, ce qui paraît superflu, cette plante se cultivant avec succès en Amérique, qui devrait fournir au monde entier tout le tabac nécessaire à sa consommation.

---

## BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Les livres et les brochures qui seront envoyés au Bureau des Républiques Américaines et qui contiendront des sujets ou matières traitant des pays de l'Union internationale des Républiques Américaines, seront mentionnés dans le Bulletin Mensuel sous le titre "Bibliographie."

Le "Magasin Géographique" du mois de décembre 1900 contient un article important et intéressant par le Colonel F. F. HILDER, du Bureau d'Ethnologie Américain, sur "l'Or dans les Philippines" (Gold in the Philippines). C'est le premier article qui ait jamais été écrit sur ce sujet dans la littérature Américaine et qui donne des renseignements complets sur l'étendue et l'emplacement des gisements d'or dans ces îles. L'or, dit le Colonel HILDER, est distribué en grande quantité d'un bout à l'autre de l'île de Luzon, mais y aura-t-il une quantité de gisements assez riches pour payer le travail systématique et l'introduction de machines, c'est un problème que le futur peut seul résoudre. L'écrivain ajoute que les chercheurs d'or sont pleins d'espérance d'obtenir de bons résultats lorsque le pays sera redevenu tranquille. Il fait remarquer qu'il existe dans les autres parties de l'Archipel, des gisements d'or d'une très grande étendue, qui, dit-on, sont très riches, mais qui n'ont jamais été exploités faute de main-d'œuvre.

"Carte commerciale de l'Amérique du Sud" (Commercial Map of South America), par J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, F. R. G. S. (Edinbourg), revue et corrigée par JOHN SAMSON du Journal "l'Amérique du Sud"

(South American Journal.) Echelle 1:12,000,000, avec des cartes et des plans insérés; dimension, 26x35 pouces. Cette carte nouvelle est considérée comme une réduction exacte des cartes topographiques les plus récentes de l'Amérique du Sud, elle est admirablement gravée sur cuivre et imprimée en couleurs. Elle donne des détails aussi minutieux que l'échelle le permet sur la configuration topographique et physique du continent et montre, d'une manière proéminente, tous les chemins de fer ainsi que les routes que suivent les bateaux à vapeur sur l'océan et les fleuves.

“Vera-Cruz illustrée” (VERACRUZ ILUSTRADO), tel est le titre d'un magnifique ouvrage, in quarto, publié par Messieurs S. PEARSON ET FILS, Londres. Ce volume est le quatrième des séries sur les ressources des Etats de la République du Mexique et se fait spécialement remarquer par la quantité de reproductions photographiques qu'il contient. Le sujet est imprimé en langues espagnoles et anglaises et est on ne peut plus intéressant en ce qui concerne l'Etat de Vera-Cruz, particulièrement quand il parle des travaux du port et des chemins de fer.

Señor Dr. FRANCISCO DE VEYGA de Buenos-Ayres a compilé et publié récemment un ouvrage scientifique important intitulé: “Études médico-légales d'après le Code Civil Argentin” (Estudios médico-legales sobre el Código Civil Argentino). Mr. VEYGA est un juriste distingué et occupe maintenant la chaire de jurisprudence médicale à l'Université de Buenos-Ayres.

Mr. CARLOS P. SALAS, chef du Bureau des Statistiques de la province de Buenos-Ayres, République Argentine, vient de publier un ouvrage traitant des maladies contagieuses dans la province pendant les dix dernières années. Ce livre contient une quantité de gravures coloriées et de nombreux diagrammes.

# Monthly Bulletin

OF THE

## Bureau

OF THE

# American Republics.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

---

FEBRUARY, 1901.

---





# MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

## BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. X.

FEBRUARY, 1901.

No. 2.

### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

#### BUDGET FOR 1901.

The Bureau of the American Republics has received a copy of the budget of the Argentine Government showing the estimates for the present year. The disbursements are calculated at \$89,940,499.10 national currency and \$26,025,175.82 gold, the receipts being fixed at \$63,300,000 national currency and \$37,991,788 in coin. The following figures give the estimates in detail:

	Gold.	National cur- rency.
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Congress .....		\$2,566,380.00
Department of Interior .....		14,239,349.72
Department of the Treasury .....		7,885,677.82
Department of Justice and Public Instruction .....		12,213,426.24
War Department .....		12,984,441.20
Agricultural Department .....		1,491,720.00
Pensions and retired list .....		3,593,551.92
Foreign relations .....	\$308,381.20	1,346,240.00
Public debt .....	24,487,214.46	12,093,810.12
Navy .....	10,388.16	9,518,724.00
Public works .....	24,192.00	6,623,178.08
Sundry expenses .....	1,200,000.00	5,384,000.00
Total .....	26,025,175.82	89,940,499.10
RECEIPTS.		
Importations .....	28,000,000.00	
Exportations .....	2,800,000.00	
Storage, lightage, light-houses, etc .....	1,435,000.00	
Ports, wharfage, consular fees, stamps, and fines .....	1,670,000.00	
Rents and amortization of bonds .....	1,930,379.00	
Receipts from Province of Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, and Banco Nacional .....	1,935,882.00	
Railways, Province of Santa Fe .....	220,457.00	
Alcohol, tobacco, and wines .....		29,500,000.00
Sugar, matches, and beer .....		6,300,000.00
Insurance, cards, and artificial beverages .....		600,000.00
Public works and territorial contributions .....		7,100,000.00
Patents, stamped paper, traction .....		8,570,000.00
Post-office and telegraphs .....		4,900,000.00
Sale of public lands, etc .....		1,540,000.00
Railroads, mortgages, and fines .....		4,170,000.00
National Bank and Province of Cordoba .....		620,000.00
Total .....	37,991,718.00	63,300,000.00

### NEW PAPER MONEY.

The "Southern Cross" reports that a part of the issue of new bank notes, which will represent a total of \$50,000,000, is being put into circulation in the Argentine Republic in place of a smaller amount in old bank notes. The new notes are described as being very simple in design and at the same time difficult of imitation. Those first issued are in denominations of \$100, \$50, \$10, \$2, \$1, and 50 cents, the dollar sign representing the *peso*. Later on bills calling for \$500 and \$1,000 will be issued.

The new currency is somewhat similar in appearance to that issued by the Bank of France. The 50-cent bills are cream color; \$1, pale rose; \$5, faded green; \$10, pearl gray; \$50, violet rose; \$100, straw color, while the \$500 bills will be old marble, and those of \$1,000, bluish gray. Inks of only two colors are used. The new money is being made in the mint in Buenos Ayres, where a special plant was erected. The cost of the currency to be struck off at this time—\$32,000,000—including the machinery, is given as \$100,000. This is in decided contrast to the cost of two former issues of bills which were printed abroad, one at a cost of \$1,000,000 and the other at \$105,000.

### RAILROAD STATISTICS.

According to a table published in the "Review of the River Plate" there are 16,563.5 kilometers of railroad trackage in the Argentine Republic. Of this total length the State railways aggregate 2,007.2 kilometers. The Government also owns 119 locomotives, 110 coaches, 55 brake vans, 1,966 freight cars, and 127 special freight cars. The Government railways are the Andine, Central Norte, and Argentino del Norte. Their combined capital is \$54,958,782 gold.

The railroads belonging to private corporations have a combined length of 14,556.3 kilometers. On these are employed 1,141 locomotives, 1,456 passenger cars, 951 brake vans, 31,649 ordinary and 448 special freight cars. The combined capital of the 21 railroads controlled by private corporations is \$471,657,859 gold.

In 1900, including partial estimates for the last quarter, the receipts of the Government roads aggregated \$1,615,990 gold, and the expenditures \$1,215,471, leaving a net profit of \$400,419. The receipts and expenditures of the private roads were, respectively, \$39,778,179 and \$22,305,385, leaving a net profit of \$17,540,340.

### AGRICULTURE IN THE PROVINCE OF CATAMARCA.

"La Prensa," of Buenos Ayres, in a recent number, contains an interesting article concerning the agricultural productions of the Province of Catamarca.

The area of this important Province is estimated to be 123,138 square kilometers, 30,589 *hectares* of which are under cultivation. The principal crops grown are corn, which occupies the first place in the agricultural productions of the Province, and which is cultivated to the extent of 9,530 *hectares*; alfalfa, 8,080 *hectares*; wheat, 5,552 *hectares*; vineyards, 2,160 *hectares* (estimated), and fruit trees, 2,276 *hectares*. The other principal agricultural products consist of barley, tobacco, beans, pease, flax, cotton, etc.

The publication referred to states that the wine produced by 247 vineyards in that Province amounted in 1900 to 1,799,013 liters, the stock on hand on the 1st of January, 1901, being 967,892 liters. The largest producing districts of the Province in 1900 were, Andalgalá with 1,187,343 liters, Pomán with 281,120 liters, and Piedra Blanca with 3,000 liters. In this Province wine is made at most of the vineyards in a primitive manner, owing to the lack of modern presses and machinery. The wines, however, are pure, and are made from grapes gathered at the proper time.

#### ELECTRICAL PROGRESS.

Mr. ERNESTO DANVERS, President of the Institution of Engineers of the River Plate, at Buenos Ayres, is authority for the statement that already nearly \$40,000,000 have been invested in electrical undertakings in the Argentine Republic. The progress that country is making in the use of electricity is most remarkable. The demand for electrical apparatus and machinery is growing to such an extent that all the leading electrical engineering concerns in the United States are to-day well represented in the Argentine Republic, and especially in Buenos Ayres.

Due to the fact that British capital is usually extensively involved in the large Argentine electrical enterprises, contracts for all the requirements are closed in London, yet in most every instance the materials and machinery used have been of United States make. Keen European competition make it necessary that the United States firms send representatives or appoint agents in Buenos Ayres. It is predicted that, next to the agricultural-implement trade, the supply of electrical material for the Argentine Republic will become a feature of vast importance in that country at an early date.

#### DISAPPEARANCE OF THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

The results of the investigations recently made by the authorities of the Argentine Government with respect to the foot-and-mouth disease show that this plague, which has caused such terrible ravages to cattle, and temporarily paralyzed the stock-raising industry of the country, has now entirely disappeared. For the purpose of preventing a recur-

rence of this malady in the Republic, the President has promulgated an important decree upon the subject, an extract of which reads as follows:

“The introduction of all kinds of cattle, coming from countries where the bovine plague exists or from districts where the foot-and-mouth disease, murrain, or other contagious diseases have been prevalent, within a period of six months from the date of shipment, is prohibited. The Department of Agriculture and Stockraising, through its staff of expert employees, shall inspect periodically the cattle centers of the country, and upon encountering stock suffering with suspicious or contagious diseases shall isolate the diseased stock and proceed to the extermination of the malady. In addition to the inspection of the ports from which cattle are shipped abroad, the Department shall also examine the districts from whence the stock originally came, and in case contagious diseases are found to exist shall take the proper means for their extermination.”

#### **GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.**

The prosperity of the Great Western Railroad Company depends chiefly upon the wine trade. In the twelve months ending June 30, 1900, out of a total of 310,000 tons of merchandise carried, 140,473 tons, or 45 per cent, consisted of wine. This is compared with 112,380 tons carried in the previous year, and 86,000 tons in 1897-98, 85,000 tons in 1896-97, and 68,000 tons in 1895-96. Thus, in the four years, the amount of wine carried was more than doubled. In addition, in the year ending June 30, 1900, there were carried 12,902 tons of hardwood posts for vineyards and 42,208 tons of finished casks and staves for making wine casks. As a result of the growth of business, this railway reports the largest profits ever recorded during the last twelve months. In 1895-96 the gross earnings amounted to £261,000, and last year they were nearly £457,000, a growth in four years of £196,000, or nearly 43 per cent. In the same period (four years) the net profits have risen from less than £51,000 to over £66,000, an increase of about 22 per cent.

#### **THE LINSEED CROP.**

The United States Consul at Buenos Ayres reports that the extraordinary rise in the price of linseed, due to the failure of crops in India and elsewhere, encouraged larger sowings in the Argentine Republic, estimated at 20 per cent. The Consul believes that, owing to the fact noted and to the good yield, there will be available for export this year about 400,000 tons of linseed. The prospect of heavy shipments has brought about a decline in the price, which, however, still remains at a higher figure than the average for the previous years, when the crop was much smaller.

### THE BORAX INDUSTRY.

The borax industry in the Province of Salta, according to an article in "La Razon," is beginning to assume a position of importance. The output of the mines belonging to the International Borax Company is increasing daily. At the beginning of the present year about 100 carts were employed in conveying 400 tons of borate of lime per month from Tres Moros mines to the nearest railway station. Some 500 laborers were employed, and they mined, on an average, 700 tons per month. The shipments from the entire Province to Europe in 1901 are expected to be in excess of 16,000 tons.

### CONSOLIDATION OF STEAMSHIP LINES.

"Commercial Intelligence" of London, under date of December 22, 1900, reported that the Hamburg-American Steamship Company had acquired the entire fleet of A. DE FREITAS & Co., of Hamburg, which traded with Argentine and Brazilian ports. The same company has also negotiated for the property of another steamship line—the Sud Amerikanische Dampfschifahrts Gesellschaft. With the incorporation of these two companies, the Hamburg-American Line will have a fleet of vessels with a registered tonnage of 450,000.

### AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

It is the intention of the Argentine Government to indicate the channels to the docks of Buenos Ayres and the vicinity of the Island of Martin Garcia with buoys lighted by gas. All the necessary material was at Buenos Ayres by January 1, 1901, and on January 10 the consent of the Uruguayan authorities was obtained for placing the buoys in position in that portion of the Martin Garcia channel which belongs to Uruguay.

### BOUNDARY WITH BRAZIL.

The Argentine press announces the departure for the frontier of Engineer PEDRO EZCURRA, chairman of the Argentine Boundary Commission, appointed to fix the boundary between the Argentine and Brazilian Republics. He will meet General DIONISIO CERQUEIRA, of the Brazilian Commission, for the purpose of agreeing upon the manner and form of carrying on the important work of delimitation confided to them by their respective Governments.

### TYPOGRAPHICAL SUPPLIES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

In January, 1901, about \$60,000 worth of material and machinery, which is to be used by one of the leading daily papers of Buenos Ayres, was shipped from the port of New York. The shipments included large presses, engines, and boilers, an electric plant, quantities of type, and

other typographical effects. These supplies were contracted for by the business manager of "El Diario," who visited the United States for this purpose in October, 1900. Heretofore the English have controlled the market of the Argentine Republic in all that pertained to typographical supplies.

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

"Looking back to 1892," says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," of London, "one notes that of the wheat imported into Great Britain 36 per cent came from Russia, 30 per cent from the United States, 15 per cent from India, and from 3 to 4 per cent from Australia and Canada (leaving 12 per cent for other countries). In 1900 Russia only sent 3.5 per cent, the Argentine Republic the extraordinary quantity of 32.5 per cent, Germany 1.5 per cent, Australia 6 per cent, India 8.8 per cent, and the United States 47.25 per cent."

It is estimated that the sugar crop of the State of Tucumán for 1900 will be from 10,000 to 15,000 tons larger than that of last year; in fact in 1899 the factories had finished work at the beginning of September while on the 2d of September, 1900, all the factories were running on full time. A still larger production is expected the present year. About the middle of January contracts with New York exporting houses were made for machinery for a sugar mill on the *hacienda* Concepción, near Tucumán. The Berho Sugar Estate also purchased machinery at about the same time.

Through the intervention of the Minister of Agriculture an arrangement had been made with the Sansiñena Company to reserve space in the steamers which they send to England for consignments of butter from the "Union Argentina," and the first lot of 3,325 cases had been sent to London in the *Elstree Grange*.

The Minister of Agriculture has decided to establish an agronomical station.

---

## BOLIVIA.

#### PROPOSED LAND LAW.

The Honorary Corresponding Member of the International Union of American Republics, Señor DON MANUEL V. BALLIVIAN, has forwarded for publication in the MONTHLY BULLETIN a copy of the proposed land law as presented to the last National Congress. Under the provisions of this law the public lands of the nation are to be measured in hectares and can only be acquired by purchase. Any native or foreigner capable of contracting in accordance with the civil law may buy from the State the public lands of the country at the prices fixed by the Government. The acquisition of mineral lands is subject

to the provisions of the mining law, an extract of which appeared in the July, 1900, number of the MONTHLY BULLETIN. Persons holding public lands without title to them must perfect their titles, in conformity with the provisions of this act, within the period of two years from its promulgation.

### PRODUCTION OF RUBBER.

In 1899 Bolivia furnished pure rubber to the amount of 3,151,000 kilograms, valued at 13,560,000 *bolivianos*; of this, 2,865,000 kilograms were taken by way of the river Amazon and 286,000 kilograms by way of the river Paraguay to the Atlantic Ocean. The export duty for the *finá* and *entre finá* is 16 *centavos* per kilogram; for *sernamby*, 12 *centavos* per kilogram. The export business is almost entirely in the hands of the Germans. The Government has established a custom-house in Villa Bella, at the junction of the Beni and Mamoré rivers, for the collection of the export duties upon caoutchouc, which is carried from this point on the Madeira and Amazon rivers to the east coast.

There are three different kinds of Bolivian caoutchouc: Fine (*finá*), thoroughly cleansed; medium (*entre finá*), and *sernamby*, a raw product uncleaned. The best material for elastic rubber is obtained from trees (*siphonia elastica*) which grow in places which are under water the whole year. Less valuable qualities are obtained from trees growing in such portions as are under water only part of the year. Caoutchouc is obtained in the higher regions, but it is of inferior quality to the so-called *seringua*, or elastic rubber. The present process of production is crude, and the loss of material is considerable. For purpose of export the caoutchouc is done up in packages of 5 *planchas*.

### ROADS AND RAILWAYS.

The French Chargé d'Affaires at La Paz has sent to his Government an account of the roads and railways of Bolivia, compiled from information published by Mr. BALLIVIAN, Director of the Bolivian Bureau of Immigration, Statistics, and Geographical Information. The following particulars have been translated from the report of the French Chargé d'Affaires as published in the "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce," of December 13, 1900.

*Roads.*—The principal roads in Bolivia are the following:

	Miles.		Miles.
La Paz to Puerto Perez.....	45	Cochabamba to Sucre.....	200
La Paz to Oruro.....	150	Potosi to Sucre.....	90
La Paz to Corocoro.....	70	Challapata to Sucre.....	60
Oruro to Cochabamba.....	125	Tarija to Tupiza.....	140
Oruro to Lagunillas.....	60		

*Railways.*—The only Bolivian railway is that from Oruro to Antofagasta. It is constructed on the narrow gauge (75 centimeters) and

has a total length of 575 miles. At Uyuni, 379 miles from Antofagasta, there is a branch line connecting with the Huanchaca mines, about 25 miles distant. It is proposed to extend the railway to La Paz via Corocoro. Its total length would then be 765 miles. Other projected lines of railway are the following:

1. From La Paz to Deraguadero. This line would connect with the line from Oruro.
2. A branch from Colquehaca to meet the Oruro-Antofagasta line.
3. From Oruro to Cochabamba and Beni.
4. The extension of the Argentine Railway from Jujuy to Tupiza, Cotagaita and Potosi.
5. A line from Potosi to Uyuni.
6. From Beni to Santa Cruz, Oruro, and La Paz.
7. From Rio Beni to Rio Aguiri and Rio Punis.
8. From Puerto Perez to La Paz.

#### IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The Legation of Bolivia in Washington has furnished the MONTHLY BULLETIN with a valuable statistical table, prepared by the Acting Consul-General in New York, showing that the exports from the United States to that Republic during the last five years were as follows: From June 1, 1895, to January 1, 1896, \$108,980.53; in 1896, \$234,012.43; 1897, \$151,624.93; 1898, \$179,206.99; 1899, \$177,696.45; and in 1900, \$419,472.56. Up to December 31, 1897, the only city exporting goods to Bolivia was New York. Early in 1898, however, San Francisco began to make shipments to Bolivia, the value of which amounted during that year to \$3,569.67. The value of these shipments increased in 1899 to \$8,350, and in 1900 rose to \$38,653.89. There was a small shipment to Bolivia from Philadelphia in 1899, the value of which was \$203.56.

#### CABINET CHANGE.

The United States Legation at La Paz reports that Dr. FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA has been appointed Minister of Foreign Relations.

---

### BRAZIL.

#### BUDGET FOR 1901.

The expenditures for the year 1901 are estimated by the Government at 244,514,194 *milreis* paper, and 37,509,985 *milreis* gold, and appropriations have been made by the National Congress for these amounts. The revenues are expected to produce an aggregate estimated at 286,082,200 *milreis* paper, and 58,869,741, *milreis* gold.



This would leave a surplus, according to the figures of the Minister of Finance, of 41,568,000 *milreis* paper, and 21,359,000 *milreis* gold.

Import duties are to be collected in such a way as to make actual rates on a currency basis invariably equivalent to 139 per cent of the nominal rates when exchange is not above 10½d. per 1\$000. For this purpose, the amount collected in gold will be fixed at 25 per cent of the respective nominal rate, while the amount collected in currency will vary with exchange. When the exchange is above 10½d. per 1\$000, 25 per cent of the duties will be collected in gold and 75 per cent in currency.

#### PORTUGUESE LABELS.

The "Brazilian Review" of January 8, 1901, states that the Minister of Finance has decided to extend for two months the date on which the law obliging all labels of articles of foreign manufacture to state the country of origin shall be put into operation. This was done in order to allow time for foreign manufacturers to comply with the conditions of the law.

On all labels of imported articles of foreign manufacture, printed all or in part in Portuguese, the country of origin must be stated.

#### PRECIOUS STONES IN BAHIA.

According to reports from the State of Bahia, an increase in the production of diamonds is noticeable there, not unlikely by reason of the great heat and the consequent low-water level last year, in consequence of which large stretches of river beds were rendered accessible to exploitation. It is presumed that the production was tripled in 1900, but it is impossible to make accurate statements regarding value and production, since the State levies an export premium of 16 per cent and the communities add a per cent to this.

Amethysts are found in large quantities in the interior of the State, but by reason of their low price they are not sought after.

Rubies, especially small ones and consequently suitable for the watch trade, are also found in large numbers, but business in them is poor, owing to the lack of demand.

#### THE GOLD MINES.

The St. John d'El Rey Mining Company is at the present time crushing from 9,700 to 10,000 tons of gold-bearing quartz per month, or 120,000 tons per year, and it expects shortly, with the introduction of new motive power, to raise this amount to 150,000 tons. The percentage of gold yielded is 25 grams per ton. The production is estimated at £30,000 per month, or £360,000 per year. The mining expenses are calculated to be about 14 *milreis* per ton of ore. Thus may seen the enormous profits which this company obtains.

It is said that the State of Minas Geraes contains a large number of mines of far greater richness and much more easy of exploration than that of Morro Velho, which would yield rich returns upon capital invested.

According to the "Minas Geraes," the annual production of the mines of the St. John d'El Rey Gold Mining Company is £350,000. The workings of this company yield 25 per cent gold per ton, which, however, is very much below the percentage of gold in other mines of this State. The St. John d'El Rey Company has a capital of £500,000.

The "Diario de Minas" states that a contract has been entered into with ALFREDO TOUCHON, an engineer of Belgium, for the sale of a rich gold mine in the district of Sumidouro.

### THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

The question of rubber production is of special interest in the United States, because it is the largest consumer. Great Britain is second, and all other markets for crude rubber fall far behind these two centers of consumption, though France and Germany buy large quantities. The vast rubber interests of the United States are particularly concerned in the development and protection of rubber growing in Brazil, because that country contributes, either directly or through the European market, nearly four-fifths of the supply. All other American producers as yet send to the United States comparatively small quantities of rubber, and the African product scarcely figures in the market reports of the country.

The Belgians are endeavoring in every way possible to make the Congo product conspicuous. They are meeting with considerable success, and there is a possibility that at some period the Congo region will be Brazil's greatest competitor in rubber production. But Congo rubber is not so good and invariably brings a smaller price than Pará rubber. The Belgians themselves admit its inferiority, though they assert that this is due wholly to better methods of coagulation in Brazil, and that Congo rubber will be fully equal to the Pará product as soon as they can introduce these methods, which is doubtful. But, whether this be true or not, it is certain that Brazil will long continue to dwarf all other sources of rubber supply.

The "Bulletin de la Société d'Etudes Coloniales" for November, 1900, publishes the results of an official inquiry made under the direction of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs as to the official measures taken in Brazil to foster its great rubber industry. It was found that the General Government of the Republic has passed no laws relating to the industry. Legislation relative to rubber production has been left to the State Governments, 17 of the 20 States producing this commodity. The climate has been found to be more or less unfavorable

in the three southern States, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina, and Paraná, for rubber cultivation. Some of the Atlantic Coast States, although in the rubber zone and producing caoutchouc in considerable quantities, have as yet made no attempts to encourage the industry by special legislation, other products proving more profitable. These States include Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro, Espirito Santo, Parahyba, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe, and Ceara. Most of the rubber States make the product contribute to the finances by imposing a tax on rubber exports, but the States above mentioned, except Minas Geraes, which collects an export duty of 4 per cent *ad valorem*, do not do so. In these 7 States the first comer may harvest the crop wherever he may find it on the public domain.

On the other hand, the State of Pará, from which by far the largest shipments are made, encourages the planting of caoutchouc by offering a premium of 1,000 *milreis* for every 2,000 trees that are properly planted. This law, which has been in force only four years, is already stimulating the development of rubber plantations, and its wisdom is being conclusively demonstrated. This State, which embraces all the lower part of the Amazon and some of its great tributaries, will not have to rely in the coming years upon supplies that grow wild in the forests; in fact, no source of rubber so freely tapped as that in Pará can be relied upon indefinitely to yield an unfailing supply. The only way to insure a supply for the future will be to increase the quantity, and that can be done only by rubber planting, which, in a few decades, will revolutionize the business. The world now depends almost solely upon the wild sources of supply, but there will be a great deal of plantation rubber in the market before the present century is very far advanced.

The State of São Paulo also offers a handsome premium for the development of rubber plantations; and both of these States impose a comparatively heavy tax upon the exports of rubber with the wise intention of devoting a considerable part of the receipts to the conservation and encouragement of the industry. Matto Grosso, under the law of 1898, offers special facilities for the acquirement of a fixed quantity of rubber lands by those who discover them in the vast unexplored portion of the public domain. Amazonas and Bahia are not yet offering special inducements for rubber planting, but the land laws adopted by these States in 1897 facilitate private ownership in rubber forests, and this is a long step toward establishing the industry on a stable basis.

#### MANUFACTURE OF BUTTER.

The last report of the Minas Geraes Secretary of Agriculture states that there are now in existence in that State 30 butter factories, whose product is steadily driving foreign butter out of the country. The manufacture of butter in Brazil began not much over ten years ago,

and it has been increasing very rapidly within the last three or four years.

The Minas and Rio Railway has reduced its freight charge on national butter from 250 to 150 *reis* per ton per kilometer.

#### COFFEE NOTES.

A commission charged by the merchants of Rio de Janeiro with preparing an estimate of the new coffee crop of the Republic reports that the season has been an average one, and that the customary blossomings have occurred with good results. In the opinion of this commission, if future unfavorable conditions are absent, the crop of the Rio de Janeiro district will be 3,750,000 bags.

A resident of the State of Minas Geraes is reported by the "South American Journal" to have invented a combination coffee huller and cleaner which is apparently of great utility, as the new machine is a great labor saver. One of from 1.30 by 1.80 by 3 meters in size is said to have cleaned 350 *arrobas* (10,333 pounds) of coffee in ten hours.

### CHILE.

#### MOVEMENT OF MINERAL PRODUCTS.

In 1898 and 1899, according to recent data, the principal exportations of mineral products from Chile, together with their values, were as follows:

	1898.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Borate of lime .....	7,027,680	\$1,124,509	14,950,788	\$2,242,618
Copper bullion .....	20,600,103	13,759,493	17,311,133	14,982,273
Guano .....	487,767	29,266	23,482,000	939,280
Copper ores .....	20,301,312	2,022,730	35,854,439	3,585,443
Manganese ores .....	20,851,360	447,028	40,930,738	1,227,922
Nitrate .....	1,294,227,396	90,675,297	1,380,718,323	96,650,282
Silver, fine and bullion .....	139,756,350	6,987,816	75,563,518	3,773,175
Iodide .....	234,783	3,169,570	304,328	4,108,427
Gold, bullion (grams) .....	1,630,496	2,445,735	1,625,329	2,461,234
Value of other exportations .....		6,081,197		7,662,949
Total .....		126,742,641		137,637,603

The importations of ores and metals during the same years were as follows:

	1898.	1899.
Bismuth .....	\$500	
Copper .....	7,483	\$22,834
Silver .....	5,455	655
Gold .....		2,360
Sample ores .....	3,110	
Gold for dentists .....	4,404	7,066
Gold for gilding .....	7,455	9,404
Total .....	28,407	42,319

The importations of manufactured articles, etc., were as follows:

	1898.	1899.
Steel bars and plates.....	\$166,263	\$203,633
Coal.....	13,102,408	12,469,478
Copper and bronze sheets.....	44,002	57,343
Iron in bars and ingots.....	717,766	870,768
Iron, galvanized.....	1,377,253	525,195
Iron, ungalvanized.....	282,353	135,195
Caustic soda.....	323,138	141,461
Other articles.....	1,675,921	1,579,201
Total.....	17,689,104	15,982,274

### PRODUCTION OF NITRATE.

The "Revista Comercial é Industrial de Minas" (Commercial and Industrial Mining Review), of Santiago, in a recent issue states that an agreement has been entered into by the owners and producers of Chilean nitrate to control the output of this article and to fix the production of the same. The contract goes into effect on April 1, 1901, and will last until March 31, 1906, a period of five years. The arrangement is based on an approximate annual production of 1,600,000 tons, and is subject to modification. From the 15th of October, 1900, to the 1st of November of the same year 34 ships, of a capacity of 51,765 tons, were chartered in Europe to engage in the transportation of nitrate.

### TREATY OF EXTRADITION WITH BRAZIL.

The "Chilean Times" of December 15, 1900, reported that the treaty of extradition between Chile and Brazil, which was entered into on May 4, 1897, and ratified at Rio de Janeiro on May 8, 1900, was ratified at the recent session of the Chilean Congress. This treaty was promulgated in Chile on December 14, 1900.

## COSTA RICA.

### FOREIGN COMMERCE OF 1900.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics, under date of January 8, 1901, submitted to the Department of State of Costa Rica an important detailed report regarding the commerce of that Republic during the year 1900.

This report shows that the exportation of bananas during the time mentioned through the port of Limón, according to information furnished by the commission houses, were 3,420,166 bunches, which, at 39.6 cents, gold, per bunch, the price obtained for this fruit in 1899, amounted to \$1,354,385.73. The following interesting table indicates

the rapid growth of the banana trade of the Republic since 1881, the phenomenal increase in which has given this fruit the second place in importance in the exports of the products of the country, being only exceeded in value and extent by the coffee shipments:

	Bunches.		Bunches.
1881 .....	3, 500	1898 .....	2, 331, 036
1885 .....	401, 183	1899 .....	2, 962, 771
1890 .....	1, 034, 765	1900 .....	3, 420, 166
1895 .....	1, 585, 817		

An extensive commerce is also noted in the exportation of cabinet and dye woods. During the past year the exports from Puntarenas amounted to 1,133,886 cubic feet of cedar and 25,790 cubic feet of mahogany, or a total of 1,159,676 cubic feet, which, at 30 cents per cubic foot, the price obtained in 1899, amounted to \$347,902.80. This is a gain of 422,018 cubic feet in these two articles over the exports of 1899. The exportation of *cocobola* and *fuste* in 1900 aggregated 3,875,570 kilograms, which, valued at the price at which it sold in 1899, or \$9, gold, per 1,000 kilograms, amounted to \$34,880.13. The quantity of these dyewoods exported in 1899 was 7,813,340 cubic feet, or 3,937,770 cubic feet more than the exportations of 1900. The decrease is due to the fact that the forests near the seaports containing these woods are rapidly being exhausted, and, owing to the heavy expenses of transportation, the output from the forests in the interior of the country has been, up to the present time, insignificant. A considerable demand has arisen for Costa Rican cedar, and prices during the year have remained firm, which has greatly stimulated the exportation of this valuable product from the heavily wooded country of the coast region. Comparing the total exports of dye and cabinet woods during the year 1900 with those of 1899 it is seen that the value of the exportations in 1900 amounted to \$382,782.93, as against \$291,617.46 in 1899, or a difference of \$91,165.47, gold, in favor of 1900.

The shipments of crude rubber, hides, and skins during the year 1900 were as follows: Rubber, 72,947 kilograms; hides, 302,762 kilograms, and skins, 17,515 kilograms. These products, valued at the prices of 1899, amounted to \$196,168.70. The foregoing figures do not include the exports made through Greytown from San Carlos. Although there is an apparent decrease in the quantity of hides exported, as compared with 1899, statistics show that the consumption of cattle in 1900 increased, as it naturally would on account of the growth in population.

The exports of precious metals in bars amounted in 1900 to \$240,396—\$151,174 being the value of the gold bars exported from Puntarenas, and \$89,222 being the amount of the silver bars shipped through the port of Limón.

A recapitulation of the commerce of the country during the year 1900 is shown by the following table:

Coffee .....	\$3, 800, 187. 61	Hides, rubber, and skins. ....	196, 168. 70
Baranas .....	1, 354, 385. 73	Gold and silver in bars....	240, 396. 00
Cedar and mahogany ....	347, 902. 80		
Dyewoods .....	34, 880. 13	Total .....	5, 973, 920. 97

The approximate importations by countries, according to consular invoices, were as follows:

United States .....	\$2, 560, 000	Spain.....	212, 000
England .....	1, 191, 000	Postal packages (estimated). ..	100, 000
Germany .....	640, 000	Frontier importations.....	21, 000
France.....	300, 000	Live stock .....	215, 453
South America .....	60, 000		
Italy .....	90, 000	Total .....	5, 389, 553

From the above table it will be observed that the imports from the United States in 1900 amounted to about 50 per cent of the total importations of the Republic, as against 54 per cent in 1899; those from Germany were 12 per cent as compared with 14.55 per cent in 1899, while the importations from England increased from 19.6 per cent in 1899 to 22.6 per cent in 1900.

#### DECREE MODIFYING THE BANKING LAW.

"La Gaceta" of San Jose, official organ of the Republic of Costa Rica, in its No. 149, publishes an important decree modifying the banking law of April 25, 1900. The decree is dated December 24, 1900, and is as follows:

"Article 24 of the banking law of the 24th of April, 1900, is hereby modified in the following terms:

"ARTICLE 24. Bank notes shall show with clearness, in letters and numbers, their denomination and the obligation of the bank to pay them to bearer at sight and in national gold coin.

"Only the following denominations shall be used: 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, and 500 *colones*. They shall bear the signature of the manager of the bank and of the president of its board of directors. The same color shall not be used for notes of different denominations issued by the same bank.

"Every bank bill shall show the series to which it belongs and the numbering corresponding to it. The series show the issues made. These are determined by letters of the alphabet, A indicating the first series, and so on successively. Bank notes of the same color and series shall have their own numeration, commencing with number one and running upward without interruption. Banks shall have placed upon their bank bills the marks, signs, and countersigns that they may deem necessary."

## ECUADOR.

## PROPOSED NEW PROVINCE.

According to the "Politique Coloniale" (France) of January 4, 1901, the Government of Ecuador has recently submitted to Congress a bill for the special organization of a large new Province, to be called the Eastern Province, situated on the other side of that part of the Cordilleras which runs parallel to the Pacific coast and bounds the central plateau on which are situated the towns of Quito, Ibarra, Ambato, and Guaranda. The region in question is very large, but very little known; its plains are watered by the Amazon and its tributaries. The boundaries of Peru, Brazil, and Colombia are very vaguely defined and the Republic of Ecuador possesses a territory in this direction almost as large as the remainder of the country.

It is said that the forests of this region are very rich in commercial products, caoutchouc of the finest quality being especially abundant. The rivers, among which are the Putumayo, Napo, Tigre, and Pastaza, are numerous and form the only means of communication. The new bill proposes the division of this Eastern Province into four departments, in which, however, there exist, as yet, neither towns nor villages. Officials are to be placed at the head of each department to organize affairs (general administration, police, roads, post-offices), determine frontier boundaries with the neighboring countries, and establish relations with the Indians, etc.

It is stated that a certain number of the natives of Ecuador and of foreigners living at Quito are making preparations to establish themselves in the new territory, in order to exploit the Amazonian forests.

## RAILWAY MATERIAL FROM THE UNITED STATES.

During the latter part of January, 1901, the steamer *Coya* took from the port of New York two locomotives valued at \$19,300, rails to the value of \$14,000, and other railway material destined for Guayaquil. This demonstrates that railway construction in Ecuador is in active operation. The same vessel took also a large cargo of finished material to Peruvian ports.

A shipment of railroad ties, which is regarded in lumber circles as the forerunner of the development of great and valuable trade relations with the interior of South America, was recently made from the United States. The steamer *Charles D. Lane*, having a cargo of 1,000,000 feet of railroad ties, sailed from Fairhaven, State of Washington, making the first shipment of ties from Puget Sound to South America. The ties are to be used in the construction of the railway between Guayaquil and Quito.



## GUATEMALA.

### TARIFF RATES.

The Consul-General of the United States at Guatemala has forwarded the Department of State at Washington a translation of a decree of December 21, 1900, relative to the customs dues. This continues in force the law a translation of which is to be found in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for June, 1900. The decree reads as follows:

“For the period of six months more, beginning January 1 and lasting to the 30th of June of the present year, the importers of foreign merchandise will continue to enjoy the benefits conceded in Government decree of the 15th of last May, which discounted 30 per cent on the duties and other taxes on merchandise introduced into the Republic through the port or frontier custom-houses.”

### THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN of January, 1901, contained a notice of the convening of Congress in extra session for the purpose of considering a contract with reference to the building of the Northern Railway. Under date of November 14, 1900, Mr. JOHN C. McNALLY, Consul of the United States at Guatemala City, sent to the Department of State at Washington a translation of the contract which was ratified by Congress.

This contract was entered into by the Guatemalan Government and the Central American Improvement Company, and the railroad contracted for is to extend from El Rancho to the city of Guatemala. The company referred to is composed of United States capitalists, incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey as the “Central American Improvement Company.” The contract, which consists of thirty-four articles, covers every contingency, and was signed by the Minister of Public Works on behalf of Guatemala and by RICHARD BARTHEL for the company.

### EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONERS.

“El Guatemalteco” of January 8, 1901, publishes a decree authorizing the appointment of two male and two female teachers to be sent to the United States to study the methods and systems of instruction in use in that country. The President will designate the appointments, and the expenses of the teachers will be paid by the Government.

### FREE IMPORTS FROM NEIGHBORING REPUBLICS.

The President of the Republic of Guatemala promulgated, under date of January 1, 1901, an important decree declaring free from im-  
Bull. No. 2—01—2

portation duties the natural or manufactured products of the Republics of Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica introduced through the maritime or frontier custom-houses of the country. The merchandise must be accompanied with certified consular invoices showing its origin. Salt, tobacco, and other articles of exclusive sale by the Government of Guatemala are not subject to the exemption named in this law.

#### **NEW ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.**

The Government has ordered abroad 170,000 2-cent and 500,000 6-cent postage stamps.

---

### **HAITI.**

#### **MINIMUM TARIFF TREATY WITH FRANCE.**

A French Presidential decree was published in the "Journal Officiel" of December 30, 1900, applying provisionally on January 1, and until June 30, 1901, the minimum tariff rates to the following products imported from Haiti into France: Coffee in the bean, chocolate, pepper, pimento, amomums and cardamums, cinnamon, cassia lignea, nutmegs, mace, cloves, vanilla, and tea.

On January 2, 1901, a law was signed by the President of France ratifying the commercial convention with Haiti. The convention was signed at Port au Prince, Haiti, on July 31, 1900, and the ratifications have now only to be exchanged to make it effective. The benefits of this treaty to both countries were given in detail in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for October, 1900, page 770.

#### **THE BANANA INDUSTRY.**

The "Bulletin Officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie," of Port au Prince, Haiti, publishes an interesting article on the banana industry and its great commercial development in recent years, at the same time urging that this industry be developed in Haiti in order that the Republic may share in the United States markets.

The banana, says Mr. JOSEPH JUSTIN, the writer, is a plant of great beauty, indigenous to the warm and damp countries of Asia and Africa. The fruit of the banana nourishes innumerable people, and if statistics are to be relied upon, the number of consumers in the world is increasing daily. It is estimated that bananas furnish greater resources as food than wheat or potatoes. According to HUMBOLDT, the great German explorer and naturalist, the same extent of land produces: In bananas, a weight of 106,000 kilograms; in potatoes, 2,400 kilograms, and in wheat, 800 kilograms. Consequently the banana plant gives a product 133 times more important than wheat and 44 times more so than potatoes.

Banana flour has lately begun to be used in making cakes, bread, and biscuits. It is also used as a children's food and for dyspeptics. In the making of beer it is claimed that it can be advantageously used in the place of barley. The fibers of the stem of the banana plant are suitable for making ropes, canvas, and even thin wearing apparel.

There are a great many varieties of this plant, which is now cultivated in all the tropical regions of the world. Those which find the greatest demand in the American markets are the Martinique and Jamaican variety, with its large yellow fruit, called rose fig; the Cuban, which is a smaller fruit, with dark-red skin, and the Trinity bananas. Central America furnishes a very large variety with a pinkish skin.

An enormous trade has in the last few years been established between the United States and the banana-producing countries. The Republic of Costa Rica furnishes a good example in this respect. In 1880 the first shipment of about 400 bunches was sent to the United States from that country. Four years later there were 350 banana plantations with 600,000 plants, and the exports amounted to 425,000 bunches. In 1898 the exports reached 2,331,036 bunches, and as the land devoted to the banana culture has since been increased in extent, the exports now reach over 3,000,000 bunches.

In 1892 the banana imports to the United States amounted to 25,728,000 *francs*, in 1893 to 27,470,000 *francs*, and in 1898 to 35,400,048 *francs*. Jamaica ships every year more than 4,000,000 bunches, estimated at over \$1,500,000. Tens of millions of bunches are shipped yearly from Cuba, Porto Rico, Port Limón, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Colombia, Honduras, Hawaiian Islands, and other surrounding countries to the United States. The principal ports where they are received are New York, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, San Francisco, Mobile, and Savannah. In New York the fig banana is especially prized, the bunches selling for fabulous prices.

The raising of bananas in Haiti has not yet been seriously undertaken, says Mr. JUSTIN in conclusion, although this industry would prove very profitable to the Haitian producers, as the banana is very productive and is easily cultivated. The fertility of the soil of Haiti is such that from 15,000 to 20,000 bunches of bananas of the same quality as those coming from Jamaica and Cuba could be shipped every two weeks from Haiti.

---

## HONDURAS.

### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On January 1, 1901, the President of the Republic of Honduras, Gen. TORENCIO SIERRA, delivered an important message before the National Congress at the opening of its sessions. This document,

which reviews the situation of the country at the present time, shows the efforts made by the administration for the maintenance of peace and the desires of the Government to encourage and promote the material progress, welfare, and advancement of the nation.

The message states that tranquillity, harmony, order, and liberty reign throughout the State, and that the authorities, in conformity with the mandates of the Constitution, protect, without distinction, all persons resident in the country in the free enjoyment of their legitimate and inalienable rights.

The statistics quoted by the Government demonstrate that the proportion of births with respect to the total population is, approximately, 3 per cent, or 17,459 annually. The total number of the inhabitants of the country, not including the savage Indian tribes, is estimated to be 587,500 souls. A general census will be taken at no distant date, the results of which will either verify or rectify these figures.

A new index of public land grants has been completed. There had been recorded in this index 2,158 titles up to and including the year 1884. From 1885 to date there have been recorded 650 additional titles, which makes the total number 2,808.

Public instruction has received the careful attention of the Government, and especially with reference to primary instruction. During the year 1900 there were 30,251 matriculates in all the schools of the Republic, the average attendance being 22,666, or an increase of 2,272 over the attendance of 1899. The total number of primary schools in the country is 768, 53 of which have been recently established. In 1899 the total number of Government schools of an entirely national character was 627. This number was augmented by 63 in 1900, and the sum expended in their support by the nation amounted to \$70,730. The Government has provided secondary instruction in all the Departments of the Republic with the exception of Valle, Yoro, Colon, and the Bay Islands. In each of the other Departments there is a college, and private colleges are maintained in Tegucigalpa, the capital, and Comayagua. The Government has also aided to the extent of \$17,018 the universities and professional colleges of the nation, among which are the schools of jurisprudence, political sciences, medicine, surgery, and pharmacy.

Referring to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and the part Honduras will represent in the same, the President says that great care has been taken to have the Republic properly represented, and it is hoped that many advantages may accrue to the nation from the display and exhibit of the rich and varied natural products of the country, attracting in this manner foreign capital and investments in the Republic. The objects for the display at the exposition have already been collected, and an exhibit commensurate with and appropriate to the best interests of Honduras will be made.

With respect to the commerce of the country, President SIERRA observes a natural and gradual increase in the volume and importance of the same. The importations in 1900 were greater than those of 1899, and amounted to \$2,416,624.91. The exportations also increased to \$5,930,104.38, being about 25 per cent in excess of those of the previous year. Exchange has remained firm, the fluctuations during the year being slight. The average rate of exchange during the time under consideration was about 125 per cent. The importation and exportation of metallic money is free in Honduras, and there is a sufficient supply of coin in the country to meet the demands of trade.

Agriculture, stock raising, and mining are being developed, and all of these industries are in a highly satisfactory condition at the present time. The cultivation of bananas and lemons has increased on the north coast; the raising of tobacco flourishes throughout the Republic, and especially in the Department of Copán; the crop of cereals has been abundant; the low price of coffee abroad has somewhat diminished the increase in the acreage devoted to this product, but some new plantations have been established, and considerable activity is noted in the Departments of Choluteca and El Pariso. Cattle to the value of \$1,286,966 were exported during the year, and this industry assumed such large proportions that the Government found it necessary to place an exportation tax on breeding cattle in order to protect that important industry. Considerable interest was shown in mining. A valuable mining concession was granted during the year, and the Government is doing all that is within its power to stimulate and encourage the development of this industry.

Various contracts have been made with the object of improving and opening up the roads and highways of the Republic. Work on some of these has been commenced, and great activity is being shown in all sections of the country with respect to the construction and repair of the important routes of communication. The telegraph and postal service of the nation continues in a satisfactory condition.

Referring to the finances of the Republic, the message states that the net receipts for the year 1900 were larger than those of previous years, the total available fund being \$2,824,131.28. Deducting from this amount the expenditures, \$1,662,652.13, there is an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$1,161,479.15, a very flattering and satisfactory showing.

The President states that the relations with the United States and Europe are most friendly and cordial, and adds that the country finds itself at peace with all the world. The boundary question between Honduras and Nicaragua has been submitted to arbitration.

During the year a copyright and trade-mark treaty and a treaty of commerce were made with Great Britain and an extradition treaty was concluded with Belgium.

The message says that the Government has accepted the invitation to take part in the Pan-American Conference to be held in Mexico in October, 1901, and that a delegate to represent the Republic of Honduras will be appointed in due time.

### GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT BUFFALO.

Ground was broken recently in the Court of State and Foreign Buildings at Buffalo for the Honduras Building, in which that Republic will make an exhibit creditable to its progress as a member of Pan-America. The building for Honduras is designed with an octagonal rotunda, surrounded with wide porches on three sides and with pavilions on four sides, the remaining side being occupied by the kitchen and toilet rooms. The central rotunda and two of the pavilions are intended for exhibits of the country's products. There will be a café and offices for the commissioners in the other two pavilions. Stairs lead from the rotunda floor to a gallery, which surrounds the rotunda and is lighted by skylights and dormer windows. There are four large circular doorways, connecting the pavilions with the rotunda, which will give a novel and pleasing effect. The porches are well protected by the broad, projecting eaves, and will be a comfortable place for weary visitors to rest and enjoy a taste of Honduras hospitality. The exterior of the building is an adaptation of the Spanish-American style, with classic detail.

## MEXICO.

### POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

The "Diario Oficial" of the City of Mexico, in its issue of January 3, 1901, publishes the complete returns of the census of the Republic taken on the 28th of October, 1900, showing the population of Mexico to be 13,570,545. The following table gives the results in detail both for 1900 and for the previous census in 1895, together with the increase in each State and Territory:

States.	Population.		
	1900.	1895.	Increase.
Aguascalientes .....	101,910	104,615	12,705
Campeche .....	84,281	88,121	13,840
Coahuila .....	280,899	241,026	39,873
Colima .....	65,026	55,752	9,274
Chiapas .....	363,216	319,599	43,617
Chihuahua .....	327,004	262,771	64,233
Federal District .....	530,723	476,413	54,310
Durango .....	371,274	295,105	76,169
Guanajuato .....	1,065,317	1,062,554	2,763
Guerrero .....	474,594	420,339	54,255
Hidalgo .....	603,074	558,769	44,305
Jalisco .....	1,137,311	1,107,227	30,084
México .....	924,457	841,618	82,839

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.

States.	Population.		
	1900.	1895.	Increase.
Michoacán .....	935,849	896,495	39,354
Morelos .....	161,697	159,355	2,342
Nuevo León .....	326,940	309,252	17,688
Oaxaca .....	947,910	884,909	63,001
Puebla .....	1,024,446	984,413	40,033
Querétaro .....	228,489	228,551	162
San Luis Potosí .....	582,486	568,449	14,037
Sinaloa .....	296,109	258,865	37,244
Sonora .....	220,553	191,281	29,272
Tabasco .....	158,107	134,839	23,268
Tamaulipas .....	220,253	206,502	13,751
Tlaxcala .....	172,217	166,803	5,414
Veracruz .....	960,570	866,355	94,215
Yucatán .....	312,264	298,850	13,414
Zacatecas .....	496,810	452,578	44,232
Territory of Tepic .....	149,677	148,776	901
Territory of Lower California .....	47,082	42,245	4,837
	13,570,545	12,632,427	938,118

<sup>1</sup> Decrease.

From this table it will be seen that the most populous State of the Republic is Jalisco with 1,137,311 inhabitants, after which come, in the order of their importance, Guanajuato and Puebla, both of which have over a million inhabitants. The Federal District, in which is located the capital of the nation, contains 530,723 souls and is the most densely populated part of the nation.

A closer inspection of this table shows that the population of seven States, i. e., Jalisco, Guanajuato, Puebla, Veracruz, Oaxaca, Michoacán, and México, is 6,995,880 inhabitants, or a little more than one-half of the entire population of the country. The population of the States of Sonora, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Morelos, Tabasco, Aguascalientes, Campeche, Colima, and the Territories of Tepic and Lower California, the total area of which is more than one-fourth the entire country, is slightly in excess of 1,380,000, or a density of only about 2.7 inhabitants to the square kilometer.

The central and southern portions of the Republic are the most thickly populated, the western and northern States being the most sparsely settled, and the Gulf region or eastern coast contains a larger number of inhabitants than the Pacific coast region. The figures show a gradual increase in the entire population of the country. In some of the States, as, for instance, Guanajuato and Morelos, the increase has been quite small, while in a number of the other States of the Union, as, for example, Veracruz, México, Durango, Chihuahua, Guerrero, and Coahuila, there has been a very pronounced gain in the population. Three of the States show a slight decrease in population, due, probably, to local causes in particular agricultural districts which have suffered considerably from droughts. The State of Aguascalientes is among this number, and while this State has lost in rural population, there has been a very great gain in its urban population. This is especially true of the city of Aguascalientes, which has grown wonderfully, both in population and wealth, during the last few years. This has been prin-

cipally brought about by the building of the Mexican Central Railway Company's shops at this point, and to the erection of a large copper smelter by an American company. These two industries alone have added thousands of families to the population of Aguascalientes, and a large influx of population has also come into the city during recent years, owing to the establishment of other important industries.

The greatest percentage of increase is noted in the northern States of the Union. These States, in addition to being good agricultural districts, are enormously rich in mineral wealth, and the large increase in population in this part of the country is chiefly due to the rapid development of the mines of the Republic, the erection of smelters and manufacturing plants, and to the general stimulus given to trade and commerce by the construction of railroads and the heavy investments of foreign capital.

### THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD.

The United States Consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, in a recent communication to the Department of State with regard to the Tehuantepec Railroad, says that the line is now being reconstructed in its entirety. The roadbed is being ballasted with stone and gravel, raised in certain parts which have been poorly drained and which have heretofore caused annoyance. Suitable ties, the greater part of which are creosoted, are also being imported from the United States, both from the Pacific coast and Texas.

Large importations of 80-pound standard steel rails have recently been received from the United States. These will be used over a considerable portion of the road in replacing the old rails of lighter weight. All bridges are to be made permanent and will be constructed of steel and masonry. Work is progressing on these improvements as rapidly as could be expected considering the magnitude of the undertaking, and it is calculated that within three years the Tehuantepec Railroad will be entirely finished—standard, capable of sustaining a heavy traffic, and equipped with the best American engines and cars.

At the terminal port training walls have been begun, to extend a considerable distance out into the Gulf to deepen the water over the bar to a depth of 33 feet at low tide. Docks 1,000 meters long are in course of construction and have proceeded so far as to allow the unloading of freight directly from the vessels into the cars on tracks paralleling the ship's side.

At Salina Cruz the breakwater has been begun and will have a length of 1,000 meters, inside of which a basin with masonry walls 1,000 meters in length is in course of construction. This basin will have a depth of 30 feet. Warehouse and storage accommodations will be added as soon as the work has progressed sufficiently to warrant their construction.



### MINERAL WEALTH.

The mining industry of the Republic of Mexico has grown enormously during the last few years, and the development continues to increase, with no signs of abatement. A large amount of United States capital has been attracted to the apparently inexhaustible mineral resources of the country and to the favorable conditions for the prosecution of mining which the liberal laws of the Republic offer to miners, capitalists, and investors for the exploitation of the precious metals. The profits arising from successful mining enterprises are usually largely in excess of those obtainable in any other pursuit, surpassing even the notable gains made in tropical agriculture and in manufacture by industrial companies. Some English and German capital has also sought investment in the rich mining districts of Mexico, and owing to the political stability of the country and the brilliant prospects which the future seems to have in store for the development of mining, the indications are that foreign capital in still greater amounts will continue to flow into the Republic.

There are at the present time in the country about 10,000 mines under development, or for which permits have been granted, situated for the most part in the States of Chihuahua, Sonora, Coahuila, Zacatecas, Hidalgo, Oaxaca, and Durango. During the fiscal year 1899-1900 the number of titles to mining claims issued amounted to 2,184, covering a surface of 34,000 hectares. The preceding year 1,695 titles were issued.

The exploitation of copper has considerably increased. During the past year the exports of this metal amounted to \$10,000,000, double the value of those of the preceding year. One of the most promising copper districts in the Republic is that of Tezuitlan in the State of Puebla. Great deposits of copper ore, well adapted to smelting, have recently been discovered in that neighborhood. Mr. GEORGE D. BARRON, one of the principal owners of these valuable properties, has recently built a railroad into this district and erected a large copper smelter. The mines are of exceeding richness, and the output of copper bullion from this part of Mexico during the present year will probably be very great. Great activity in copper production is also being shown at Aguascalientes, where another large copper smelter is located.

In the State of Coahuila important works are being executed for undertaking on a vast scale the exploitation of the coal deposits. Recently the extraction of iron and antimony has been begun. The exportation of marble, opals, onyx, sulphur, and mercury is yearly growing in extent.

During the last year, on the other hand, the production of gold decreased considerably and that of silver slightly. Moreover, the value of the silver mines has suffered somewhat in spite of the rise in

the price of this metal. The cause of this depreciation is due largely to a temporary lack of necessary coin to carry on transactions and maintain the market prices.

The Mexican Government is careful to prevent overlapping mining claims, consequently there are no such infringements in the country to-day. The Government makes no distinction whatever between a native and a foreigner, and either may denounce mineral veins which have no legal owner by paying the regular fee for each *pertenencia* (a square 100 meters on each side). An annual tax of \$10 for each *pertenencia* is required by the Government, and ownership is forfeited by a failure to pay this tax, and not by a failure to work the mine.

### PRICE OF GOVERNMENT LANDS.

The "Diario Oficial" of January 28, 1901, publishes the prices at which Government lands may be purchased, during the fiscal year 1901-2, in the different States and Territories of the Republic. The following table gives the price, in Mexican silver, per hectare (2.471 acres):

States and Territories.	Price.	States and Territories.	Price.	States and Territories.	Price.
Aguascalientes .....	\$2.20	Mexico .....	\$2.75	Tamaulipas .....	\$1.20
Campeche .....	1.95	Michoacan .....	3.00	Tlaxcala .....	2.20
Chiapas .....	3.00	Morelos .....	4.40	Vera Cruz .....	2.75
Chihuahua .....	1.10	Nuevo Leon .....	1.10	Yucatan .....	2.20
Coahuila .....	1.10	Oaxaca .....	1.20	Zacatecas .....	2.20
Colima .....	1.10	Puebla .....	3.30	Federal District .....	6.10
Durango .....	1.10	Queretaro .....	2.20	Territory of Tepic .....	2.50
Guanajuato .....	2.20	San Luis Potosi .....	2.50	Territory of Lower California .....	.55
Guerrero .....	1.20	Sinaloa .....	1.20		
Hidalgo .....	2.50	Sonora .....	1.10		
Jalisco .....	2.20	Tabasco .....	3.60		

### SAN LUIS POTOSI AND RIO VERDE RAILWAY.

The railway from the City of San Luis Potosi to the Rio Verde district is nearing completion. The general work of construction is in charge of engineer T. W. PARVIN, formerly connected with the Mexican Central and the Mexican Northern Railways. The company building this railway is composed of the same persons who own the Mexican Northern Railroad, the Mineral Belt Railway at Monterey, the Sombrerete and Sierra Mojada mines, and the smelter at San Luis Potosi. For the purpose of obtaining wood for fuel, the smelter at San Luis Potosi secured a concession of a forest, distant about 45 kilometers from its plant, and at the same time was granted permission to construct a railway from the City of San Luis Potosi to the forest mentioned. Recently the company decided to extend its line into the Rio Verde district, about 170 kilometers from San Luis Potosi. The road passes through one of the most fertile agricultural regions of Mexico, the district of Rio Verde having long been famous for its rich and productive sugar plantations.

### THE INDIA RUBBER INDUSTRY.

The "India Rubber Trades Journal" (London), says that preparations are being made for the erection of a plant in Monterey for the manufacture of a rubber substitute from a native Mexican shrub called *guayula*. It is claimed that this substance can be vulcanized and is in every way equal to the product of the rubber tree. The shrub grows in unlimited quantities in many of the Central American States and has hitherto been considered as useless.

A recent United States consular report evidently has reference to the same plant, which is called "hule," which means rubber in the Spanish language. In the report referred to it is stated that this plant, which contains about 40 per cent of rubber, grows in the mountainous districts of Mexico as well as in certain localities of Texas, Wyoming, and Nebraska, in the United States. It is a species of sage brush, with small leaves, and grows to a height of about 3 feet. The Consul reports that a patent on the process of extraction has been taken out both in the United States and Mexico, and a manufacturing plant has been established at San Luis Potosi. Also that all the machinery for the process has been made by the Monterey Foundry and Manufacturing Company.

The Tehauntepec Rubber Culture Company of the State of Veracruz, which has a large coffee plantation at Dos Rios, is interesting capitalists of the United States in its rubber plantation Rubio. The managers of this company are said by the "India Rubber World" to be men of financial standing, who have had experience in rubber planting since its earliest practical development in Mexico. The company controls 5,000 acres of land, and has an office in New York City.

The Mexican Plantation Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana on November 20, 1900, with a paid-up capital of \$10,000. A plantation of 600 acres of land 90 miles from the Gulf port of Alvarado, on which it is proposed to plant 125,000 rubber trees, is controlled by this company. Its offices are in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The resident director of the La Zacualpa Rubber Plantation Company, with offices at San Francisco, issued a report on December 1, 1900, stating that the following work had been accomplished on the plantation in the State of Chiapas: 600,000 rubber trees transplanted; 1,000,000 rubber plants placed in the nursery for transplanting; 1,000,000 plants started in seed beds.

The Leavenworth, Kansas, Coffee and Rubber Company is said to have a contract for 2,000 acres of land just above the Dos Rios plantations. Some coffee, rubber trees, and vanilla plants have been set out, and a quantity of cuttings of the coca plant have been imported from Peru for experimental purposes.

The Obispo Rubber Plantation was recently incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. This company is to acquire a large plantation known as La Republica, in the State of Oaxaca. This property includes 9,000 acres, of which at least 8,000 will be planted in rubber, 200 trees to the acre. This will form probably the largest rubber plantation in the world. The company has offices in New York City.

On October 11, 1900, the San Pedro Rubber Company was incorporated in accordance with the laws of the State of Wisconsin, with a capital stock of \$100,000. It is proposed by this company, whose main office is in Milwaukee, to first improve 3,000 acres, known locally as the Amuy-Pa tract, in the department of Palenque, on the Tulija River, which empties into the Gulf of Mexico at Frontera.

#### **NEW SHOE FACTORY.**

Work on the first factory for the manufacture of shoes of United States patterns in the Republic of Mexico, was begun in January. The site of the factory is at Rancho del Chopo, near the railway lines in the City of Mexico. The factory building will be 400 feet long and 40 feet wide, and two stories in height. The capacity will be 2,000 pairs of shoes per day, and leather of native tanning will be employed. The company is capitalized at \$500,000, gold.

#### **NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE.**

The Leyland Steamship Company has inaugurated a new service between London, New Orleans, and Vera Cruz. The service includes three vessels of 4,500 tons register each, which will carry passengers and freight. Trips will be made at intervals of three weeks, and offices have been opened in London and New Orleans.

#### **COAL-DISCHARGING PLANT.**

The National Coal Company of Vera Cruz has established a coal-discharging plant in that harbor. The plant consists of four harbor barges, capable of storing some 300 tons each. They are fitted with contrivances of self-filling buckets, running on wires and worked by steam power, by means of which the coal is automatically taken from the hold of the ship, run the length of the barge on an elevated wire, and discharged into railroad cars through chutes. The capacity of the plant is 1,600 tons per day of ten hours. The machinery is of United States invention and manufacture.

#### **UNITED STATES PATENTS TO MEXICAN CITIZENS.**

On December 18, 1900, letters patent (664,272) were granted by the United States Government to GEORGE W. JOHNSON, of the City of Mexico, for a "measuring and registering apparatus."

On December 25, 1900, a patent (664,712) was granted to ALFONSO Z. BALDENEBRO, of the City of Mexico, for a "grading amalgamator."

On January 29, 1901, a patent (No. 667,002) was granted to FRANCISCO CLARK, of Durango, for a "button."

---

## PARAGUAY.

### NEW CONSULAR OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Consul-General of the Republic of Paraguay at Washington, Hon. JOHN STEWART, has kindly furnished the Bureau of the American Republics, for publication in the MONTHLY BULLETIN, a copy of an important decree promulgated by President ACEVAL on December 14, 1900.

According to this decree the Government of Paraguay will establish three Consulates-General in the United States. One of these will be at New York, where the Consul-General resident in that city will have under his jurisdiction the States of New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; another at Philadelphia, the jurisdiction of which will include the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Missouri. The Consul-General in Washington will, as heretofore, have jurisdiction over the interests of Paraguay in the other States and Territories of the Union.

The President has appointed Mr. JOHN M. IVES to be Vice-Consul at Rochester, New York, and Mr. CHARLES H. FUNNELL to be Vice-Consul at Buffalo, New York. Mr. WILLIAM MILL BUTLER has been appointed Vice-Consul in Philadelphia, and has named Mr. CHARLES E. COFFIN Vice-Consul at Indianapolis.

### POPULATION OF ASUNCIÓN.

The "Buenos Ayres Herald" reports that the population of the city of Asunción is 51,719, the males numbering 23,171 and the females 28,548. This disparity in sex is due to the birth rate, which is much greater for females. The number of resident foreigners is 4,531, of whom 61 are British and 18 United States citizens.

### USE OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The special correspondent of the "British Trade Journal" reports that beginning with January 1, 1901, old weights and measures were abolished and the use of the metric system became compulsory in the Republic of Paraguay. Hereafter all articles will be sold by the kilogram and kilometer and not by pound and *vara*, as has been the custom.

**NEW ISSUE OF BANK NOTES.**

The Government of Paraguay is taking up its old issue of bank notes and replacing it with the new bills recently received from the American Bank Note Company of New York. The exchange was inaugurated on the 15th of September, 1900, and will continue until the 15th of September, 1901. The Bureau of Public Debt will furnish the banks of the country with new notes in exchange for an equal quantity of the old ones now in circulation.

**YERBA MATÉ AT BUFFALO.**

Visitors to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo this year will have a chance to sample yerba maté, or Paraguay tea. This is a South American herb which is destined to attract considerable attention in the near future. From its leaves is infused a tea which possesses the properties of invigorating without inebriating, to which may be added the sustaining properties usually attributed to coffee. But little known or used, except locally, it is highly recommended by those who know its value, and great expectations have been raised as to its ultimate usefulness.

The plant is a small evergreen shrub of the holly family. Yerbal is the native name for the places where it is found growing wild along the Paraguay River. Natives have for centuries prepared the tea by gently roasting the green leaves until dry enough to grind to a powder. These methods have been described more than once in the MONTHLY BULLETIN.

The first systematic attempt at cultivation and preparation of the yerba maté on a large scale is now under way. A company, with headquarters at Asunción, has been formed, having a capital of \$100,000. Prospects seem good to make an immense business of the proper growing and marketing of maté, its devotees believing it should hold a place in the markets of the world equal to tea or coffee. Others say the taste must be acquired, as few people like it when partaking of it for the first time.

---

**PERU.****CONSUMPTION DUTIES ON LIQUORS.**

According to the terms of a recent decree, the following consumption duties, in addition to the import duties proper, will be levied on beer, spirits, and wines on the clearance of these articles through the custom-house: Beer, per liter, *7 centavos*; absinthe, aniseed, brandy, rum, bitters, liqueurs, and alcoholic beverages, other than wines, *40 centavos* per liter; red and white Burgundy, Rhine wine, cyprus, sherry,

Madeira, port, frontignan, malaga, malmsey, muscatel, vermouth, aste, and other sparkling wines, 30 *centavos* per liter; red and white claret, chianti, and similar wines, 25 *centavos* per liter, and champagne, 50 *centavos* per liter.

#### HARVARD UNIVERSITY METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.

For a number of years the observatory connected with one of the most prominent educational institutions of the United States—Harvard University—has maintained a well-equipped astronomical observatory at Arequipa, Peru, at an altitude of 8,060 feet. A chain of meteorological stations, most of them furnished with self-recording instruments, was established in connection with Arequipa. The first station was located at Mollendo, on the seacoast, at an altitude of 100 feet. The second was at La Joya (4,150 feet), on the railway to Arequipa, the third station. The fourth station, Alto de los Huesos (13,300 feet), and the fifth, called the Mount Blanc station, because of its altitude being the same as that of Mount Blanc—viz, 15,600 feet—were on the road to the sixth station, the summit of the mountain El Misti (19,200 feet).

The chain was continued across the main divide of the Andes to the valley of the Amazon by two stations—at Vincocaya (14,600 feet) and Puno (12,500 feet)—on the shores of Lake Titicaca. Whenever it was possible all the stations were visited once a month and their self-recording instruments compared with the standards carried by the observer. The service was maintained under great difficulties and at considerable expense for eight or ten years, and the last report of the Directory of the Harvard College Observatory announces that it was discontinued at the end of the year 1900. The climatic conditions of this region are exceptionally uniform, and it is probable that enough data have already been secured to determine all its more important peculiarities. This work of the Observatory has been carried out in a very remarkable way, considering the obstacles encountered. The observations at Arequipa will be regularly continued.

#### EXHIBITS AT BUFFALO.

The Commission appointed by the Technical Institute at Lima to prepare the organization of the Peruvian section at the Buffalo Exposition has already held several meetings, under the presidency of Señor FEDERICO BLUME. The representative of Peru at Buffalo is WILFRED SCHOFF, who has secured the space necessary for the Peruvian exhibitors. The President of Peru displays a deep interest in the question, and has forwarded to the Commission a letter calling attention to some products of the country which should be exhibited with special care.

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

On December 18, 1900, two patents (Nos. 663,869 and 663,870) were issued by the United States Patent Office to CARLOS V. CUDLIPP, of Lima, for "devices for destroying flies."

An English engineer has made a thorough inspection of the city of Lima preparatory to certain sanitary measures. On January 15 he announced that a drainage system could be constructed at a nominal cost.

On January 30, 1901, President McKINLEY proclaimed the new extradition treaty between the United States and Peru.

## UNITED STATES.

## TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following is the latest statement from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, showing the value of the trade between the United States and the Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of December, 1900, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the twelve months ending December, 1900, compared with the corresponding period of the calendar year 1899. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses showing imports and exports for any one month are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for December, for example, are not published until some time in February.

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
<b>Chemicals:</b>				
Logwood ( <i>Palocampeche; Páo de campeche; Campêche</i> ):				
Mexico .....	\$676	\$1,545	\$12,671	\$17,775
Coal, bituminous ( <i>Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i> ):				
Mexico .....	15,004	5,168	203,702	74,810
Cocoa ( <i>Cacao; Coco ou cacao cru; Cacao</i> ):				
Central America.....	490	.....	1,621	13,765
Brazil .....	75,654	140,233	508,177	1,017,452
Other South America .....	143,189	96,394	1,584,846	1,818,148
Coffee ( <i>Café; Cafê; Cafè</i> ):				
Central America.....	147,683	122,240	5,244,797	4,246,571
Mexico .....	134,412	33,438	3,026,624	2,859,690
Brazil .....	2,744,207	4,888,962	36,286,817	41,945,564
Other South America .....	174,100	352,624	6,255,620	4,993,145



## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i> ):				
South America.....	\$31,422	\$97,706	\$159,629	\$444,239
<b>Fibers:</b>				
Sisal grass ( <i>Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen</i> ):				
Mexico.....	779,196	713,337	8,727,226	11,040,650
<b>Fruits:</b>				
Bananas ( <i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i> ):				
Central America.....	180,310	172,328	2,083,834	2,385,891
South America.....	68,999	52,963	999,518	819,873
Oranges ( <i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i> ):				
Mexico.....	30,017	5,818	187,426	137,247
Fur skins ( <i>Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i> ):				
South America.....	13,444	22,907	191,266	166,892
Hides and skins ( <i>Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i> ):				
Central America.....	45,249	27,490	367,423	599,725
Mexico.....	254,831	225,688	2,102,194	2,393,478
South America.....	787,966	280,149	10,674,348	10,626,802
India rubber, crude ( <i>Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc</i> ):				
Central America.....	80,012	66,758	853,094	747,570
Mexico.....	16,865	15,790	186,642	178,344
Brazil.....	1,563,862	1,931,066	18,427,858	16,917,485
Other South America.....	101,142	46,690	1,096,115	603,356
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. ( <i>Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em lingoados, barras, etc.; Plombs en saumons, en barres, etc.</i> ):				
Mexico.....	248,882	256,634	2,305,213	2,648,735
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard ( <i>Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão hollandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i> ):				
Central America.....	3,219	.....	176,697	56,295
Mexico.....	1,669	1,818	76,716	14,520
Cuba.....	82,421	18,571	17,746,966	16,852,261
Brazil.....	.....	358,783	681,865	2,320,508
Other South America.....	837,909	1,645,767	5,549,197	7,064,251
Tobacco, leaf ( <i>Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles</i> ):				
Mexico.....	21,078	1,411	62,974	53,668
Cuba.....	928,958	1,156,440	7,025,684	8,837,234
Wood, mahogany ( <i>Caoba; Mogno; Acajou</i> ):				
Central America.....	49,060	45,032	333,480	388,883
Mexico.....	19,963	19,694	417,415	503,291
Cuba.....	16,185	8,165	80,753	328,925
South America.....	3,480	1,443	22,617	19,612
Wool ( <i>Lana; La; Laine</i> ):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	3,108	17,849	544,593	2,272,565
Class 2 (combing).....	.....	.....	101	52,607
Class 3 (carpet).....	44,933	415	575,877	905,711

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements ( <i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i> ):				
Central America.....	\$369	\$445	\$6,391	\$10,766
Mexico.....	20,101	21,263	306,731	543,022
Santo Domingo.....	2,051	219	3,290	1,853
Cuba.....	9,880	7,392	114,324	163,330
Argentine Republic.....	137,403	96,615	2,028,223	1,391,615
Brazil.....	4,432	1,146	85,956	25,839
Colombia.....	36	31	1,014	1,751
Other South America.....	27,129	23,415	313,023	308,223

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
<b>Breadstuffs:</b>				
Corn ( <i>Maiz; Milho; Maïs</i> ):				
Central America.....	\$10, 871	\$2, 141	\$46, 419	\$30, 826
Mexico.....	24, 337	91, 510	178, 719	442, 564
Santo Domingo.....	.....	11	315	349
Cuba.....	43, 269	59, 012	477, 550	647, 013
South America.....	695	1, 470	73, 007	18, 221
Wheat ( <i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i> ):				
Central America.....	1, 800	4, 167	19, 144	27, 781
Mexico.....	681	86	2, 538	1, 481
South America.....	11, 445	101, 707	87, 231	633, 032
Wheat flour ( <i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i> ):				
Central America.....	92, 242	76, 165	891, 240	891, 199
Mexico.....	9, 719	19, 105	154, 262	148, 858
Santo Domingo.....	21, 496	19, 247	142, 533	200, 425
Cuba.....	178, 612	176, 006	2, 053, 405	2, 021, 474
Brazil.....	267, 963	149, 891	2, 581, 242	2, 851, 178
Colombia.....	16, 381	25, 117	423, 910	238, 355
Other South America.....	100, 686	121, 254	1, 574, 599	1, 467, 366
<b>Carriages:</b>				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of ( <i>Carruages, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	4, 919	1, 621	21, 209	49, 351
Mexico.....	80, 218	75, 135	874, 260	1, 447, 238
Santo Domingo.....	753	15, 808	16, 263	58, 545
Cuba.....	38, 278	74, 278	203, 277	472, 877
Argentine Republic.....	29, 284	6, 329	341, 704	436, 527
Brazil.....	16, 305	2, 418	214, 624	66, 659
Colombia.....	1, 864	1, 085	23, 087	13, 563
Other South America.....	274	38, 142	47, 147	115, 865
<b>Cycles and parts of (<i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e accessorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	178	288	4, 820	2, 727
Mexico.....	2, 075	1, 873	41, 897	15, 901
Santo Domingo.....	7	54	330	366
Cuba.....	20, 400	1, 581	111, 702	68, 466
Argentine Republic.....	8, 661	3, 879	272, 995	75, 694
Brazil.....	3, 752	783	35, 065	19, 055
Colombia.....	82	21	7, 834	3, 525
Other South America.....	4, 648	3, 184	65, 365	41, 604
<b>Coal:</b>				
Coal, bituminous ( <i>Carbón; Carrão; Charbon</i> ):				
Central America.....	2, 930	2, 235	19, 454	36, 983
Mexico.....	86, 056	137, 584	1, 424, 103	1, 910, 105
Santo Domingo.....	2, 392	2, 241	10, 758	21, 421
Cuba.....	41, 904	110, 236	637, 103	968, 618
Brazil.....	.....	28, 205	99, 785	209, 519
Colombia.....	10, 613	2, 002	60, 547	49, 005
Other South America.....	1, 006	28, 798	70, 750	291, 744
<b>Copper:</b>				
Copper ore, ingots, etc. ( <i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i> ):				
Mexico.....	62, 538	51, 269	532, 205	526, 661
<b>Cottons:</b>				
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón no manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé</i> ):				
Mexico.....	19, 972	284, 552	689, 722	1, 530, 078
South America.....	1, 780	.....	1, 780	6, 607
Cotton cloths ( <i>Tejidos de algodón; Fuzendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé</i> ):				
Central America.....	64, 052	69, 907	659, 824	788, 644
Mexico.....	31, 641	19, 587	537, 229	355, 531
Santo Domingo.....	3, 169	18, 450	147, 360	211, 150
Cuba.....	23, 404	10, 501	707, 373	214, 539
Argentine Republic.....	11, 872	7, 832	136, 612	104, 722
Brazil.....	44, 926	25, 257	467, 201	309, 304
Colombia.....	6, 065	39, 231	362, 031	275, 308
Other South America.....	34, 610	210, 840	1, 030, 258	1, 771, 760

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
<b>Cottons—Continued.</b>				
Wearing apparel ( <i>Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i> ):				
Central America .....	\$65,631	\$59,806	\$331,736	\$439,955
Mexico .....	23,772	37,368	432,250	529,077
Santo Domingo .....	2,922	3,885	18,139	52,773
Cuba .....	13,573	9,705	193,133	121,509
Argentine Republic .....	1,053	886	39,231	13,807
Brazil .....	6,849	1,629	41,265	42,578
Colombia .....	4,233	5,584	44,539	43,241
Other South America .....	1,741	9,700	68,955	79,865
<b>Instruments:</b>				
Electric and scientific apparatus ( <i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Aparelhos electricos e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i> ):				
Central America .....	2,251	7,196	59,783	67,562
Mexico .....	69,678	29,472	494,784	351,886
Argentine Republic .....	25,722	18,387	307,305	302,692
Brazil .....	11,561	11,996	155,090	216,497
Other South America .....	14,941	24,094	137,716	247,452
<b>Iron and Steel, Manufactures of:</b>				
Steel rails ( <i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i> ):				
Central America .....		1,960	24,982	44,240
Mexico .....	54,364	50,980	499,700	1,054,289
South America .....	83,386	22,548	233,906	690,418
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools ( <i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i> ):				
Central America .....	8,552	12,037	94,049	118,346
Mexico .....	38,969	48,135	456,557	544,263
Santo Domingo .....	837	3,885	9,179	22,563
Cuba .....	24,435	37,458	396,168	308,921
Argentine Republic .....	25,931	17,658	269,034	295,073
Brazil .....	29,418	11,591	262,773	217,612
Colombia .....	5,710	5,005	122,299	44,449
Other South America .....	14,353	48,579	257,257	390,513
Sewing machines and parts of ( <i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coser e acessórios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America .....	1,162	2,051	20,538	37,536
Mexico .....	23,758	12,116	294,120	343,437
Santo Domingo .....	271	1,660	1,657	8,178
Cuba .....	4,315	11,684	48,120	121,803
Argentine Republic .....	30,188	16,458	173,249	206,232
Brazil .....	19,387	3,416	143,909	106,259
Colombia .....	644	497	41,856	7,912
Other South America .....	10,111	15,285	140,601	178,085
Typewriting machines and parts of ( <i>Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e acessórios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America .....	485	665	2,645	4,303
Mexico .....	4,531	4,107	57,228	72,507
Santo Domingo .....	45	70	232	1,070
Cuba .....	2,895	4,666	28,828	43,417
Argentine Republic .....	2,692	1,420	40,618	30,487
Brazil .....	731	607	10,643	8,942
Colombia .....	273	191	2,994	1,883
Other South America .....	871	1,729	25,363	31,908
<b>Leather and manufactures:</b>				
Leather, other than sole ( <i>Cuero, distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuir, autres que pour semelles</i> ):				
Central America .....	697	5,255	13,525	38,117
Mexico .....	3,589	712	25,289	28,837
Santo Domingo .....		311	1,074	7,685
Cuba .....	2,237	4,480	31,797	42,464
Argentine Republic .....	4,630	10,133	61,707	101,901
Brazil .....	14,159	3,579	78,439	99,502
Colombia .....	15	70	3,964	3,409
Other South America .....	1,314	8,920	38,577	66,824

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months end- ing December—	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
<b>Leather and manufactures—Continued.</b>				
Boots and shoes ( <i>Calzado; Calçados; Chaussures</i> ):				
Central America .....	\$22,327	\$18,000	\$143,402	\$167,129
Mexico .....	37,320	30,953	325,265	350,964
Colombia .....	4,683	15,017	46,660	68,049
Other South America .....	6,200	7,439	31,815	62,291
<b>Naval stores:</b>				
Rosin, tar, etc. ( <i>Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron</i> ):				
Central America .....	295	845	13,413	12,054
Mexico .....	479	783	9,405	7,251
Santo Domingo .....	500	18	3,951	4,668
Cuba .....	1,956	1,629	13,913	14,068
Argentine Republic .....	3,970	36,932	124,190	124,731
Brazil .....	29,109	11,865	222,648	155,364
Colombia .....	298	842	11,709	10,531
Other South America .....	25,698	4,126	87,893	85,192
<b>Turpentine, spirits of (<i>Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Tèrè-benthine</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	440	1,086	5,317	8,681
Mexico .....	257	490	4,432	4,107
Santo Domingo .....	25	101	556	693
Cuba .....	3,309	4,156	54,276	45,117
Argentine Republic .....	17,031	7,397	101,607	168,404
Brazil .....	3,608	4,113	59,760	90,127
Colombia .....	94	100	6,014	3,791
Other South America .....	864	3,333	61,103	98,845
<b>Oils:</b>				
Oils, mineral, crude ( <i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crus; Huiles minérales, brutes</i> ):				
Mexico .....	40,237	32,047	433,803	491,443
Cuba .....	40,384	18,033	268,826	348,594
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured ( <i>Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i> ):				
Central America .....	11,460	17,016	135,645	162,195
Mexico .....	18,129	8,233	214,213	184,712
Santo Domingo .....	5,589	.....	38,374	69,531
Cuba .....	11,687	36,769	114,280	137,028
Argentine Republic .....	150,759	71,080	1,220,097	1,267,679
Brazil .....	150,321	135,721	1,628,484	2,356,774
Colombia .....	7,703	10,539	134,443	163,050
Other South America .....	43,583	45,970	1,133,531	1,471,381
Oils, vegetable ( <i>Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales</i> ):				
Central America .....	841	421	6,835	6,736
Mexico .....	75,600	64,901	701,148	1,008,751
Santo Domingo .....	3,147	6,260	30,890	77,037
Cuba .....	7,398	2,876	42,965	23,110
Argentine Republic .....	2,760	3,998	36,684	76,075
Brazil .....	13,952	7,819	193,843	337,800
Other South America .....	8,328	19,977	123,224	163,067
<b>Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:</b>				
Beef, canned ( <i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé</i> ):				
Central America .....	4,771	2,375	26,619	26,642
Mexico .....	2,046	1,905	22,800	22,094
Santo Domingo .....	20	.....	118	84
Cuba .....	88	1,637	13,464	6,185
Argentine Republic .....	.....	.....	1,484	1,045
Brazil .....	7,304	1,567	28,810	22,184
Colombia .....	972	1,114	8,297	7,604
Other South America .....	1,166	1,294	19,597	21,527
Beef, salted or pickled ( <i>Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf, salé ou en saumure</i> ):				
Central America .....	5,068	4,036	39,371	39,892
Mexico .....	24	52	2,151	1,573
Santo Domingo .....	494	414	5,800	4,919
Cuba .....	842	621	24,499	14,464
Brazil .....	605	.....	4,410	1,356
Colombia .....	1,070	2,118	19,446	22,932
Other South America .....	11,178	17,524	166,454	214,350

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
<b>Provisions, etc.—Continued.</b>				
<b>Tallow (<i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	\$5,060	\$14,512	\$86,527	\$115,799
Mexico.....	1,795	3,846	27,696	25,771
Santo Domingo.....	1,558	54	17,725	12,197
Cuba.....	772	46	3,330	3,920
Brazil.....	479	.....	24,847	61,436
Colombia.....	130	.....	18,426	5,417
Other South America.....	720	3,936	49,909	105,637
<b>Bacon (<i>Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	2,918	2,316	21,909	29,735
Mexico.....	1,703	4,260	21,743	26,247
Santo Domingo.....	200	494	2,190	2,455
Cuba.....	59,931	21,811	902,091	541,610
Brazil.....	16,629	10,976	191,959	137,842
Colombia.....	588	93	2,156	2,305
Other South America.....	269	3,083	12,382	25,239
<b>Hams (<i>Jamones; Presunto; Jambons</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	3,504	3,887	27,819	31,904
Mexico.....	5,123	3,368	40,591	43,852
Santo Domingo.....	923	1,444	6,707	12,620
Cuba.....	54,190	59,113	722,314	633,095
Brazil.....	523	14	3,958	5,509
Colombia.....	1,143	2,403	18,588	20,651
Other South America.....	8,545	10,217	84,930	76,561
<b>Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Pore</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	8,661	14,700	68,686	105,777
Santo Domingo.....	1,065	1,098	7,548	10,024
Cuba.....	44,159	53,289	182,549	561,756
Brazil.....	.....	.....	3,063	1,527
Colombia.....	836	1,820	32,032	20,099
Other South America.....	15,125	24,731	199,963	273,412
<b>Lard (<i>Manteca; Banha; Saindoux</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	15,163	18,707	172,391	220,917
Mexico.....	40,302	35,460	329,480	446,237
Santo Domingo.....	1,433	4,247	24,392	42,285
Cuba.....	155,191	264,839	1,809,799	2,684,191
Argentine Republic.....	400	579	4,901	7,279
Brazil.....	73,177	52,167	992,515	847,603
Colombia.....	6,396	11,272	137,541	129,701
Other South America.....	52,169	74,777	711,978	965,390
<b>Butter (<i>Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	5,490	4,086	50,430	49,037
Mexico.....	3,580	5,093	50,132	45,754
Santo Domingo.....	1,105	1,748	8,205	26,039
Cuba.....	4,564	2,144	99,120	29,408
Brazil.....	21,284	11,443	226,109	201,237
Colombia.....	1,002	1,562	16,006	14,354
Other South America.....	5,114	8,871	173,470	112,744
<b>Cheese (<i>Queso; Queijo; Fromage</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	2,686	1,997	20,445	24,181
Mexico.....	2,825	2,871	26,006	25,918
Santo Domingo.....	1,175	416	5,304	8,265
Cuba.....	3,310	2,971	62,590	33,465
Brazil.....	.....	.....	252	61
Colombia.....	692	809	8,443	7,614
Other South America.....	1,189	525	13,725	6,857
<b>Tobaccos:</b>				
<b>Tobacco, unmanufactured (<i>Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	1,140	3,259	26,340	33,129
Mexico.....	16,246	20,033	166,098	158,785
Argentine Republic.....	.....	.....	22,425	29,659
Colombia.....	1,461	700	7,761	12,288
Other South America.....	3,224	3,908	97,987	99,192
<b>Tobacco, manufactures of (<i>Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	5,851	5,788	54,320	57,864
Mexico.....	389	2,470	15,805	22,616
Cuba.....	16,533	12,631	159,383	195,469
Argentine Republic.....	3,159	.....	20,988	6,895
Brazil.....	.....	.....	352	459
Colombia.....	773	40	7,428	7,885
Other South America.....	4,751	2,668	57,469	70,728

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
<b>Wood and manufactures:</b>				
Wood, unmanufactured ( <i>Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i> ):				
Central America .....	\$2, 893	\$9, 115	\$24, 550	\$46, 982
Mexico .....	5, 903	23, 088	138, 456	333, 310
Cuba .....	4, 966	11, 442	53, 011	70, 652
Argentine Republic .....	3, 400	33, 999	17, 651	54, 514
Brazil .....		1, 890	240	19, 886
Colombia .....		230	15, 584	8, 766
Other South America .....	9, 792	1, 832	70, 876	45, 212
Lumber ( <i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i> ):				
Central America .....	3, 063	7, 693	55, 701	56, 765
Mexico .....	58, 784	101, 459	961, 859	1, 304, 829
Santo Domingo .....	2, 823	2, 086	36, 704	41, 108
Cuba .....	60, 834	52, 554	916, 472	1, 120, 880
Argentine Republic .....	111, 362	109, 348	1, 015, 418	1, 145, 540
Brazil .....	76, 136	35, 142	483, 035	239, 818
Colombia .....	6, 981	5, 978	68, 354	56, 893
Other South America .....	45, 434	103, 428	599, 075	727, 090
Furniture ( <i>Muebles; Mobília; Meubles</i> ):				
Central America .....	5, 160	5, 348	39, 384	58, 199
Mexico .....	26, 824	26, 007	324, 912	400, 407
Santo Domingo .....	1, 308	2, 428	7, 917	24, 308
Cuba .....	27, 191	31, 543	218, 221	645, 546
Argentine Republic .....	21, 452	5, 548	117, 655	87, 015
Brazil .....	8, 395	709	41, 662	25, 810
Colombia .....	1, 240	2, 634	27, 221	18, 264
Other South America .....	1, 263	5, 066	66, 504	67, 516

## IMPORTS OF RUBBER AND GUTTA-PERCHA.

During the calendar year 1900 the United States imported unmanufactured rubber and gutta-percha to the amount of 49,704,648 pounds, valued at \$28,719,165, against 54,915,483 pounds, worth \$34,397,320, in 1899, and 44,603,339 pounds, worth \$26,069,128, in 1898. The proportion of gutta-percha imported in each of the three years was small, being valued at \$132,020 in 1898, \$178,301 in 1899, and \$142,376 in 1900.

The imports of rubber from Latin-American countries, including the West Indies, for 1900, compared with 1899, were as follows:

Countries.	1900.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
Central America.....	1,363,131	\$747,570	1,458,255	\$853,094
Mexico.....	362,960	178,344	407,237	186,642
West Indies.....	35,125	13,152	5,028	1,557
Brazil.....	30,571,680	16,917,485	29,428,103	18,427,858
Other South America.....	1,161,897	603,356	2,156,190	1,096,115
Total.....	33,494,793	18,459,907	33,454,813	20,565,266

The imports of crude rubber during 1900 were larger than for any previous year, with the exception of 1899, the year in which the rubber manufacturers of the country enjoyed a phenomenal business.

On January 1, 1901, the stocks on hand in the United States were estimated at 2,683,520 pounds in the aggregate, as follows: Pará grade, 1,444,800; Central American, 239,680; African and East Indian, 999,040. At the same date the stocks in Europe were believed to amount to 9,408,000 pounds, of which 1,971,200 pounds were of Pará grades. The stocks of Pará grade at Pará and afloat were stated to have amounted to 4,524,800 pounds. This would make a visible supply of 16,616,320 pounds as compared with 10,673,600 pounds on January 1, 1900.

#### IMPORTS OF BANANAS.

The imports of bananas into the United States have been specially reported in the Treasury statistics only since 1884. The total imports for that year were valued at \$1,820,178. The statistics of this fruit showed a rapid advance in imports until the year 1891, when they were worth \$5,854,752. Since 1891 the value of the bananas imported declined steadily until 1899, when they were worth \$5,665,588, increasing in the fiscal year 1900 to \$5,877,835. While the value of the total imports was not materially increased over the total given for 1891, the quantity imported in 1900 was about 50 per cent greater, the number of bunches in the latter year being 16,509,111 against 11,116,754 in 1891.

There are 97 steamers which are employed in the importation of tropical fruits, of which bananas form the bulk. Most of these fruits come from Central America; Colombia, Venezuela, and the West Indies also furnishing a proportion. The number of bunches of bananas imported in 1900 has been exceeded only once, viz, in 1894, when the aggregate imports were 17,864,714 bunches.

#### NATIONAL STANDARDIZING BUREAU.

The Senate Committee on Commerce is considering a bill by the provisions of which, if it becomes a law, the office of Standard Weights and Measures will become the "National Standardizing Bureau," and the scope of its work be greatly extended. The operations of the present office have been limited for the most part to standards of length, mass, capacity, and temperature. The rapid progress of science has created new demands which no institution in the country can now satisfy.

Photometry, or the measurement of light, is a case in point. A score of years ago it had no great commercial importance, but the extended use of electricity for lighting purposes, the discovery and manufacture of acetylene gas, and the invention of numerous improvements in burners for ordinary illuminating gas have opened a new field. Photometric apparatus are now necessary in hundreds, or even thousands, of places, and it is important that they should be reliable.

Not only must the volume of light be obtained accurately, but its chromatic composition—the proportion of red, green, or other colors—must be determined. The most desirable light is that which most nearly approaches the color composition of sunlight; for that reason spectroscopic photometry deals with investigations which may affect the sight of millions of people, and therefore it has not only a scientific but also a sanitary and commercial significance. The proving of thermometers; the verification of gas, water, and electric meters; the testing of optical surfaces, which is important to every one compelled to wear spectacles, and, in fact, the standardizing of all sorts of measures would fall within the scope of the proposed bureau. The Government stamp would be the final authority all over the United States.

### IMPORTS OF COCOA.

The imports of cocoa into the United States in 1900 were the largest ever known, reaching 45,305,016 pounds of the crude product and 995,401 of the manufactured article. The value of the imports from Spanish-American sources are stated in the tables of "Trade with Latin America," published in the present issue of the MONTHLY BULLETIN. The exports aggregated 2,228,632 pounds of crude and 1,085 of the manufactured product. The net imports were 43,076,384 pounds of the crude and 994,316 pounds of the manufactured products as against net imports of 35,797,458 pounds of crude and 1,038,934 pounds of manufactured cocoa in 1899. This shows a remarkable increase in the use of cocoa in the United States, and demonstrates that to some extent it is taking the place of coffee as a beverage, though its use in confectionery and culinary preparations is also on the increase.

### COMMODITIES AND WAGES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Bulletin No. 32 of the Department of Labor contains an interesting article entitled "Prices of commodities and rates of wages in Manila." This report was compiled from data furnished by Mr. F. F. HILDER, agent of the Board of Management of the United States Government's exhibit of the Pan-American Exposition. The subject is treated in detail, is illustrative of the people, industries, and resources of the Philippine Islands, and contains information relating to the prices of commodities and rate of wages in Manila and some of the other towns of the islands on April 1, 1900.

About 90 articles of common use are enumerated in the various tables, which form a considerable part of the report, and the wages paid in 69 different industries of the archipelago are shown. The data obtained were gathered from 664 establishments employing 22,155 persons, of which 187 were whites, 17,317 natives, and 4,651 Chinese.



The following table shows the names and prices (gold) of some of the principal articles of daily consumption in common use by the whites, natives, and Chinese:

Articles.	Whites.	Natives.	Chinese.
Bread.....per pound..	\$0.04	.....	.....
Butter.....do.....	.56	.....	.....
Candy, caramel lozenge of sugar.....do.....	.06	\$0.06	.....
Coffee.....do.....	.20	.....	.....
Corn, dry.....do.....	.....	.02½	\$0.02½
Eggs, fresh.....per dozen..	.20	.20	.....
Fish:			
Dry.....per pound..	.....	.10	.10
Fresh.....do.....	.20	.20	.20
Fruit:			
Bananas.....per dozen..	.04	.04	.04
Oranges.....do.....	.05	.05	.05
Lard.....per pound..	.15	.15	.15
Macaroni.....do.....	.....	.05	.....
Meat:			
Beef, fresh.....do.....	.20	.20	.20
Pork, fresh.....do.....	.20	.20	.20
Milk, fresh.....per liter..	.10	.....	.....
Molasses.....per pound..	.....	.05	.05
Oil, coconut.....do.....	.06	.06	.06
Rice:			
European.....do.....	.06	.....	.....
Saigon or Philippine.....do.....	.....	.02½	.02½
Spices:			
Allspice, whole.....do.....	.25	.25	.25
Pepper, whole.....do.....	.10	.10	.10
Sugar, brown, third class.....do.....	.05	.05	.05
Tobacco, third class.....do.....	.10	.10	.10
Vinegar.....per liter..	.02½	.02½	.02½
Matches, per hundred.....small boxes.	.30	.30	.30
Oil, kerosene, Russian.....per pound..	.05	.05	.05
Soap, laundry, second class.....per hundred pounds	1.00	1.00	1.00

#### PROPOSED FLOATING EXPOSITION.

The Hon. O. P. AUSTIN, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, recently made an important and interesting address before the National Board of Trade of Washington, D. C., in which he presented in an able and entertaining manner a novel project of an around-the-world floating exposition. The idea is, on the termination of the troubles in the Philippines, to secure a number of Government transports and place them at the disposition of the merchants and manufacturers of the country for the purpose of carrying samples of American products and manufactures to the principal seaboard cities of the world, loading these samples and merchandise in such a position on the vessels as to make attractive exhibits and displays. These transports when equipped and ready for the cruise would sail along the eastern and western coasts of South America, stopping at the principal ports to show their wares and solicit trade. In this way the representatives of the American interests would personally come into contact with the foreign merchants, and would learn from them in a practical manner how to overcome any obstacles to commerce at present encountered, and would be able to take advantage in an intelligent manner of such opportunities as might be useful in facilitating trade.

The plan has been widely discussed in the American press, and has received the consideration of boards of trade, commercial museums, and export associations.

### NEW STEAMSHIP LINES.

The Trade and Shipping Commission created by the Swedish Government has, according to the "Deutsche Export Zeitung," proposed the establishment of a direct line of steamers between Sweden, the Argentine Republic, Brazil, and the United States. Attention is called to the fact that the commercial conditions are at present very unfavorable to Sweden, especially as far as the United States is concerned, which exports largely to the Scandinavian countries, importing, however, but little therefrom direct. Since the Swedish statistics only show the direct exports and imports, the situation is really worse than appears, as the United States exports large quantities of goods to Sweden via England, Hamburg, and Antwerp, which are noted in the statistics as coming from those places. The Swedish exports will, for some years to come, be unable to sustain the proposed line. A Government subsidy is therefore suggested. The amount is not mentioned, but it is understood that from 150,000 to 200,000 Swedish *crowns* will be asked for. The Commission has also suggested subsidizing steamship lines to Russian Finland to the amount of 100,000 *crowns*.

The steamer *Guatemala*, carrying 3,327 tons of freight, arrived from Valparaiso at the port of San Diego on January 28, 1901, thus inaugurating the line established between the Chilean port and San Diego by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the Compania Sud Americana de Vapores, acting in conjunction. For years they have alternated in running vessels on the South American coast, and now it is understood that they are to extend the same fortnightly service to the coast of California. The *Guatemala* is to be followed by the steamer *Palema*, of 2,553 tons, which will be due two weeks after the pioneer boat. The principal ports of Mexico and Central America will be included in the service and the northern end of the run will be at San Francisco. At Valparaiso the steamers will connect with vessels of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company running to Liverpool, England.

### PACIFIC COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

At an important meeting of the merchants of San Francisco, at which the consular corps of that city, assisted by special invitation, held on the 14th of November last, it was decided to organize a commercial museum similar to the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia.

The object of this museum is to obtain and furnish to its members such information as may tend to contribute to the development of commerce with foreign nations, and particularly with those Latin-American Republics that border on the Pacific Ocean. Raw or partly

manufactured foreign materials that may be considered useful to American manufacturers will be collected and placed on exhibition, as will also the principal export products and manufactures of the countries in question. The University of California will cooperate with the museum, and will make reports and analyses on the products obtained, publishing the results arrived at in order that the utility and worth of the articles may be correctly judged. The aim of the museum is, in brief, to encourage, stimulate, and develop by every means possible the commerce of the United States with foreign countries, and especially with those nations that are in easy reach of the Pacific coast.

#### **MONEY IN CIRCULATION.**

A statement issued by the Treasury Department on February 1, 1901, shows that on that date the total amount of money in circulation in the United States was \$2,190,780,213, as against \$2,003,149,355 on the same date in 1900. In the last year the gold coin in circulation has decreased from \$619,477,176 to \$615,576,805, and the amount of gold certificates has increased from \$184,882,889 to \$275,667,279. In the same period the circulation of silver dollars has decreased from \$67,888,019 to \$63,457,812. There was a considerable increase in the amount of subsidiary silver circulated, the gain amounting to more than \$30,000,000. In nearly all classes of paper money there was an increased circulation. It is estimated that each man, woman, and child in the United States had, on an average, \$128.38 in cash on February 1, 1901, the per capita holdings being based on an estimated population of 77,195,000.

The total circulation of national bank notes on January 31, 1901, was \$346,742,136, according to the statement of the Comptroller of the Treasury. The increase in circulation since January 31, 1900, was \$99,752,943, due in part to the establishment of numerous small banks under the new currency law. The total of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulation notes at the end of January, 1901, was \$138,422,980, and to secure public deposits \$101,868,470.

#### **IRON PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.**

Nowhere on the globe is there such a movement of freight as from the western lake region of the United States in shipments of iron ore. In the forty-five years since the inauguration of the iron industry in the Lake Superior mining district 171,700,000 tons of ore have been shipped, the record for 1899 being 18,251,804 tons and that of 1900 1,000,000 gross tons in excess of the preceding year. Other fields on the north side of the lake will be opened next year, thus adding in value to what is already the wealthiest iron ore mining district in the world.

The capital invested in this lake ore mining and the transportation of the ore is estimated as nearly \$300,000,000 at the present time, and

each year is marked by increased activity. This growth in capital has been represented during the past three months by the construction of about 30 steel steamships for the ore trade, at a cost of \$6,500,000, approximately, and by the erection of works at one of the upper lake ports for the transshipment of the ore from rail to water, entailing an estimated expenditure of \$5,000,000. Enormous amounts are also being invested in sinking shafts, establishing pumping plants, hoisting machines, etc., and various other mechanical and engineering devices, involving problems which demand the highest skill on the part of those having them in charge.

The various steel companies interested in the shipment of these ores have fleets capable of moving from 1,000,000 to 4,500,000 tons of ore from the head of Lake Superior, and in many cases all-rail shipments are made. It is significant that the shipments for the past four years have been more than half of the sum for the preceding forty years, the average per year being 60,000,000 tons in 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900, while 110,000,000 tons represent the total for the forty years previous.

A comparison of the methods of exploitation formerly employed and those now in use is made by the "New York Sun" of December 31, 1900, stating that in 1855, when the first development of the lake region was begun, a mine whose annual output was 50,000 tons was considered a good one. The methods were crude, costly, and slow. Hand machines were used, hand drills and small hoists, black powder for blasting, and the cars that carried the ore to the ports were of 8 and 10 tons capacity. These cars were run out on docks 30 to 35 feet above the water and the ore slowly discharged into the holds of vessels of from 500 to 800 tons capacity. To-day the mines are operated by compressed air and steam drills. They are equipped with hoists that pull up 6 tons at a load, and sometimes run at the rate of 40 to 45 loads from the bottom of the mine each hour. The workings underground are lighted by electricity, while compressed air and electricity take the place of the Finnish tram-car hands universal in the early days. The cars that carry ore to the docks are of 50 tons capacity, drawn by locomotives heavier than any in use elsewhere in the world, and the ships that now carry ore take loads ten times as large as formerly. Instead of a million tons or less the output is now nearly twenty millions, and the prices that then prevailed would be prohibitive now.

#### FLORIDA'S CATTLE TRADE WITH CUBA.

An idea of the immense cattle trade now being carried on between the Atlantic ports of the United States and Cuba may be obtained from the reports of the various Floridian cattle ports during the year 1900. Between May 1 and December 31 of the year in question it is

conservatively estimated that 150,000 head have been shipped to Cuba from those ports alone, while from Mobile and Gulf cities the shipments have been proportionately large.

#### NEW OIL FIELDS IN TEXAS.

Recent oil discoveries in the State of Texas seem to indicate the possibility of the development of that State into one of the great oil-bearing sections of the country. For more than thirty years Texas has been known as a source of petroleum, but the production did not become important until about four years ago, the output advancing from 50 barrels in 1895 to 66,000 barrels in 1897, and 546,000 barrels in 1898. The newly discovered wells are situated in the extreme southeast corner of the State, about 30 miles from Lake Sabine, in the neighborhood of the town of Beaumont, and are nearer to the sea than any other wells in the country except those of California. Large sums have been spent to deepen Sabine Pass, which connects the lake with the Gulf, and if the new field fulfills its promise only short pipe lines will be required to connect it with refineries and shipping facilities on the lake shore. One of the wells flowing in this section is said to yield about 15,000 barrels of oil daily.

#### RECOGNITION OF LATIN AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICERS.

The following Latin American consular officers have been recognized by the Government of the United States:

FRANCISCO GARCIA PEREIRA LENO, Vice-Consul of Brazil at New York.

WALTER B. COOK, Vice-Consul of Brazil at Brunswick, Maine.

GEORGE ARMESLEY BARKSDALE, Vice-Consul of Brazil at Richmond, Virginia.

ESCIPCIÓN CANAL, Consul of Bolivia at San Francisco, California.

ENRIQUE WOLFF, temporary Consul of Bolivia at New York.

ARTHUR L. BRESLER, Consul ad interim of Nicaragua at Detroit, Michigan.

RAMON MENDES CAPOTE, Consul ad interim of Nicaragua at San Juan, Porto Rico.

CARL HUGO ARNAL, Consul ad interim of Nicaragua at Newport News, Virginia.

FRANCISCO CANCIO Y VENTEREM, Vice-Consul ad interim of Nicaragua at Ponce, Porto Rico.

ANTONIO REILING, Consul of Peru at Havana, Cuba.

The following have also received official recognition:

Chile: E. PASTOR Y MORA, Consul at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Dominican Republic: FRANCISCO LEONTE VASQUEZ, Consul-General at New York for the United States; JULIAN DE LA ROCHA, Consul at

Ponce, Porto Rico; ANGEL SANZ Y AMBROS, Vice-Consul at Arecibo, Porto Rico.

Mexico: GILBERTO CRESPO Y MARTINEZ, Consul-General at Havana, Cuba; ANTONIO LEÓN GRAJEDA, Vice-Consul at New York.

Paraguay: ALFONSO A. RUTIS, Consul-General at Philadelphia, Pa.; CHARLES E. COFFIN, Vice-Consul at Indianapolis, Ind.; CHARLES H. FUNNELL, Vice-Consul at Buffalo, N. Y.; JOHN M. IVES, Vice-Consul at Rochester, N. Y.

Peru: P. SANTISEBAN Y CHAVARRI, Vice-Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico; E. J. LOUIS, Vice-Consul at Santiago, Cal.

A communication from Mr. LUIS FELIX LASTRETO, dated February 1, 1901, contains the information that he has been reappointed Consul for Nicaragua at San Francisco. The Bureau of the American Republics acknowledges its indebtedness to Mr. LASTRETO for past and present favors, and congratulates him upon his reappointment.

## URUGUAY.

### RECEPTION OF MINISTER CUESTAS.

On June 13, 1900, Dr. JUAN CUESTAS was received by the President of the United States as Minister Resident from the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. Recently the Government of Uruguay raised the rank of its legation in Washington, and named Dr. CUESTAS as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States. On January 28, 1901, Minister CUESTAS presented his credentials to President McKINLEY with the following appropriate remarks:

“Mr. PRESIDENT: On raising the rank of its legation to the United States, the Government of Uruguay has honored me with the office of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of Your Excellency.

“While placing in the hands of Your Excellency the letter of credence of the President of the Republic by which I am accredited in that character, and renewing to Your Excellency the declarations I made when I handed you my credentials as Minister Resident, and the sincere wishes that I then formulated in the name of my Government for the prosperity of the United States and for the personal happiness of its President, I must, by special direction of the President of my country, offer to Your Excellency, together with the same declarations, those, no less sincere, of his personal congratulations.

“I trust that the frank and true friendship which unites the two countries will receive in the future at the hands of Your Excellency the same efficient cooperation that you have heretofore extended, and

that I shall continue to merit being honored by the President with the same regard that he has vouchsafed me until this day."

In reply, President McKINLEY expressed himself as follows:

"Mr. MINISTER: The action of the Government of Uruguay in raising to the plenipotentiary grade its mission in the United States has already afforded me the opportunity to direct our Minister at Montevideo to make due expression of the pleasure it gives this Government to see our relations with the South American Republics affirmed and made more intimate. In receiving you in your enlarged capacity as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, I am gratified at the assurances you give me, and I offer you, on behalf of this Government, cordial cooperation in all that may tend to bring the two countries closer together in the peaceful paths of mutually beneficial intercourse and true friendship.

"Congratulating you, Mr. Minister, personally upon your merited advancement, I sincerely reciprocate the good wishes you offer, and I beg that you will make known to your Government and people the earnest desires here cherished for the prosperity and advancement of the Uruguayan nation, adding my personal wishes for the welfare of your honored President."

#### COINAGE OF NICKEL CURRENCY.

The National Congress of Uruguay recently enacted a law providing for the coinage of nickel currency, which was sanctioned by the Minister of Finance and approved by the President. The amount to be coined is \$500,000, and the metal is composed of 25 parts of nickel and 75 of pure copper. There are to be six million 5-cent tokens, representing \$300,000; seven and a half million 2-cent tokens, representing a total of \$150,000, and five million 1-cent tokens, representing \$50,000. The respective weights of these coins are to be 5,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , and 2 grams. They are to be of circular form, with smooth edges, with diameters, respectively, of 23, 20, and 17 millimeters.

The maximum amount of nickel coins to be received in a single payment by a public officer is fixed at 25 cents. The copper coins in circulation at present are to be withdrawn within eight months from the date of the promulgation of the law, after which period they will not be received as money. After demonetization, these coins are to be disposed of at home or abroad.

The profits arising from the operation of this law are to be utilized as follows: \$40,000 in the building or acquirement of schoolhouses in the interior and in the improvement of school property, \$10,000 in the building of a sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis, \$20,000 in the improvement of the building occupied by Congress, \$15,000 for the Flores Island quarantine station, and the remainder for the purchase of dredges and for canalization work on rivers.

## OFFICIAL CROP REPORT.

The following are the official figures on the principal crops of Uruguay for the harvest year 1899-1900, reduced to their equivalents in acres and bushels:

[The weight of the bushel is 60 pounds for wheat and canary seed, 56 pounds for flaxseed, 48 pounds for barley, and 32 pounds for oats.]

Crops.	Quantities sown.	Areas cultivated.	Production.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Wheat.....	816,864	934,008	6,891,397
Barley.....	1,961	1,590	19,510
Oats.....	175	99	2,275
Flax.....	1,845	3,275	39,739
Canary seed.....	1,163	2,497	19,065

From the foregoing figures the following are obtained as the average quantities sown and reaped per acre and the number of bushels reaped per bushel sown:

Crops.	Average per acre.		Average reaped per bushel sown.
	Sown.	Harvested.	
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Wheat.....	.87	7.38	8.4
Barley.....	1.23	12.27	9.9
Oats.....	1.77	23.00	13.0
Flax.....	.56	12.13	21.5
Canary seed.....	.47	7.64	16.4

In the MONTHLY BULLETIN for January the number of hectares devoted to the growing of corn was stated to have been 145,668, or 359,946 acres. The number of metric tons of corn produced was fixed at 77,094, or 3,035,026 bushels of 56 pounds each, an average production of 8.43 bushels per acre.

## EXPORTS OF CHILLED MEATS.

The United States Consul at Montevideo reports that the River Plate Fresh Meat Company, Limited, has contracted with the Royal Mail Steamship Company to install in each of its steamers a chilling apparatus with a capacity of 1,500 beef carcasses. Three thousand carcasses will be shipped to Southampton each month, the average voyage from the river Plate requiring about twenty-two days. The cattle will be almost entirely grass fed and will make excellent beef. The number that can be so exported annually from Uruguay and the Argentine Republic will approximate 1,000,000 head. As the class of cattle (including crossbred Hereford and shorthorn stock) slaughtered and shipped abroad will not cost, on an average, above \$30 United States gold per head.



## VENEZUELA.

## REPEAL OF EXPORT DUTY ON GOLD.

Under date of January 11, 1901, President CASTRO promulgated a decree repealing that part of the law of October 3, 1900, which imposed an export tax of 100 *bolivars* per kilogram on gold bullion.

## EXPORTATIONS THROUGH LA GUAIRA IN 1900.

During the year 1900 the exportations of Venezuelan products to the United States and Europe through La Guaira, the principal port of the Republic, compared with those of 1899, were as follows:

Products.	1900.	1899.
Coffee .....sacks..	175,652	148,731
Cacao .....do....	107,961	96,516
Hides.		
Cattle.....number..	112,549	85,073
Deer.....bundles..	352	646
Cebadilla.....sacks..	1,860	1,422
Sundry articles.....bundles..	3,155	3,458

Coffee and cacao, the principal exportations of the country, were chiefly shipped to France, 115,670 sacks of the former and 66,805 sacks of the latter being consigned to Havre. Eighteen thousand eight hundred and eighty sacks of coffee were forwarded to Hamburg, and 23,063 sacks went to New York. In 1899 the shipments of coffee to Havre amounted to 72,806 sacks, or 42,864 sacks less than the exportations of this product in 1900. The shipments of coffee to New York in 1899 were 27,620 sacks more than in 1900. During the year 1900 coin was exported to France to the value of 317,220 *bolivars* and to New York to the amount of 22,000 *bolivars*.

## TARIFF CLASSIFICATION.

By a recent ruling of the Government of Venezuela woolen and silken cords cut in pieces, which do not exceed 80 centimeters in length, when imported through the custom-houses of the Republic, shall be placed in the fourth class of the tariff, as are silk ribbons of the same dimensions, which, like these cords, are used only in the manufacture of hats. The ruling referred to took effect on January 2, 1901.

## REPEAL OF COLONIZATION CONTRACT.

The important colonization contract granted to JOSÉ BOCCARDO, an Italian subject, on the 6th of May, 1895, for the colonization of the districts of Sucre and Cedeño, in the State of Guayana, has been  
Bull. No. 2—01—4

annulled for want of compliance with its provisions by the concessionaire. Under the terms of this concession there were to be established 4 cattle-raising settlements, 10 agricultural and 10 mining colonies. The official decree annulling this contract is dated December 19, 1900.

#### EXPLORATION ON THE ORINOCO.

The distinguished scientist and traveler, Dr. LUCIEN MORISSE, has been engaged by a French company having large interests in the Orinoco River country to search for caoutchouc in the basin of that stream. Mr. CHARLES SOLLER, the well-known explorer and naturalist, will use the reports made by Dr. MORISSE in the compilation of a work, now in preparation, on the caoutchouc and gutta percha trees and vines of the intertropical regions of the country. The party is well equipped for the task it has undertaken, and will doubtless furnish interesting and useful information upon this important subject.

---

#### THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION.

The Permanent Court of Arbitration, provided for by the convention signed at The Hague on July 29, 1899, is now ready to consider any international dispute that may be presented. The roster of members constituting the court demonstrates that it is the most remarkable international tribunal the world has ever known. It is composed of fifty members, representing the most illustrious diplomats, publicists, and jurists of fifteen nations. The high standing of the persons named attests the importance which each nation attaches to this court, and the confidence which all may place in its intelligence and impartiality.

The great purpose of the conference at The Hague, initiated by the Czar of Russia, was peace. No topic of greater importance than arbitration was discussed, and no action of more vital concern was taken. Its task was to find "the most efficacious, and at the same time the most equitable, method of deciding controversies which have not been settled by diplomatic methods." To this end the representatives of the different nations there assembled created a Permanent Court of Arbitration, to be "accessible at all times" for the settlement of international differences.

It was provided that each signatory Power should appoint not more than four persons "of recognized competence in international law and enjoying the highest moral reputation," and that the Court should consist of these persons. Any two parties to a dispute may appeal to the Court by common agreement. Any Power may remind the parties to a controversy that the Court is open to them, and advise recourse

thereto in the "exercise of good offices in the higher interests of peace." Such a suggestion is not to be regarded as an unfriendly act. When arbitration is agreed upon any number of arbiters may be selected by the interested parties from the personnel of the Court, and it is expected that the tribunal thus chosen will sit at The Hague (the seat of the Permanent Court), but its sessions may be held wherever agreed upon. General rules of procedure were provided at The Hague Convention, but others may be adopted by mutual agreement. The judgment of the tribunal is to be binding on the parties that have submitted their differences to it.

The official roster of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, including its Secretaries, issued by the Department of State at Washington, is as follows:

*Austria-Hungary.*—His Excellency Count FREDERIC SCHONBORN, LL. D., President of the Imperial Royal Court of Justice, former Austrian Minister of Justice, member of the House of Lords of the Austrian Parliament, etc.; His Excellency Mr. D. DE SZILAGYI, ex-Minister of Justice, member of the House of Deputies of the Hungarian Parliament; Count ALBERT APPONYI, member of the Chamber of Magnates and the Chamber of Deputies of the Hungarian Parliament, etc; Mr. HENRI LAMMASCH, LL. D., member of the House of Lords of the Austrian Parliament, etc.

*Belgium.*—His Excellency Mr. BEERNAERT, Minister of State, member of the Chamber of Representatives, etc.; His Excellency Baron LAMBERMONT, Minister of State, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Chevalier DE CAMPS, Senator; Mr. BOLIN JASQUEMYS, ex-Minister of the Interior.

*Denmark.*—Prof. L. MATZEEN, LL. D., President of the Copenhagen University, Councilor Extraordinary of the Supreme Court, President of the Landsting.

*France.*—M. LEON BOURGEOIS, Deputy, ex-President of the Cabinet Council, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. DE LA BOULAYE, ex-Ambassador; Baron DESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT, Minister Plenipotentiary, Deputy; M. LOUIS RENAULT, Minister Plenipotentiary, professor of the faculty of law at Paris, law office of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

*Germany.*—His Excellency Mr. BINGNER, LL. D., Privy Councilor, Senate, President of the Imperial High Court of Leipsic; Mr. von FRANTZIUS, Privy Councilor, Solicitor of the Department of Foreign Affairs at Berlin; Mr. von MARTITZ, LL. D., Associate Justice of the Superior Court of Administrative Justice in Prussia, professor of law at the Berlin University; Mr. von BAR, LL. D., Judicial Privy Councilor, professor of law at the Gottingen University.

*Great Britain.*—His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord FAUNCEFOTE,

of Preston, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Privy Councilor, Ambassador at Washington; the Right Hon. Sir EDWIN BALDWIN MALET, ex-Ambassador; the Right Hon. Sir EDWARD FRY, member of the Privy Council, Q. C.; Prof. JOHN WESTLAKE, LL. D., Q. C.

*Italy.*—His Excellency Count CONSTANTIN NIGRA, Senator of the Kingdom, Ambassador at Vienna; His Excellency Commander JEAN BAPTISTE PAGANO GUARANASHELLI, Senator of the Kingdom, First President of the Court of Cassation at Rome; His Excellency Count TORNIELI BRUSATI DI VERGANO, Senator of the Kingdom, Ambassador at Paris; Commander JOSEPH ZANARDELLI, attorney at law, Deputy to the National Parliament.

*Japan.*—Mr. I. MONTONO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels; Mr. H. WILLARD DENISON, law office of the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Tokyo.

*Netherlands.*—Mr. T. M. C. ASSER, LL. D., member of the Council of State, ex-professor of the University of Amsterdam; Mr. F. B. CONINCK LIEFSTING, LL. D., president of the Court of Cassation; Jonkherr A. F. DE SAVORNIN LOHMAN, LL. D., ex-Minister of the Interior, ex-professor of the Free University of Amsterdam, member of the lower house of the Staats-General; Jonkherr G. L. M. H. RUIS DE BERENBROUCK, ex-Minister of Justice, Commissioner of the Queen in the Province of Limbourg.

*Portugal.*—Count DE MACEDO, peer of the realm, ex-Minister of Marine and Colonies, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid.

*Roumania.*—Mr. THEODORE ROSETTI, Senator, ex-President of the High Court of Cassation and Justice; Mr. JEAN KALINDERO, administrator of the crown domain, ex-Judge of the High Court of Cassation and Justice; Mr. EUGENE STATSCO, ex-President of the Senate, ex-Minister of Justice and Foreign Affairs; Mr. JEAN N. LAHOVARI, Deputy, ex-Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

*Russia.*—Mr. N. V. MOURAVIEFF, Minister of Justice, active Privy Councilor, Secretary of State of his Majesty the Emperor; Mr. C. P. POBENDONSTZEFF, Attorney-General of the Most Holy Synod, active Privy Councilor, Secretary of State to his Majesty the Emperor; Mr. E. V. FRISCH, President of the Department of Legislation of the Imperial Council, active Privy Councilor, Secretary of State of his Majesty the Emperor; Mr. DE MARTENS, Privy Councilor, permanent member of the Council of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

*Spain.*—His Excellency the Duke of Tetuan, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senator of the Kingdom, grandee of Spain; Mr. RIEVIENDO OLIVER, Director-General of the Ministry of Justice, ex-delegate of Spain to the conference on private international law at The Hague; Dr. MANUEL TORRES CAMPOS, professor of international law at the

University of Grenada, associate member of the Institute of International Law.

*Sweden and Norway.*—MR. S. R. D. K. D'OLIVECRONA, member of the International Law Institute, ex-Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Kingdom of Sweden, doctor of laws and letters at Stockholm; MR. G. GRAM, ex-Minister of State of Norway, Governor of the Province of Hamar, Norway.

*United States.*—MR. BENJAMIN HARRISON, ex-President of the United States; MR. MELVILLE W. FULLER, Chief Justice of the United States; MR. JOHN W. GRIGGS, Attorney-General of the United States; MR. GEORGE GRAY, United States Circuit Judge.

First Secretary of the Court, J. J. ROCHUSSEN; Second Secretary, JONER W. ROELL.

The Administrative Council consists of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and the diplomatic representatives at The Hague of the ratifying powers; Secretary-General MR. R. MELVIL, Baron VAN LEYDEN, Judge of the District Court of Utrecht, and a member of the First Chamber of the States-General.

---

## COMMERCIAL EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics indicate the remarkable change which has taken place in the commerce of the United States in the decade ending with the calendar year 1900. Imports, which in 1890 were valued at \$823,397,762, were in 1900 worth \$829,019,337, an increase of less than 1 per cent for the period named, while exports, which in 1890 were rated at \$857,502,548, had advanced in 1900 to \$1,477,949,666, an increase of 72.4 per cent. In 1890 the excess of exports over imports was \$5,654,390, while in 1900 that excess was \$648,930,329.

Trade relations with the various parts of the world show changes which are equally striking. From Europe imports have been reduced within the decade from \$474,000,000 to \$439,000,000, exports having advanced in the same time from \$682,000,000 to \$1,111,000,000. North American imports fell from \$151,000,000 in 1890 to \$131,000,000 in 1900, while United States exports to the countries embraced under that heading increased from \$95,000,000 to \$202,000,000.

In regard to South America there has been an advance both in the matter of exports and imports, the former having increased from \$35,000,000 to \$41,000,000 and the latter from \$101,000,000 to \$102,000,000 within the ten years under comparison.

Asiatic trade shows an increase in imports from \$69,000,000 in 1890 to \$123,000,000 in 1900, while in the same time United States exports to Asia advanced in value from \$23,000,000 to \$61,000,000. From Oceania the importations in 1890 were \$23,000,000, the same figures being given in the valuation for 1900, but exports from the United States to Oceania were in 1890 only worth \$17,000,000 and in 1900 had more than doubled, being quoted at \$40,000,000. Importations from Africa increased from \$3,000,000 in 1890 to \$9,000,000 in 1900, the change in favor of exports being from \$4,500,000 in 1890 to \$22,000,000 in 1900.

Two great causes are assigned in explanation of the changes in the movements to and from the continents; the first being the increase in home manufactures which were formerly drawn chiefly from abroad, and the second being the diversification of products by which new markets were created or old ones enlarged. Europe, which formerly supplied the greater proportion of manufactured articles used in the United States, has largely increased its consumption of American cotton-seed oil, oleomargarine, paraffin, manufactures of iron, steel, and copper, and agricultural machinery, as well as food stuffs and cotton, \$428,000,000 representing the increased valuation of the exports of these products during the decade, while manufactured imports from Europe have fallen over \$35,000,000. From North America the imports have fallen \$20,000,000, due chiefly to the decline in sugar production in the West Indies, the imports from Cuba alone having decreased from \$54,000,000 in 1890 to \$27,000,000 in 1900. Exports to North America have increased, on the other hand, over \$100,000,000, the growth being largely manufactures and food stuffs.

From South America the imports have increased in quantity, especially in coffee and rubber, but a proportionate decrease has been occasioned in the price of these commodities, so that the total increase in value for the ten years has been but \$1,000,000. Exports have, however, increased by \$6,500,000, manufactured articles being the chief item. From Asia importations have increased more than \$50,000,000, sugar and raw materials required by United States manufacturers forming the bulk of increase, while exports to Asia have advanced nearly \$40,000,000, principally in manufactures and raw cotton. But little increase is shown in imports from Oceania, this being attributable in part to the absence of statistics from Hawaii for the last half of 1900; but exports to the grand division included under that title show an increase of more than \$20,000,000, chiefly in manufactured articles. Raw cotton forms the most important item of increase reported for imports from Africa, which have increased \$6,000,000, and manufactures figure largely in the reported increase of \$17,000,000 worth of exports.

The following table shows the imports and exports of the United States by grand divisions for the calendar years 1890 and 1900, based on the complete figures of the Bureau of Statistics:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1900.	1890.	1900.	1890.
Europe.....	\$441,610,461	\$474,656,257	\$1,116,399,524	\$682,585,856
North America.....	130,231,076	151,490,330	198,791,572	95,517,863
South America.....	102,706,633	100,959,799	41,248,051	34,722,122
Asia.....	120,378,219	68,340,309	58,726,173	22,854,028
Oceania.....	23,067,642	23,781,018	39,805,176	17,375,745
Africa.....	11,025,306	3,169,086	22,979,170	4,446,934

#### FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1900.

The summary of exports and imports issued by the Treasury Department shows that the foreign commerce of the United States for the calendar year 1900 increased at an extraordinary rate as compared with the previous twelve months. Including both imports and domestic exports, the volume of trade, at a gold valuation, was \$2,282,032,996 in 1900, against \$2,051,899,754 in 1899, a gain of \$230,133,242. Including foreign goods exported the volume in 1900 was \$2,306,969,003, against \$2,074,435,381 in 1899, a gain of \$222,533,622 in twelve months. While this is a wonderful increase, the gain in the value of exports is the most remarkable feature of the trade of the country. While there was an increase of \$30,051,927 in the value of the imports, the value of exports increased by \$200,081,315.

In the statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics the commerce between the United States and Hawaii and Porto Rico, respectively, is not included in the statements of the foreign trade of the United States after June 30, 1900, but the trade of Hawaii with foreign countries is included after that date. The commerce of Porto Rico is shown separately.

The following statement contains the classifications of the imports and exports and the official valuation of each class, besides the totals for both imports and exports:

#### *Comparison of imports.*

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Articles of food and animals.....	\$219,329,205	\$229,977,787	<sup>1</sup> \$10,548,582
Articles in a crude condition used in domestic industry.	280,359,404	267,567,861	12,781,543
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in manufactures, etc.....	84,785,196	75,387,686	9,397,510
Articles manufactured ready for consumption.....	132,443,646	118,364,400	14,079,246
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....	112,101,886	107,669,676	4,432,210
Total .....	829,019,337	798,967,410	30,051,927

<sup>1</sup>Decrease.

*Comparison of exports.*

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Products of—			
Agriculture.....	\$904,658,958	\$782,133,405	\$122,525,553
Manufactures .....	441,406,942	380,787,891	60,619,051
Mining .....	39,222,902	33,279,187	5,943,715
Forest .....	54,481,146	47,562,121	6,919,025
Fisheries .....	8,074,684	5,637,077	2,437,607
Miscellaneous .....	5,169,027	3,532,663	1,636,364
Total .....	1,453,013,659	1,252,932,344	200,081,315

The value of the foreign goods reexported in 1900 was \$24,936,007, against \$22,535,627 for the previous year. Of these foreign exports in 1900, those admitted free of duty aggregated 48.9 per cent, while duty was collected on 51.1 per cent.

The imports of gold in 1900 were worth \$66,754,244, against \$51,334,964 in 1899. The exports of gold were worth \$54,134,623, against \$45,379,411 in 1899. The imports of silver were \$39,780,105 in 1900, and \$30,843,929 in 1899. The exports of silver were in 1900 \$66,221,664, as against \$53,461,737 in 1899.

## COMMERCE WITH LATIN AMERICA IN 1900.

With reference to the commercial relations with Latin America in the calendar year 1900, the official figures show that the imports by the United States from the Latin American countries embraced in the International Union of American Republics increased in value over 10 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent as compared with the previous calendar year. In the same period the value of the exports from the United States to those countries increased more than 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent over the preceding twelve months. The volume of trade advanced from \$197,861,949 in 1899 to \$227,023,184 in 1900.

While these figures are gratifying, there is still a great discrepancy between the value of the imports by the United States from Latin America and the value of the exports to Latin America from the United States—amounting to over \$49,300,000. The value of the United States imports from and exports to the Latin American Republics can be gathered from the following table except in the cases of Bolivia and Paraguay. In the former case most of the commerce is carried on through the port of Antofagasta, Chile, to which country it is credited, and in the latter commercial transactions are through the custom-houses of the Argentine Republic (Buenos Ayres) and Uruguay (Montevideo).



Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.
Mexico .....	\$28,179,829	\$24,641,804	\$38,270,933	\$29,309,802
Costa Rica .....	2,959,439	3,549,468	1,688,670	1,282,797
Guatemala .....	2,190,145	2,197,641	1,128,418	843,565
Honduras .....	1,114,466	880,287	1,126,832	1,038,904
Nicaragua .....	1,729,747	1,594,719	1,767,399	1,486,352
Salvador .....	746,936	1,082,964	756,586	634,591
Haiti .....	1,357,775	862,051	3,720,279	2,357,562
Santo Domingo .....	3,228,849	3,367,958	1,782,760	1,118,933
Argentine Republic .....	8,098,343	5,997,373	11,095,538	11,325,257
Bolivia .....	22	.....	120,033	27,448
Brazil .....	64,914,507	59,580,868	11,516,681	11,453,997
Chile .....	7,474,061	5,232,702	4,596,525	2,240,104
Colombia .....	3,080,427	5,462,432	2,605,544	2,985,801
Ecuador .....	1,577,486	1,098,081	1,590,055	1,179,619
Paraguay .....	1,740	160	8,487	11,159
Peru .....	2,910,531	2,096,575	2,311,886	1,395,046
Uruguay .....	2,086,893	1,512,605	1,738,742	1,702,009
Venezuela .....	6,529,858	5,669,925	3,016,762	2,641,390
Total .....	138,181,054	124,827,613	88,842,130	73,084,336

The imports from Central America, as a whole, amounted to \$8,740,733 in 1900 and \$9,305,079 in 1899. The total exports to Central America in 1900 aggregated \$6,467,905, against \$5,286,209 in the previous year.

The imports from South America, exclusive of the Guianas, show an increase of over \$10,000,000 in 1900, and amounted to \$96,673,868, as against \$86,650,731 in 1899. The exports to the same countries aggregated \$38,600,253, as compared with exports valued at \$34,961,830 in 1899.

## EUROPEAN COFFEE DUTIES.

Through Hon. O. L. SPALDING, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the Bureau of the American Republics has received a most interesting and important report relative to the duties collected on coffee at the custom-houses of the several European nations. It will be seen that, in decided contrast to the policy of the United States—the greatest coffee market of the world—all these countries (Holland, not named, being excepted) place a tax on coffee imported, although the beverage made from the prepared bean is regarded as an essential article of diet.

The communication, dated January 8, 1901, and the accompanying data, are herewith annexed.

“In reply to your request in behalf of the Costa Rican Minister, under date of September 13 last, I have to state that, as the result of an extended research, the Department has ascertained from the ‘International Customs Journal’ and supplements thereto that the various provisions relating to the duty on coffee imported into the European countries hereinafter mentioned are as follows:

“*Austria-Hungary*.—Coffee, raw, 40 *florins* per 100 kilograms; when imported by sea, 37 *florins* per 100 kilograms; when roasted, 50 *florins* per 100 kilograms.

“The percentage of tare allowance on raw coffee is as follows: Seventeen in cases of hard wood of less than 200 kilograms; 16 in cases of soft wood of less than 200 kilograms; 10 in cases of 200 kilograms and above, and in barrels with staves of hard wood and heads of hard or soft wood; 8 in other barrels. In patent barrels of cylindrical form (of a lighter construction): Eight with staves and heads of hard wood, 7 with staves of hard wood and heads of soft wood, and 5 with staves and heads of soft wood; 7 in baskets; 2 in bales and in sacks, ‘strong double;’ 1.5 in sacks (bales), ‘strong single,’ or light and double; 0.8 in light single sacks (bales), and 0.6 in sacks of cotton. In double sacks (bales), ‘one of which is comprised in the category of light sacks (bales), and the other in that of strong sacks (bales),’ the tare allowance is 2 per cent of the gross weight, and when imported in ‘double bales of fiber’ 3.5 per cent of the gross weight.

“The percentage of tare allowance of roasted coffee is 17 in cases or barrels, 9 in baskets, and 2 in bales.

“*Belgium*.—Roasted, 13 *francs* per 100 kilograms; not roasted, 10 *francs* per 100 kilograms.

“*Bulgaria*.—Coffee of yemen, 32 *levs* per 100 kilograms gross, in sacks. It appears, however, that an excise duty is collected on importations of ‘coffee’ of 50 *francs* per 100 kilograms. The approximate value of the *lev* of 100 *stotinki* is 9½d.

“*Denmark*.—Coffee, 4 *skillings* per *pund*; ‘additional war centimes,’ 3 *skillings* per *pund*; roasted, 4.5 *skillings* per *pund*; ‘additional war centimes,’ 2.5 *skillings* per *pund*.

“The tare on coffee not roasted is, in barrels or cases of more than 400 *punds* gross, 12; 16 in the same receptacles of less than 400 *punds* gross; 2 in straw packages; 1 in packages of cotton, gunny, or cloth, single covering, and 2 in double covering. The tare on roasted coffee in barrels or cases is 10 *punds*.

“The unit of value is the *rigsdaler* of 96 *skillings*, the approximate value of which is 2s. 2¾d. The ‘*pund*’ is equivalent to 1.102 pounds avoirdupois.

“*France*.—The duties on coffee are the same under the ‘general tariff and the ‘minimum tariff,’ namely: In the bean, 156 *francs* per 100 kilograms, net; roasted or ground, 208 *francs* per 100 kilograms, net, ‘additional taxes and 4 per cent included.’ Duty is levied on the ‘real net weight’ of coffee.

“Amendments to the foregoing provisions appear in the sixteenth and seventeenth supplements to the ‘Journal.’

“In accordance with the law of February 24, 1900, the duty is modified as follows: Coffee in the bean and coffee husks 100 kilograms, general tariff 300 *francs*, minimum tariff 156 *francs*; roasted or ground, 100 kilograms, general tariff 400 *francs*.

“The law of July 17, 1900, modifying the customs duties on coffee,

provides that the 'minimum duty on coffee in the bean and husk is fixed at 136 *francs* per 100 kilograms.' By virtue of the decree of July 17, 1900, relating to Brazilian coffee, 'the duties specified in the minimum tariff are applicable to the produce of Brazilian origin mentioned in article 1 of the laws, February 24, \* \* \* and July 17, 1900.

"The 'minimum tariff' may be applied to goods the produce of countries where French goods enjoy corresponding privileges and 'to which the minimum tariff is applied.'

"According to Schedule C of the tariff, coffee in the bean, the product of a non-European country, imported into France from a European country is subject to a surtax of 10 *francs* per 100 kilograms.

"While Schedule E of said tariff prescribes that 'one-half of the duty stipulated in the tariff of the mother country,' including 'additional taxes,' shall be levied on 'coffee in the bean or roasted or ground,' imported into France from French colonies and possessions and from countries of the Indo-Chinese Protectorate, that provision is modified by article 2 of the law of July 17, 1900, which reads:

"Schedule F annexed to the law of the 11th of January, 1892, is modified as follows: Coffee in the bean and husk, 78 *francs* per 100 kilograms below the "minimum metropolitan tariff."'"

"*Germany*.—Coffee, in the bean, raw, 40 *marks* per 100 kilograms; roasted, 50 *marks* per 100 kilograms.

"The tare on coffee, raw, is as follows: Cases of less than 200 kilograms, 17; cases of 200 kilograms and above, 12; casks or barrels with staves of oak or other hard wood, 2; other casks or barrels, 8; baskets, 9; bales, 2; light packages of packing cloth, 1. For coffee, raw: Cases of white wood of less than 200 kilograms, 16; double casks of light construction and of a special shape, so-called patent barrels, manufactured wholly or in part of hard wood, 8; sacks, 1.5; light packages of packing cloth, 0.75. The tare on roasted coffee is, barrels or cases, 20; baskets, 13; bales, 6.

"*United Kingdom (Great Britain)*.—A duty of 14 *shillings* per hundredweight is imposed on coffee, raw, and when kiln-dried, roasted, or ground, 2 *pence* per pound.

"*Greece*.—Duty at 100 *drachmas* (\$19.30) per 100 *okes* (275 pounds) is levied on 'coffee in general \* \* \* and coffee ground and mixed with other substances.'

"*Italy*.—Coffee, raw, is dutiable at 150 *lire* per quintal, and coffee roasted at 207 *lire* per quintal on the basis of the 'legal net weight thereof.'

"The duty on 'natural coffee' of Brazilian origin is reduced to '130 *francs* [*lire*] per quintal' by a decree dated July 24, 1900, and it appears that the same rate is applicable to similar products of all other countries enjoying the most-favored-nation treatment.

“*Montenegro*.—Coffee is subject to a duty of 6 per cent *ad valorem*.

“*Norway*.—The ‘maximum tariff’ on coffee, raw—credit for warehousing (*Kreditoplæg*): 240 kilograms—is 50 *öre* per kilogram; roasted, 75 *öre* per kilogram. The ‘minimum tariff’ on the former is 30 *öre*, and on the latter 50 *öre* per kilogram. The tare, when imported in bags, single, is 1½ per cent; double, 2½ per cent, and in casks, 8 per cent.

“The monetary unit employed in the Norwegian tariff is the *krone*, equal to 100 *öre*, or 1s. 1½d. (approximate value, 27 cents).

“*Portugal*.—Coffee, ‘husked or not,’ is subject to duty at 180 *reis* per kilogram. If roasted or ground the same is dutiable at 400 *reis* per kilogram, including interior packages.

“‘When the net weight is established by the legal tare,’ 2 per cent is deducted from the gross weight of coffee in sacks. 1,000 *reis* equals 1 *milreis* or about 4s. 6d.

“*Roumania*.—Raw coffee of all qualities, 18 *leis* per 100 kilograms; roasted, in the grain or ground, 80 *leis* per 100 kilograms.

“The percentage of gross weight in tare allowance is 8 in cases or casks and 5 in baskets. When imported in sacks no deduction is made from the gross weight for tare. The *lei* is equivalent to 9.6d. (20 cents, approximately).

“*Russia*.—Raw, in the bean, 3 *rubles* (gold) per *poud*; roasted, ground or not, 4 *rubles* (gold) per *poud*.

“The *ruble* of 100 *copecks* is equivalent to 3s. 2d. The *poud* of 40 *funts* is equivalent to 36 pounds avoirdupois.

“*Servia*.—Raw coffee, husked or not, 20 *dinars* per 100 kilograms; roasted, in the bean or in powder, 200 *dinars* per 100 kilograms.

“The percentage of tare deducted from 100 kilograms gross weight is as follows: Fourteen in cases or barrels, when the staves and bottoms are of hard wood; 12 in other cases or barrels; 9 in baskets, and 2 in bales or sacks. The *dinar* of 100 *paras* equals 9½d.

“*Spain*.—Coffee, in the bean, not roasted, the produce of and imported directly from Fernando-Po, 105 *pesetas* per 100 kilograms, net weight; coffee, ‘of other origin,’ 140 *pesetas* per 100 kilograms, net weight; roasted or ground coffee, 250 *pesetas* per 100 kilograms, net weight.

“Coffee imported into the Peninsula or Balearic Islands, proceeding from Europe or shipped in a European port, is subject to a surtax of 4 *pesetas* 50 *centimes* per 100 kilograms.

“The foregoing applies to products of ‘extra European’ origin imported from a European country.

“*Sweden*.—Coffee, 12 *öre* per kilogram; roasted, 20 *öre* per kilogram.

“The monetary unit is the *krona*, which is divided into 100 *öre* and is equal to 1s. ¼d. (about).

“*Switzerland*.—Raw coffee, 3 *francs* 50 *centimes* per quintal; roasted coffee, 5 *francs* 50 *centimes* per quintal.

“*Turkey*.—Pending the establishment of a uniform tariff, duties are levied on all goods imported into Turkey at 8 per cent *ad valorem* on the current market value thereof.

“The following is an excerpt from the ‘International Customs Journal,’ hereinbefore referred to:

“‘The International Bureau undertakes to employ the greatest care in the translation of the customs laws and of the official publications interpreting these laws, but it is understood that the Governments concerned do not assume any responsibility as to the accuracy of these translations, and that in the case of dispute the original text shall be their only guide.’ (Art. 3, Executory Regulations of the International Convention of July 5, 1890.)”

[The French colonies and possessions and the countries of the Indo-Chinese Protectorate referred to above are as follows: Guadalupe and its dependencies, Martinique, Guiana, Reunion Island, French Indo-China (Cochin China), Cambodia, Annam, Tonquin, French Gabon, New Caledonia, Mayote, St. Pierre, and Miquelon.

Coffee imported from the French Congo (Continental Basin) is entitled to a rebate of duty equivalent to the *ad valorem* duty of 6 per cent levied in the colony on similar products of foreign origin for coffee beans, 12 *francs* per 100 kilograms.

The United States Consul at Marseilles, under date of January 5, 1901, forwards to the Department of State at Washington a copy of a French decree, published in the “*Journal Officiel*” of December 27, 1900. By virtue of this decree the minimum tariff tax will be applicable provisionally until June 30, 1901, upon coffees originating in various ports of the world. This is of special interest, as it affects the most of the American Republics as well as Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands. The minimum duty upon green coffees is \$30 per 220 pounds and the maximum rate \$57.90 per 220 pounds.

The following is a translation of the salient features of the decree:

“ARTICLE 1. The taxes provided under the head of minimum rates of duty will continue to be applicable provisionally until June 30, 1901, to the commodities comprehended in Article I of the laws of February 24 and July 17, 1900 (green coffees), originating from the following territories:

“Portugal; the colonies, possessions, and protectorates controlled by Germany, Great Britain, Denmark, Spain, Holland, and Portugal; the United States of America; the five Republics of Central America; Cuba and Porto Rico; Ecuador, Peru, and Chile; Liberia and the Congo Free State; Ethiopia; Korea, China, and Siam; and the Philippine Islands.

“ART. 2. The said commodities originating in countries not com-

prised in the above enumeration and received in the French magazines from January 24 to August 30, 1900, will be admissible under the minimum rate of duty until June 30, 1901."

In the customs tariff of the Kingdom of Italy, published by the International Customs Journal in March, 1899, which contains a "schedule of legal tares," the tare for coffee "per quintal, gross weight," is 1 kilogram in "plain sacks," 1.50 kilograms in "double sacks," and 4 kilograms in "bales." A footnote explains that the "legal tares established for coffee and sugar shall only be applicable when these goods are presented for customs clearance in the same receptacles in which they were directly imported from abroad. In other cases coffee and sugar shall be dutiable on gross weight, even when they are packed in sacks, bales, or rattan baskets."

In Norway the maximum tariff is applicable to the products of any foreign country not having a treaty of commerce and navigation with Norway, and in which Norwegian goods and vessels are less favorably treated than the goods and vessels of any other country.—*Editor.*]

---

## THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The metric system was established by law in France in 1799, since which time every country in Europe except England has sanctioned its adoption. The standard meter was constructed in that year by an international commission representing France, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, Spain, Savoy, and the Roman, Cisalpine, and Ligurian Republics. It was made of platinum, and was deposited in the Palace of Archives in Paris, to be the definite basis of the metric system forever.

In America only the United States and Canada now cling to the English system of weights and measures, and in other parts of the world almost the only countries not yet using the metric system are certain colonies of Great Britain.

The system derives its name from the meter, which is the primary base or unit from which the other units of the system are formed. When the system was adopted by France the meter was estimated to be the ten-millionth part of the quadrant of the meridian passing through Barcelona and Dunkirk. The unit of length is the "meter," which is equal to 39.37 inches. The unit of surface is the "are," which is equal to 119.60 square feet. The unit of capacity is the "liter," which contains 61.027 cubic inches. The unit of weight is the "gram," which is equal to 15.432 grains. Complete tables of the system are published each month in the MONTHLY BULLETIN.

Since the United States has entered into an expansive commercial era, the necessity for having some generally recognized standard of

weights and measures has become more apparent. A bill now pending in Congress provides that on and after January 1, 1903, the metric system of weights and measures shall be the legal standard throughout the country. This is one of a number of attempts which have been made to replace the complicated system now in general use in the United States by the more simple decimal system, and is favored by the officials of the Treasury Department. In one sense the United States was first in adopting the system, when, in 1785, Congress declared the dollar of 100 cents to be the unit expressing the value of subsidiary coins in tenth, hundredth, and thousandth parts thereof. If at that time all other units had been so regulated, the people would have been spared a great deal of confusion and the loss of time in making computations.

As early as 1817 the subject of adopting the metric system was agitated, and the agitation was renewed in 1830. In 1866, by act of Congress, it was made lawful to employ the weights and measures of the metric system throughout the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury was instructed to furnish to the Governor of each State a set of the standard weights and measures in accordance with that system for the use of their respective Commonwealths. Section 3570 of the Revised Statutes of the United States contains the tables which are recognized by law in the construction of contracts and in all legal proceedings. By the act of July 28, 1866, referred to, the weights and measures of the metric system were not made to supersede those in general use by the people, but were to be used in conjunction with them, and naturally the people of the country preferred to retain those to which they are accustomed.

Under the regulations of the International Postal Convention the metric system was adopted as the standard in all transactions between the nations which were members of the Postal Union, and accordingly the mail matter transported between the United States and fifty other countries, including even England, is weighed and paid for entirely in metric terms.

In 1875 a convention was held by representatives of all the civilized nations except England, at which "a scientific and permanent bureau of weights and measures" was established at Paris, the expenses of which are paid by all the powers, England having subsequently become a party to the convention. One duty of this bureau was to furnish exact and accurate copies or duplicates of the standard of weights and measures to each of the contributing countries. These new standards were supplied to the United States and were received by the President and his Cabinet with considerable ceremony on January 2, 1890. In 1897, the Secretary of the Treasury ordered that thereafter the standard meter and kilogram (now deposited in the Coast Survey Building in Washington) should be recognized as the fundamental standards

from which the customary units of the yard and pound should be derived. The metric system proper is now exclusively used by the United States Marine Hospital Service; by the foreign department of the Post-Office; by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; to some extent in the Mint, the United States Signal Service, and the United States Census Department.

The formal and compulsory adoption of the metric system has been repeatedly recommended to Congress by Secretaries of the Treasury and of State; has been asked for by the Legislatures of several States, and by thousands of petitioners representing both commercial and scientific bodies. There have, however, always been objections. One is that there would be a loss of national prestige. The United States adopted the Gregorian Calendar without such loss, and the convenience to be secured by the adoption of uniform weights and measures is much greater than in the case of a uniformity of dates. Perhaps the strongest objection is the fact that the change from yards to meters and from pounds to kilograms would upset business and throw the world of commerce into confusion. The advocates of the system give a partial assent to this, but believe that such possible disturbance is greatly overestimated, citing the experiences of other nations which have adopted the system, the change having been made in their standards without serious effect on business.

The metric system is now taught in the schools of most of the States, and in some of them, notably Utah, such instruction is made compulsory.

The adoption of the system by England is also being urged by persons connected with the British Association of the Chambers of Commerce, and an investigation has been made by this association as to the status of the system in the various countries employing it. These countries include Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Montenegro, The Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and Turkey. In most of these countries the system is reported to have been firmly established and its use become general. No mention appears to have been made of Mexico and the South and Central American countries in this report. The system has, however, been adopted and is in use in all Latin-American countries, but a number of local units are also employed which are the cause of somewhat conflicting results. In 1889 the United States invited the Republics of Central and South America, and of Mexico, Haiti, and Santo Domingo to a conference to be held at Washington "to consider, among other things, the adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures."

The International American Conference which was held in Washington in 1889-1890 unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the International American Conference recommends the adoption of the decimal metrical system to the nations here represented which have not already adopted it."



Mr. BLAINE, in transmitting to the President the proceedings of the Conference, inclosed the draft of the proposed law making the use of the system obligatory, and wrote as follows:

"I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the report on weights and measures as unanimously adopted by the International American Conference. This report, as will be seen, recommends the adoption by the United States of the metrical decimal system of weights and measures which is now in use by the Governments and people of all other American Republics and most of the nations of Europe, and it is already authorized by the laws of the United States. The adoption of this system in the customs service would, it is believed, greatly promote the public convenience."

The report of the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris (January 5, 1901) states that "over 450,000,000 people use the metric system, and no nation having adopted it has discarded it or made any improvements in it."

### TRAFFIC IN COFFEE IN 1900.

The following table gives the country of exportation of the coffee imported into the United States during the calendar year 1900; also a comparison with the imports for the previous year:

Countries.	1900.		1899.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
United Kingdom.....	2, 128, 942	\$263, 289	4, 146, 236	\$411, 147
France.....	2, 159, 374	222, 257	90, 907	8, 061
Germany.....	4, 416, 834	331, 131	1, 998, 342	186, 725
Netherlands.....	1, 967, 483	251, 728	4, 392, 345	433, 963
Other Europe.....	1, 721, 330	176, 420	697, 442	51, 242
Central America.....	43, 961, 550	4, 246, 571	45, 303, 668	5, 244, 797
Mexico.....	30, 010, 567	2, 859, 630	31, 657, 552	3, 026, 624
West Indies.....	9, 148, 580	739, 900	10, 946, 540	866, 496
Brazil.....	608, 423, 596	41, 945, 564	674, 461, 411	36, 286, 817
Other South America.....	56, 052, 222	4, 993, 145	83, 177, 802	6, 256, 620
East Indies.....	22, 224, 166	2, 928, 761	14, 053, 872	2, 152, 074
Other Asia and Oceania.....	3, 562, 864	587, 896	5, 050, 886	811, 336
Africa.....	49, 813	5, 505	694, 262	113, 521
Other countries.....	85, 213	9, 114	1, 526, 764	215, 271
Total.....	785, 918, 534	59, 510, 771	878, 198, 029	56, 068, 994

The "American Grocer" (New York) of January 30, 1901, gives the following statement of the movement of coffee in the United States and Europe during the calendar year 1900:

Stocks, January 1, 1900:		Bags.
Europe.....	4, 021, 401	
United States.....	1, 079, 692	
		5, 101, 093
Arrivals during 1900:		
Europe.....	8, 422, 861	
United States.....	5, 511, 910	
		13, 934, 771
Total supply for 1900.....		19, 035, 864

Less stocks, January 1, 1901:		Bags.
United States.....	1, 031, 610	
Europe.....	3, 881, 735	
		4, 913, 345
Deliveries during 1900.....		14, 122, 519
Deliveries during 1899.....		14, 891, 499
Decrease in 1900.....		768, 980

The deliveries in the United States were 5,559,992 bags and in Europe 8,562,527 bags, a total of 14,122,519 bags.

The world's visible supply compares as follows:

	Bags.
January 1, 1900 .....	7, 560, 345
January 1, 1901 .....	7, 036, 093
Increase in 1900.....	524, 252

The receipts of Rio and Santos coffees for the calendar year compare as follows:

	1900.	1899.
	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
Rio de Janeiro.....	2, 809, 000	3, 508, 000
Santos .....	6, 500, 000	6, 394, 000
Total.....	9, 309, 000	9, 902, 000

From the above statement it is apparent that the total supply of coffee last year exceeded the deliveries by 4,913,345 bags.

The average annual requirements of Europe and the United States will not exceed 14,500,000 or 14,750,000 bags, to meet which demand there will be a total of nearly 20,000,000 bags. When supply exceeds consumption the natural consequence is the decline in price. Such a decline has taken place as compared with the high figures of last year. In 1893-94 No. 7 Rio coffee sold in New York for  $15\frac{3}{4}$  to  $18\frac{3}{8}$  cents, with a Brazil crop of 4,309,000 bags. In 1899 the price ranged from  $5\frac{7}{16}$  to  $8\frac{1}{16}$  cents; for the calendar year 1900 the range was from  $6\frac{3}{4}$  to 10 cents.

According to a statistical report on mild coffees, of the total arrivals of this product in New York during 1900, Maracaibo furnished 342,274 bags; La Guayra, 41,404 bags; Coro, 8,035; Savanilla, 64,745; Mexico, 171,301; Central America 204,839, and Jamaica 20,903 bags.

## HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN is pleased to announce that there has been added to its list of Honorary Corresponding Members the name of Señor Don MOISÉS VARGAS, a distinguished citizen and resident of the capital of the Republic of Chile. Professor VARGAS occupies the

chair of Geography in the National Institute of Santiago, and is Librarian and Keeper of the Archives of the Government in the Department of Industry and Public Works. His cooperation will be of great value to the Bureau of the American Republics in disseminating useful knowledge with respect to the material progress of Chile, and the BULLETIN takes pleasure in stating that it will be favored with articles from time to time, from his pen.

---

## PLATINUM PRODUCTION IN 1900.

With the exception of Russia, the only country whose output of platinum is sufficiently great to be of commercial value is the Republic of Colombia, the average annual production being about 11,500 troy ounces. This quantity does not represent the capacity of the country, as an increase had been promised for 1900, but internal conditions have heretofore prevented the development of this source of economic prosperity. The world's supply, according to the "Mining and Engineering Journal," has of late years ranged between 160,000 and 170,000 ounces. In 1900 the total was about 165,000 ounces, which, however, was not sufficient to supply the demand, and caused the prevailing high prices. Its cost approaches that of gold, and by reason of the limited supply and the high prices its commercial usage is proportionately restricted.

Over 90 per cent of the total annual production comes from Russia, whose output in 1900 was approximately 153,000 ounces. The United States production is insignificant, being only about 200 ounces annually. Imports of this metal into the United States increased during the calendar year 1900 by about 800 pounds as compared with the preceding year, 7,000 pounds representing the total importation. The metal is imported in a crude form and refined in this country. The price of platinum in New York at the close of 1900 was from \$18.20 to \$18.50 per ounce, London quotations being on a parity with that price. Manufactured into chemical ware or wire, 72 cents per gram is the New York selling price.

---

## TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

The "Review of the River Plate" estimated on December 1, 1900, that 50,000,000 bags were required for the crops of the Argentine Republic for this year, all of which will have to be imported. The requirements of the principal Provinces are: Santa Fé, 17,000,000; Buenos Ayres, 16,000,000, and Cordoba, 8,000,000, leaving 9,000,000 for the rest of the Republic.

The United States Consul at Santos, Brazil, is of the opinion that an ice-manufacturing company could do a profitable business in that city. Also, that refrigerators of American make could find a market in Brazil.

It is reported that a contract was entered into between Mr. CARLOS MELENDEZ and the Government of Salvador, by which the former is given the privilege of importing free of duty until 1905 all kinds of electrical machinery and fittings and all wire cables. Such importations, however, must be minutely described in the invoices accompanying them and must be for use in the works established by said MELENDEZ.

The demand from Brazil for small engines and boilers is reported as active. Within a short period some twenty sets of upright boilers and engines were shipped from New York. They are to be used for agricultural purposes.

Chile imports annually about 620,000 pounds of condensed milk, most of which is furnished by Great Britain and Germany. This milk is packed in 1-pound cans, 4 dozen in a case. The demand is increasing, and presents an opening for the products of United States condensing establishments.

The "Sugar Trade Journal" reports that a contract was recently made for the building of a 200-ton cane-sugar factory on the Atlextac plantation, in the Cuernavaca Valley, 300 miles south of the City of Mexico. The establishment will include a distillery to work up the waste molasses. A large crop of cane is expected for the factory's first season. GEORGE P. ANDERSON, consulting engineer of New Orleans, has secured the contract.

Mr. A. N. SURRA SAUTIN, manager of the Industrial Union of Uruguay, writing from Montevideo, says that his organization takes charge of distributing to its members catalogues of all kinds, price lists, discounts, and samples in order to establish direct negotiations between the manufacturers in foreign countries and importers in Uruguay. Mr. SAUTIN is of the opinion that the Union is a convenient medium for extending the sale of North American products in his country. The Union, he claims, does not pay commissions or expenses of any kind. The freight, duties, and other charges on samples must be paid by the shippers; the organization takes charge of them and cares for them if they are of any value. All correspondence must be in Spanish in order to receive proper attention.

The Nicaraguan State railways and river steamers are for sale, and the New York "Herald" reports that the British Consul at Greytown, representing an English syndicate, has offered \$7,500,000 for them.

Plans for several large buildings are reported as being prepared, and a number of others are proposed in the city of Monterey, Mexico. An architect of San Antonio, Texas, is understood to have prepared

plans for several new buildings in that city. A new theater building is proposed, and American architects are wanted. A driveway costing about \$30,000 is being built by the State. An electric road from Monterey to Topo Chico Hot Springs is projected. MANUEL GONZALES proposes to build an electric-light plant in Victoria (Tamaulipas). A number of the mining companies near there propose to install hoisting machinery at their mines.

The Monterey Steel and Iron Company will, it is said, at an early date complete arrangements for delivering at its works in Monterey, Mexico, 1,000 tons of ore from the Carrizal Mountains north of Monterey, 75 miles. The company has under way plans for equipping the iron deposit at the Carrizal Mountains with the latest improved machinery, cables, tracks, etc.

The National Government of Brazil will very shortly (probably in February or March) advertise for bids for the dredging of the port of Pará, and for building some necessary piers. The Government of the State of Pará will advertise for bids, probably next May, for building sewers in the city of Belem, and for a new drainage system. It is the opinion of the United States Consul-General that American contractors will find here a very profitable opportunity.

Tenders are invited at Ministry of Public Works, Buenos Ayres, for construction of harbor works at Rosario, Argentine Republic. Particulars may be obtained of E. L. CORTHELL, 27 Pine street, New York, and 399 Reconquista, Buenos Ayres, the Chief Engineer. Contract closes May 10.

The Government has awarded a contract for the erection of a modern stone schoolhouse at Santiago, Cuba, to cost \$50,000. Contracts aggregating \$110,000 have been made for school text-books by the Government for use at Santiago.

It appears from an item in the "Engineering News" that Mr. F. EMERSON HOAR, a civil and mechanical engineer in Manila, has been requested to get prices, etc., from manufacturers in the United States on 50 miles of relaying rails, weight about 45 to 50 pounds; 6 narrow-gauge locomotives, second-hand, but in good condition; 12 passenger coaches (new and second-hand), and about 20 freight cars (box), and 10 or 15 freight cars (flat), and 5 railway tricycles. He would also like to correspond with parties having band-saw mill, with capacity of 35,000 or 50,000 feet per day, and will be in the market shortly for cigar-box machinery.

The openings for the sale of railway material in the Argentine Republic during this year will far exceed those of 1900. Though British capital is largely interested in new schemes of construction, etc., American methods and equipment will be adopted extensively.

The Western Railroad of Havana, Cuba, the English capitalized road which is said to have suffered so severely as regards damage

done during the war, will soon be in the market for requirements in order to put it in first-class working condition. The newly appointed chief engineer of the road has arrived at Havana.

---

## TRADE WITH SPANISH AMERICA.

The Mexican Consul at San Francisco, California, announces that during the month of December, 1900, the total shipments of American merchandise through that port to Mexico amounted to \$197,430. In addition there were reshipped from San Francisco to Mexican ports merchandise of foreign origin—such as rice, olive oil, mineral waters, cement, silk, linen, tea, etc.—valued at \$6,448. The number of Mexican dollars exported to Hongkong during the month was 350,814.

The principal importations consisted of argentiferous ores, gold and silver bullion, gold coin, Mexican dollars, and sundry articles, such as hides and skins, coffee, lemons, oysters, canned fish, etc., to the value of \$387,225. The importations of silver bullion amounted to \$186,025; silver dollars, \$82,906; silver ore, \$28,080, and gold bullion and coin, \$74,256.

The Consul of Nicaragua at Mobile, Alabama, advises that the exports from Mobile to Nicaraguan ports from December 6 to 8, 1900, consisted of paper, drygoods, rough and dressed lumber, shingles, etc., valued at \$2,428.

The Acting Consul-General of Mexico at New York states that the imports through that port during the month of December, 1900, were as follows: Henequen, 16,959 bales; coffee, 2,469 sacks; hides, 3,434 bundles; loose, 2,386; ixtle, 915 bales; goatskins, 906 bales; deerskins, 210 bundles; rubber, 134 bales; tobacco, leaf, 851 bales; cigars, 184 boxes; broom root, 2,082 bales; chicle gum, 930 bales; fustic, 8,915 pieces; Tecali marble, 132 pieces; hair, 20 bales; lead bullion, 72,985 bars; metals, 444 boxes; ores, 1,937 sacks; sarsaparilla, 54 packages; alligator skins, 60; heron plumes, 27 boxes; bones, 570 packages; honey, 206 barrels; cedar, 195 pieces; mahogany logs, 187; jalap, 47 sacks; copper bullion, 14,877 bars; horns, 12 bundles; oranges, 11 boxes.

During the same month 14 ships, carrying 142,189 packages, were cleared, and 14 ships, bringing 118,852 packages, were entered.

The Consul-General of the Republic of Uruguay in Baltimore, Maryland, writes that the exports to Uruguay from the 1st of January, 1900, to the 30th of June of the same year amounted to \$765,423.53; the exports for the last six months of 1900 were valued at \$1,138,876.09, which makes the total exports for the year \$1,904,299.62. The exports to Uruguay in 1899 amounted to \$1,815,256.63, or \$89,042.99 less

than the exports in 1900. In 1898 the exports to Uruguay amounted to \$1,346,816.15, which is \$557,483.47 less than the exports in 1900. The imports from Uruguay into the United States in 1900 were \$2,383,312.40 as compared with \$2,014,543.31 during the previous year, or an increase of \$368,669.09 over the imports of 1899. The exports to Uruguay in 1900 exceeded the imports by \$478,912.78.

During the last six months of 1900 four steamers, with a registered tonnage of 7,313 tons, entered the port of New York in ballast from Montevideo.

The Mexican Consul at Pascagoula, Mississippi, writes that the exports to Mexico during the month of January, 1901, through that port consisted of merchandise to the value of \$26,143.

The Consul-General of Nicaragua at San Francisco, California, advises that the exports from San Francisco to the Republic of Nicaragua during the month of January, 1901, were made up of sundry shipments of merchandise amounting to \$18,453.92.

---

## BOOK NOTICES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the *Monthly Bulletin*.

"The Peace Conference at The Hague," FREDERICK W. HOLLS (Macmillan Company, New York and London, 1900).

The author was a member of the Conference from the United States of America, and the work has an additional value on this account; and while it is possible that more exhaustive and more thorough commentaries will be forthcoming, his is the first in the field, and treats in a comprehensive manner the whole subject, including the full text and declarations adopted by the Conference—both in the original and the English translation—as well as the general report of the Commission of the United States to the Secretary of State. The author refers to the fact that because the official records have only lately been published, hardly any recent event of importance is as little understood, even by the reading public, as the work actually accomplished at the Peace Conference. He refers to events in South Africa and the Far East since the adjournment of the Conference as deepening the prevalent misconceptions regarding its results and their importance.

He avers it as his conviction that the Peace Conference accomplished great and glorious ends, not only in the humanizing of warfare and the codification of the laws of war, but also in the promulgation of the

Magna Charta of international law, the binding together of the civilized powers in the Federation of Justice, and the establishment of the Permanent International Court of Arbitration. He believes that this view will be shared by an increasing number of thoughtful observers as time progresses, and that in consequence the story of the Conference and the description of its work, even within the necessarily restricted limits open to an individual member, will not be without interest. The official records of the Conference have not as yet been published in the English language, and Dr. HOLLS states that when published they will contain many details, technical and otherwise, of little general interest. The present book, therefore, will undoubtedly prove sufficient for all practical purposes for the student of international law as well as for the general reader.

The author acknowledges the encouragement given and valuable suggestions received by him from Ambassador WHITE, Lord PAUNCEFOTE, and Hon. DAVID JAYNE HILL, Assistant Secretary of State. Through the courtesy of Hon. JOHN HAY, Secretary of State, he was permitted to make unrestricted use of the files of the Department of State with reference to the Conference. The reports of the American Commission, as well as those of the distinguished military and naval experts, Captains CROZIER, of the Army, and MAHAN, of the Navy, have been freely drawn upon.

The "New York Tribune" is publishing a series of interesting and instructive letters depicting Mexico as it is to-day and contrasting it with the conditions existing many years ago. The letters are from the pen of Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER, who began his diplomatic career as United States Minister to Mexico in 1873, continuing in that capacity for seven years. During that period he gained a comprehensive and correct knowledge of the country. Since then he has been Minister to Russia and Spain, and has crowned his public career with service as Secretary of State at Washington. This is Mr. FOSTER's first visit to Mexico since his recall as Minister, and after twenty years' absence he calls attention to the fact that these years have been years of unbroken peace, and in the period named Mexico "has experienced a development of its resources, industries, commerce, wealth, social and political order, education, and general intelligence unequalled by any other country on the globe." The first striking thing noticed by the writer was the facility and convenience with which the journey to the City of Mexico is now made. When Mr. FOSTER first made the journey he found that a steamer left New York for Vera Cruz once in three weeks, and about twelve days were occupied in the voyage between the two ports. That year (1873) a railroad had been completed from the port to the Mexican capital, whose total length (264 miles) had been under construction



for nineteen years. Two days were required to make this journey. To-day four lines of railways enter the Mexican Republic from the United States, and a person can make the journey in five days from New York to the City of Mexico in a Pullman car, on the regular trains, with only one change of cars.

“The Art of Translating,” by HERBERT CUSHING TOLMAN, Ph. D. (Benj. H. Sanborn & Co., Boston, 1901).

This little work treats of a very important subject, and it appeals strongly to those engaged in interpreting and translating from one language into another. The misconception as to the ease with which this is done will be dispelled by a careful reading of Dr. TOLMAN’s treatise. “The mental process of translation consists of two parts: First, we must grasp the thought of the author; second, we must express this thought into the language which we are translating. \* \* \* Reading a language is one thing; translating it another. At the very outset we must immerse ourselves in the current of the native thought and feeling. \* \* \* Translation is arousing in the English reader or hearer the identical emotions and sentiments that were aroused in him who read or heard the sentence as his own native tongue.”

Dr. TOLMAN draws his examples from and treats chiefly of the classics. From his position, therefore, his book is of special value to the student of Latin and Greek. But the principles he lays down are fundamental, and if he succeeds in staying the rash hand of the workman in modern translations his service to letters has been most important. The demand for translators in the various languages spoken on the American continent, particularly in Spanish, is growing and will continue to grow from year to year, and students preparing themselves for this work will read and study Dr. TOLMAN’s book with great profit to themselves.

Prof. WILLIS L. MOORE, Chief of the Weather Bureau of the United States, has issued, through a Chicago publishing house, an interesting meteorological almanac and weather guide for general information and also for the instruction of those who wish to learn the art of weather forecasting. The publication contains not only the time-honored information of the ordinary almanac, but presents compilations showing the highest and lowest temperature at various stations throughout the United States during each month since records have been kept. Opening with a historical sketch of the progress in weather forecasting, the author relates some wonderful phenomena of the air and explains the construction and use of the weather map. The uses and errors of storm warnings are pointed out, and a chapter is devoted to tornadoes, with interesting illustrations showing their wonderful

freaks. Long-range forecasts, the Galveston hurricane, great floods, protection from frost, the loss of life and property by lightning, temperatures injurious to food products, climate for the health seeker, the tourist, and the investor, sun spots, and considerable other extremely interesting and important data are added. Professor MOORE intends to revise his almanac annually, in the hope that in a comparatively short time, by observing the simple rules laid down, the people will be benefited in all that pertains to the work of his Bureau.

The Bureau of the American Republics has received the Year Book of the International Institute of Bibliography (*"Annuaire de l'Institut International de Bibliographie"*) of Brussels for 1899, as well as a pamphlet published for use at the Universal Exposition of Paris, which sets forth the object, aim, and plan of organization of this institute.

The International Institute of Bibliography was established in 1895, and is a purely scientific association. Its principal object is to enlist international cooperation for the purpose of establishing a bibliographical index of the world's intellectual productions. The expenses are defrayed by voluntary subscriptions. The active members pay a small annual fee and receive gratis the Bulletin and the Year Book, and enjoy various advantages in the preparation of bibliographical indexes for their own use. The membership includes distinguished scientists, scientific societies, and members of universities, libraries, etc., from every part of the world who are interested in the study of bibliography and who will cooperate with or avail themselves of the work of the Institute.

The Scientific Society of the Argentine Republic, which was instrumental in organizing the Latin American Scientific Congress held two years ago, is now publishing the detailed report of this Congress and the papers read before it. Volume 3 of the series is devoted to physical and natural sciences. This volume contains a number of studies, for the greater part very carefully prepared, on various subjects. Among those relating especially to the Argentine Republic and Uruguay are the following: "The Mycology of This Vast Country," by Mr. CARLOS SPEAZZINI; "The Atta Lundi, One of the Pests of Agriculture of South America," by Mr. CARLOS HONORÉ; "A Biological Expedition to be Organized on the Coasts of the Argentine Republic," by Mr. F. LAHITTE; "Different Kinds of Fauna of Ushuaia" and the "Fauna of the Argentine Republic," by the same author; "Various Details of the Hydrography of La Plata," by Mr. GABRIEL CARRASCO; "The Climate of Montevideo," by Mr. LUIS MORANDI; "Winds in the Port of Montevideo," by Mr. MANUEL B. OTERO.

The fourth volume of the series of illustrated books upon the States of Mexico, the author of which is Mr. J. R. SOUTHWORTH, has just issued from the press. The first volume of this series of publications treats of Sonora, the second of Sinaloa, the third of Lower California, and the fourth, or the one to which this article refers, to Veracruz. The book contains, in addition to an extensive historical essay on the State in question, an interesting dissertation with respect to the important part that that Commonwealth has played in Mexican history, valuable reports upon the natural production, industrial and agricultural development, transportation facilities, mineral wealth, etc., of the State of Veracruz. The work is profusely illustrated with views of buildings, factories, coffee and sugar plantations, natural scenery, schools, portraits, etc., and in fact everything that would tend to show the extent of progress and development that has been attained by the inhabitants of the rich and productive State of Veracruz.

Under the title of "El Señor Gen. PORFIRIO DÍAZ Juzgado en el Extranjero" (Gen. PORFIRIO DÍAZ as He is Judged Abroad), Señor Lic. MELESIO PARRA has published an interesting work consisting of 195 pages, quarto, in which he has collected the opinions of foreign writers with respect to the Chief Magistrate of the Mexican Republic. The press of the United States, Central and South America, Spain, Belgium, Russia, Germany, and Italy have all contributed to the compilation of this notable book. The author appropriately divides the public life of General DÍAZ into two great periods. The first embraces the brilliant military career of this distinguished soldier and statesman, and the second treats of the era of peace which he so happily initiated in 1876. The volume is the more interesting, owing to the fact that the opinions expressed by the foreign press all accord in doing justice to the great civil and military accomplishments of General DÍAZ.

The official issue of the 1899 edition of the comprehensive and interesting statistical work entitled "Estadística General de Aduanas" (General Customs Statistics), corresponding to the second half of the year 1899, and relating to the general commerce, exportation, and coastwise trade of the Republic of Peru during the time mentioned, has just been received in the library of the Bureau of the American Republics. The publication is an important volume consisting of over 500 pages of neatly printed matter, conveniently indexed and arranged, and contains a great amount of valuable information with respect to the foreign and domestic trade of the country during the period in question. The work is accompanied by a separate volume in the nature of a "Resumen del Comercio General en el año 1899—edición oficial" (Résumé of General Trade in the Year 1899, Official Edition).

"Decimals and Decimalisation" is the title of a unique little pamphlet prepared by ARTHUR HARVEY, F. R. S. C., of Toronto, Canada. This is a study and a sketch of the early systems of enumeration, the origin and introduction of decimal reckoning, the duodecimal and sexigesimal systems and the origin of the metric system. It tells how the United States introduced decimal money and accounts and gives suggestions for decimalizing English coinage. A summary of reports from British diplomats and the resolutions of the United States House of Representatives with reference to the metric system are included, in conjunction with other matter appertaining to the subject. There are two appendices; one containing a summary of foreign opinions on the metric system and how best to introduce it, and the other gives the metrical weights and measures.

A new Haitian official publication has just appeared entitled "*Bulletin Officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie*" (Official Bulletin of Agriculture and Industry). This Bulletin, which is published every two months by the Agricultural Department, is devoted to questions concerning the agricultural and industrial interests of the country and to the study of the best methods for improving the present agricultural system. The Bulletin consists of two parts, one official, the other nonofficial. In the first all official documents relating to agriculture and national industry, laws, bills, decrees, regulations, circulars, notices, etc., will be published. The second part will contain all articles and information of a nature to promote the agricultural interests and industries of the country.

"Un viage à la Sierra Madre del Sur" (A Journey Across the Southern Sierra Madre), by E. ORDOÑEZ. Report of the Society of "Antonio Alzate," México, 1899. The author has produced, in a very well-written sketch, a report of the crossing of the Sierra Madre del Sur in Guerrero, from the Pacific Coast to the Balsas Valley, on the Acapulco route—San Gerónimo, Tecpan, Rio Chiquito, Carrizal, Rio de Tepalcatepec, and Ajuchitlán. The author made extensive geological investigations and succeeded in establishing the character of the mountain chain which is particularly rich in ores, especially of copper, which, owing to the lack of means of communication, it will be impracticable to reach for some time.

Within the past year a great deal of Pacific Ocean chart work has been completed by the Hydrographic Office of the United States Navy Department. Notable among the work in question have been the following results: A chart of the harbor of San Luis d'Apra, Island of Guam; a chart of Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands; the port of Bluefields, Nicaragua; the coast of Lower California, from Magdalena Bay to Pescadero Point, near La Paz, Mexico; Maturin Bar, at the mouth

of the San Juan River, and the courses of a number of rivers from San Juan to Guanoco, Venezuela, as well as the preliminary survey of the harbor of Cebu and its approaches in the Philippine Islands.

The "South American Journal" (London), in its issue for December 29, 1900, began a series of articles on the Hispano-American Congress which was held in Madrid during the previous November. The title of the article in the issue referred to reads "What the Hispano-American Congress Effected and What Might be Done." In this, the origin and objects of the Congress are discussed and the opinions of the delegates are quoted. The editor, Mr. JOHN SAMSON, had previously described the incidents relating to the opening and organization of this Congress, its proceedings, and a summary of the resolutions adopted, which seem to have covered the ground pretty thoroughly.

"To-morrow in Cuba," by CHARLES M. PEPPER (Harper and Bros., New York and London, 1899). Mr. PEPPER is a well-known newspaper correspondent, who, previous to, during, and since the war with Spain has been actively engaged in the investigation of the conditions in both Cuba and Porto Rico. His present work is the result of the studies which he has made. They have been performed in a most thorough manner, and while he treats his subject from a thoroughly patriotic standpoint he does not hesitate to speak out very plainly. Generally speaking, he predicts a brilliant future for the "Pearl of the Antilles."

"The Electrical Review," of New York, devotes its issue of January 12, 1901, to the consideration of the history of electrical development during the nineteenth century. Every branch of electrical invention and endeavor is reviewed in twenty-one articles by special writers. This historical number is embellished with seventy-three portraits of inventors and engineers, whose work has assisted in building up the electrical industry. One of the most marked features of this industry within the past ten years has been the adoption of electrical power and the use of electrical contrivances in Latin-America.

"Quatro Seculos de Actividade Maritima" (Four Centuries of Maritime Activity) is the title of a new work by A. JACEGUAY and VIDAL DE OLIVEIRA, published by the National Printing Office, Rio de Janeiro, 1900. The book is in two parts; the first, written by Mr. VIDAL DE OLIVEIRA, treats of the origin of the Portuguese navy, of its discoveries and conquests, of the colonization of Brazil, the development of the colonial navy, the organization of the Brazilian navy and of its struggles with the countries of the River Plate; the second is a history of the war with Paraguay.

The Bureau of the American Republics is indebted to Mr. HENRY JALHAY, the distinguished consular representative of Honduras in Brussels, for the second edition of his interesting and instructive report on the "History, Geography, Industry, and Commerce of the Republic of Honduras," which has just been issued by the publishing house of Veuve de Backer, No. 35 Rue Zirk, Brussels. A translation of parts of the first edition of the report was published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for March, 1899. This new edition has been carefully revised and brought up to date.

"Commercial Map of South America," by J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, F. R. G. S. (Edinburgh), revised by JOHN SAMSON of the "South American Journal." Scale, 1:12,000,000, with inset maps and plans; size, 26 by 35 inches. This new map is considered an accurate reduction of the most recent South American surveys, beautifully engraved on copper and printed in colors. It gives in as minute detail as the scale will permit all the leading topographical and physical features of the continent, and shows prominently all the railways, also oceanic and river steamer routes.

"The Armies of the World," by CHARLES S. JERRAM (New Amsterdam Book Company, New York, 1900), is a very handy book of reference, giving the salient points in regard to the military strength of the several countries of the world in the methods employed. Military men and journalists, as well as the general public, will find the book useful. A map is given, showing the strategic railways of Asia, the principal object of which is to indicate the relative strength of Russia versus India in Asia.

There has recently been published at Buenos Ayres, by Dr. J. B. ZUBIAUR, an exceedingly important and instructive work upon the subject of "La Enseñanza Práctica é Industrial en la República Argentina" (Practical and Industrial Education in the Argentine Republic). The author enters into a learned and detailed discussion, based upon information obtained from governmental and private sources, regarding scientific and industrial advancement of the country.

Mr. FREDERICK S. DELLENBAUGH has embodied in one volume a series of lectures delivered before the Lowell Institute of Boston, 1894, regarding Indian life, customs, and products in the United States. The book bears the title, "The North Americans of Yesterday," and while following scientific lines, is written in popular style, and contains a large number of illustrations from photographs and drawings made by the author.

SEÑOR EDUARDO DE EZCURRA, of the Argentine Republic, has recently published a book on custom-house legislation. This work is, for the greater part, of a technical character, but useful to exporters and importers. In addition to the space which is devoted to import taxes and the tariff of values, it contains a number of suggested improvements in the Argentine service.

SEÑOR DR. FRANCISCO DE VEYGA, of Buenos Ayres, has recently compiled and published an important scientific treatise entitled "Estudios Médico-Legales sobre el Código Civil Argentino" (Medico-Legal Studies on the Argentine Civil Code). Mr. VEYGA is an eminent jurist, and now occupies the chair of medical jurisprudence in the University of Buenos Ayres.

Prof. ANGELO HEILPRIN contributes an article to the "Scientific American Supplement" for January on the water supply of Lake Nicaragua. This is one of the most vital questions in connection with the building of the proposed Nicaraguan canal, and the statistics embraced in Professor HEILPRIN's contribution are of importance and interest.

Mr. CARLOS P. SALAS, Chief of the Statistical Department of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, has issued a work on infectious diseases in the Province during the past decade. The book contains a number of colored plates and numerous diagrams.

An electrical review is now being published by JAMES MITCHELL & Co., at Rio de Janeiro. This is the first journal of the kind in Brazil and, so far as the Bureau of the American Republics is informed, is the pioneer electrical publication in South America.

---

## LIBRARY ACCESSIONS DURING JANUARY, 1901.

Barros, Julio Zenteno: Servicio diplomático i Consular. Santiago de Chile, Imp. Mejia, 1896. 48-992 pp. 8°.

Fisk, George M.: Die handelspolitik der Vereinigten Staaten. 1890-1900. [Berlin, 1900.] 101 pp. 8°.

Geographical Society of Philadelphia: Bulletin of the Society. Vol. 2, No. 6. Philadelphia, 1900. 115-145 pp. 4°.

Gomez, J. Coelho: Commercial and emigrational guide to Brazil. (2d ed.) Washington, Gibson Bros., 1886. 58 pp. 8°.

Harvey, Arthur: Decimals and decimalisation. Toronto, Hunter-Rose Co. [1901]. 40 pp. 8°.

Holls, Frederick W.: The peace conference at The Hague. New York, Macmillan Co., 1900. 572 pp. 8°.

- Institut International de Bibliographie: (Bruxelles.) Annuaire pour l'année 1899. Bruxelles, L' Institut, 1899. 118 (1) pp. 8°.
- Catalogue des publications. Bruxelles, 1900. 26 pp. 8°.
- Jalhay, Henry: La república de Honduras. Anvers, De Backer, 1901. 531 pp. 8°.
- Jerram, Charles S.: The armies of the world. New York, New Amsterdam Book Co., 1900. 304 pp. 8°.
- Leon, N.: Anthropological bibliography of Mexico. Mexico, National Museum Press, 1901. 18 pp. 8°.
- Lopez y Parra: La vainilla. Su cultivo en Mexico. Mexico, D. F. "El Monogram," 1900. 69 pp. 8°.
- Magoon, Charles E.: Report on legal status of territory acquired by the United States from Spain. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 92 pp. 8°.
- Mill, Robert Hugh (Ed.): The international geography. New York, Appleton, 1900.
- National cyclopedia of American biography: New York, James T. White & Co., 1900. 512, 67 pp. 4°.
- New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association: Transactions of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association. Waltham, E. L. Barry, 1900. 441, 33 pp. 4°.
- Perthes, Justus: Almanach de Gotha. 1901. Gotha, Justus Perthes [1901]. 1174 pp. 12<sup>mo</sup>.
- Præco Latinos: Philadelphia, 1900. 48 pp. 4°.
- Ridpath, John Clark: Universal history. Cincinnati, Jones Bros. 17 v. 4°.
- Rodriguez, José Ignacio: Estudio historica de Cuba. Habana, Propoganda Literaria, 1900. 529 pp. 8°.
- Romero, José Maria: Discurso acerca de la publicación de los resultados de la observaciones meteorológicos. Mexico, Imp. del Gobierno, 1900. 27 pp. 8°.
- Royal Geographical Society of the Netherlands: Bulletin of the society. (January, 1901.) 2d series. Pt. 18. Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1901. 151, XV pp. 8°.
- Solvay, Ernest: Notes sur le productivisme et le comptabilisme. Bruxelles, H. Lamertine, 1900. 172 pp. 4°.
- Terry y Rivas: Diccionario marítimo Inglés-Español. Madrid, Imp. Ministerio de Marina, 1896. 371 pp. 8°.
- University of the State of New York: State Library Bulletin. Nos. 5, 7, 53. Published November, 1899, May and December, 1900. Albany, Press of the University. 3 pamps. 4°.
- . Reports of the State Library: 80th and 81st. 1897, 1898. Albany, Press of the University. 2 pamps. 8°.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- Anuario de la Dirección General de Estadística. Buenos Aires, Comp. Sud-Americana, 1900. 533 pp. 4°.
- Ley de presupuesto general, 1901. Buenos Aires, Comp. de Billetes de Banco, 1901. 293 pp. 4°.
- Leyes Nacionales sancionadas en 1900. Buenos Aires, Revista Nacional, 1900. 95 pp. 4°.

## BOLIVIA.

- Boletín do la Oficina Nacional de Inmigración, 1897. La Paz, Tipografía Comercial, 1898. F°.
- Informe del Departamento de Oruro. Cochabamba, "El Comercio," 1900. 51, XLI pp. 4°.



## BRAZIL.

- Collecção das leis da República do Brazil. 1895-1898. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional. 5 v. 8°.
- Consolidação das leis das alfandegas e das rendas. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1894. 253 pp. 8°.
- Decisões do governo da República do Brazil. 1895-1896. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1899. 1900. 2 v. 8°.
- Department of Foreign Relations: Circular from Brazilian Government to their diplomatic agents regarding the award of the 3d October, 1899, given by the Anglo-Venezuelan Tribunal of Arbitration. [Rio de Janeiro, 1899.] 8 pp. sq. 4°.
- Estado de Minas Geraes. Mensagem dirigida ao Congresso Mineiro. Ouro Preto, Imprensa Official, 1897. 32 pp. 4°.
- Estado de Rio Grande do Sul. Mensagem enviado á Assembléa dos Representantes. Porto Alegre, Cesar Reinhardt, 1897. 33 pp. 8°.
- Estado de São Paulo. Mensagem enviado ao congresso legislativo, 1900. São Paulo, Typographia "Diario Official," 1900. 24 pp. 4°.
- . Messages addressed to the legislative Congress of São Paulo. São Paulo, Typographia "Diario Official," 1897. 28 pp. 8°.
- Mensagem dirigida ao Congresso Nacional pelo Vice-Presidente da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1893. F°.
- . 1894. 1899. (2 pamps. F°.)
- L'Empire du Brésil à l'exposition de 1876 à Philadelphie. Rio de Janeiro, Typographia do Instituto Artistico, 1876. 542 (1). 8°.
- Ministerio da Fazenda: Relatorio apresentado pelo Ministerio da Fazenda, 1895-1900. 4 v. 4°.
- . Annexos ao relatorio pelo Ministerio da Fazenda. 1895-1900. 5 v. 4°.
- Ministerio das Relações Exteriores: Commercio e navegação com a República Argentina. 1894. Informações do consulados Brasileiros. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1896. 33 pp. 4°.
- . Commercio e navegação com a República do Uruguay. 1894. Informações do consulados Brasileiros. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1896. 32 pp. 4°.
- . Commercio e navegação com o Reino de Portugal no anno de 1894. \* \* \* Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1897.
- . Commercio e navegação com o Confederação Suissa no anno de 1894. \* \* \* Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1896.
- . Commercio e navegação com o Imperio Allemão no anno de 1894. \* \* \* Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1896.
- . Commercio e navegação com o Reino da Belgica no anno de 1894. \* \* \* Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1896.
- . Commercio e navegação com a Grã-Bretanha no anno de 1894. \* \* \* Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1896.
- . Commercio e navegação com os Estados Unidos da America no anno de 1894. \* \* \* Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1896.
- . Commercio e navegação com o Reino da Hespanha no anno de 1894. \* \* \* Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1897.
- . Commercio y navegação com o Reino de Italia no anno de 1894. \* \* \* Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1896.
- . Commercio e navegação com a República do Perú. 1894. \* \* \* Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1896. 32 pp. 4°.
- . Commercio e navegação com a República Franceza no anno de 1894. \* \* \* Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1896. 1 pamp. 4°.

Ministerio das Relações Exteriores: Commercio e navegação com o Imperio da Austria-Hungria no anno de 1894, 1895. \* \* \* Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1896, 1897. 2 pamps. 4°.

———. Correspondance échangée avec la légation de Portugal et la légation du Brésil à Lisbonne au sujet de la remise des rebelles réfugiés à bord des corvettes portugaises. Rio de Janeiro, Imprimerie Leuzinger, 1894. 36 pp. 8°.

#### CHILE.

Boletín del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Culto i Colonización. 2° Semestre de 1897 y 1° Semestre de 1900. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Mejía, 1898. 1900. 2 v. 4°.

Congreso médico Latino-Americano que se reunirá en Santiago de Chile del 25 al 31 de diciembre de 1900. Bases, reglamento y temas. \* \* \* Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Barcelona, 1900. 40 pp. 4°.

Programa de la Exposición Internacional de Higiene, Farmacia y Dentística que se abrirá en Santiago de Chile, en diciembre de 1900 con motivo de la reunión del Congreso Médico Latino-Americano. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Barcelona, 1900. 901 pp. 4°

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Foreign Office. British Honduras. Report for 1899. London, Darling & Son, 1900. 30 pp. 8°. (Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Colonial Series, 310.)

———. Report on laws of Central America. 1898. London, Harrison & Sons, 1898. 36 pp. 8°. (Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Misc. Series, No, 476.)

———. St. Lucia. 1899. London, Darling & Son, 1900. 37 pp. 8°. (Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Colonial Series, No. 311.)

———. Trade of Vera Cruz. 1898-1900. (November, 1900.) London, Wyman & Sons, 1900. 26 pp. 8°. (Diplomatic and Consular Reports. Ann. Series, No. 2539.)

#### HONDURAS.

Memoria del Ministerio de Justicia y Instrucción Pública. Tegucigalpa, Tipografía Nacional, 1901. 16 pp. 4°.

Mensaje del Presidente de la República de Honduras. Tegucigalpa, Tipografía Nacional, 1901. 16 pp. 4°.

#### MEXICO.

Museo Nacional de México. Anales del Museo Nacional. México, Museum Press, 1901. 18 pp. 4°.

Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público. Boletín de Estadística Fiscal, Mayo, Junio y Julio de 1900. Mexico, Oficina del "Timbre," 1900. 3 v. 4°.

———. Iniciativa de presupuesto para 1901-1902. México, Oficina del "Timbre," 1900. 80 pp. 4°.

———. Nota remitiendo á la Cámara de Diputados del Congreso de la Unión la cuenta del Erario Federal correspondiente al año económico de 1899-1900. México, Oficina del "Timbre," 1900. 40 pp. 4°.

#### PARAGUAY.

Apuntes geográficos e historicos por Benjamin Aceval, Presidente de la Comisión Central, Sección Paraguaya en la Exposición Universal Colombiana de Chicago, 1893. Asunción, "La Democracia," 1893. 4 tables, 45 pp. 4°.

Código rural vigente en el Paraguay. Asunción, "La Tribuna," 1900. 37 pp. 8°.

Colección de tratados del Paraguay. Asunción, "El Paraguayo," 1890. 91 (2) pp. 4°.

———. Asunción, H. Kraus, 1895. 37 (1) pp. 4°.

- Guide de l'immigrant au Paraguay. Assomption, "El Paraguayo," 1889. 219 pp. 8°.
- Ley de aduanas de la República. Asunción, H. Kraus, 1900, 15 pp. 8°.
- Ley de matrimonio civil. Asunción, H. Kraus, 1898. 21 pp. 8°.
- Ley de procedimientos para la justicia de paz. Asunción, H. Kraus, 1898. 17 pp. 8°.
- Ley de enjuiciamiento de los magistrados. Asunción, Tipografía "Salesiana," 1898. 9 pp. 8°.
- Ley orgánica de los tribunales. Asunción, H. Kraus, 1898. 54 (1) pp. 8°.
- Leyes y decretos de aduana. Asunción, H. Kraus, 1898. 123 pp. 4°.
- Leyes del Consejo Nacional de higiene. Asunción, Tipografía "Salesiana," 1900. 28 pp. 8°.
- Ministerio de Hacienda. Memoria del Ministerio de Hacienda. 1895-1897. Asunción, H. Kraus. 3 v. 4°.
- Ministerio del Interior. Memoria del Departamento del Interior. 1895-1898. Asunción, "La Opinión." 2 v. 4°.
- Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Memoria de Relaciones Exteriores. 1897. Asunción, "La Opinión," 1900. 31 (1) pp. 4°.
- . Memoria del ejercicio de 1899-1900. Asunción, "La Tribuna," 1900. 204 (2) pp. 8°.
- Mensaje del Presidente de la República. 1896-1900. Asunción, 5 pamps. 8°.
- Ordenanza militar y código penal del Paraguay. Asunción, "El Paraguayo," 1887. 1 v. 4°.
- Registro del Estado Civil. Su organización. Asunción, H. Kraus, 1899. 91 pp. 8°.
- Registro Oficial de la República del Paraguay. 1895-1897. Asunción, H. Kraus. 3 v. 4°.
- Tarifa de avalúos de importación y exportación. Asunción, H. Kraus, 1897. 224 pp. 4°.

## UNITED STATES.

## BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

- Annual report of the Director, 1900. Washington, Government Printing Office. 37 pp. 8°.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

- Annual report of the Department of Agriculture, 1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 297 pp. 4°.
- Information concerning the Angora goat. D. Thompson. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 94 pp. 8°.
- Laws regulating the transportation and sale of game. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 89 pp. 8°.
- Report of the Editor for 1900. G. W. Hill. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 164 pp. 8°.
- Trade of Denmark. Frank H. Hitchcock. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 88 pp. 8°.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

- Catalogue of foreign books in the library of the Department of Justice. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 77 pp. 8°.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

- Bulletin of the Department of Labor. No. 32. January, 1901. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 172 pp. 8°.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Consular Reports. Vol. LXV. No. 244. (January, 1901.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. XX, 139 pp. 8°.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. 508 pp. sq. 4°.

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Catalogue of title entries of books. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1899. 922 pp. 8°.

## MARYLAND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Alleghany County. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1900. 323 pp. 4°.  
Report of the Maryland Geological Survey. 1899. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1899. 440, 80 pp. 4°.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Annual report of the Secretary of the Navy. 1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 34 pp. 8°.  
List and stations of officers of United States Navy and Marine Corps. 1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 200 pp. 8°.

## POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

United States official postal guide. (January, 1901.) Philadelphia, J. F. Lasher (1900). 1132 pp. 8°.

## SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Seventeenth annual report of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Pt. II. 1895-96. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1898. 467-752 pp. 4°.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency. Vols. I and II. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 2 v. 8°.  
Annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 478 pp. 8°.  
Monthly summary of commerce and finance of the United States. November, 1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 1 v. sq. 4°.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

Report on the census of Porto Rico. 1899. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 417 pp. 8°.

## URUGUAY.

Constitución de la República Oriental del Uruguay. Montevideo, Tipografía "La Nación," 1887. 149 pp. 16°.

**ADDITIONS DURING JANUARY, 1901, TO PERMANENT FILES.**

Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago, Chile. Weekly.  
Bulletin of books added to the public library of the city of Boston. Boston, Mass. Monthly.  
Canadian Manufacturer and Industrial World. Toronto, Canada. Semimonthly.  
Library Journal. New York, N. Y. Monthly.  
Revista de Electricidade. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Monthly.  
World's Work. New York, N. Y. Monthly.

## PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES.

Persons interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Library of the Bureau of the American Republics.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Argentinisches Wochenblatt. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
 Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
 Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.  
 Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
 Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
 Bollettino Mensile. Rosario. Monthly.  
 La Industria Molinera. Buenos Ayres. Semimonthly.  
 La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
 La Plata Post. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
 La Prensa. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
 Le Commerce Extérieur Argentin. Buenos Ayres.  
 Review of the River Plate. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.

## BELGIUM.

Bulletin of the Commercial Museum. Brussels. Weekly.

## BOLIVIA.

El Comercio. La Paz. Daily.  
 El Comercio de Bolivia. La Paz. Daily.  
 El Estado. La Paz. Daily.  
 Revista Económica y Financiera. La Paz. Monthly.

## BRAZIL.

Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.  
 Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.  
 Lavoura (A). Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.  
 Revista Agricola. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.  
 Revista Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.  
 Revista Industrial e Mercantil. Pernambuco. Monthly.  
 Revista Maritima Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.

## CANADA.

Industrial Canada. Toronto. Monthly.

## CHILE.

Chilian Times. Santiago. Semiweekly.  
 Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.  
 El Pensamiento Latino. Santiago. Semimonthly.  
 Revista Comercial e Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.  
 Verhandlungen des Deutschen Wissenschaftlichen Vereins. Santiago.

## COLOMBIA.

Diario Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.  
 La Estrella de Panama. Panama. Weekly.  
 Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.  
 Star and Herald. Panama. Weekly.

## COSTA RICA.

Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional. San José.  
La Gaceta. (Oficial.) San José. Daily.

## CUBA.

La Escuela Cubana. Havana. Weekly.  
Revista del Foro. Havana. Quarterly.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

El Mensajero. Santo Domingo. Three times a month.  
Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.

## ECUADOR.

Gaceta Municipal. Guayaquil. Weekly.  
Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.  
Revista Comercial. Guayaquil. Monthly.

## ENGLAND.

Board of Trade Journal. London. Weekly.  
British Trade Journal. London. Monthly.  
Commercial Intelligence. London. Weekly.  
Diplomatic and Consular Reports. London.  
Feilden's Magazine. London. Monthly.  
Freir's Colonial and Foreign Register. London. Monthly.  
Geographical Journal. London. Monthly.  
Journal of the Board of Agriculture. London. Quarterly.  
Mining (The) Journal. London. Weekly.  
South American Journal. London. Weekly.  
Times (The). London. Daily.  
Trade and Navigation Reports. London. Monthly.

## FRANCE.

Le Nouveau Monde. Paris. Weekly.  
Moniteur Officiel. Paris. Weekly.  
Revue du Commerce Extérieur. Paris. Semimonthly.  
Revue Générale des Sciences. Paris. Semimonthly.  
Revue Politique et Parlementaire. Paris. Monthly.  
Tableaux Mensuels de Statistique Municipale de la Ville de Paris. Paris. Monthly.

## GERMANY.

Der Tropenpflanzer. Berlin. Monthly.  
Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.  
Handels-Kammer zu Hannover. Hanover.  
Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. Monthly.  
Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.  
Thonindustrie Zeitung. Berlin.

## GUATEMALA.

Diario de Centro-America. Guatemala. Daily.  
El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Daily.  
La República. Guatemala. Daily.

## HONDURAS.

Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa.  
 El Pabellón de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.  
 Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.  
 La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa.

## MARTINIQUE.

Les Colonies. St. Pierre. Daily.

## MEXICO.

American (The) Evolution. Mexico. Semimonthly.  
 Boletín de Agricultura, Minería é Industrias. Mexico. Monthly.  
 Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.  
 Boletín de la Red Meteorológica y Revista Científica. Toluca. Monthly.  
 Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.  
 Boletín Postal de la Administración General de Correos de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. Mexico. Monthly.  
 Boletín Telegráfico. Mexico. Daily.  
 Diario Oficial. Mexico. Daily.  
 El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juárez. Monthly.  
 El Economista Mexicano. Mexico. Weekly.  
 El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.  
 El Hacendado Mexicano. Mexico. Monthly.  
 El Progreso de Mexico. Mexico. Weekly.  
 El Republicano. Aguascalientes. Weekly.  
 La Gaceta Comercial. Mexico. Daily.  
 Resumen de la Importación y de la Exportación. Mexico. Monthly.  
 Semana Mercantil. Mexico. Weekly.

## NICARAGUA.

Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily.  
 El Comercio. Managua. Daily.  
 La Patria. León.

## PARAGUAY.

La Enseñanza. Asunción. Semimonthly.  
 Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.

## PERU.

Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Monthly.  
 Boletín de Minas. Lima. Monthly.  
 El Comercio. Lima. Daily.  
 El Economista. Lima. Weekly.  
 El Peruano. Lima. Daily.  
 Padrón General de Minas. Lima.  
 Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.

## PORTO RICO.

Boletín Mercantil de Puerto Rico. San Juan. Daily.  
 La Correspondencia. San Juan. Daily.

## SALVADOR.

Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.

## UNITED STATES.

American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.  
 Anglo-American Magazine. New York. Monthly.

Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.  
 Bulletin of the Free Museum of Science and Arts. Philadelphia. Quarterly.  
 Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 Cram's Magazine. Chicago. Monthly.  
 Expansionist (The). New York, N. Y. Daily.  
 Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.  
 Field Columbian Museum Publications. Chicago.  
 Forum, The. New York. Monthly.  
 Hispano-America. San Francisco, Cal. Monthly.  
 India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.  
 Modern Machinery. Chicago. Monthly.  
 Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.  
 National Geographic Magazine. Washington. Monthly.  
 New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung. New York City.  
 Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.  
 Pan-American Magazine. Buffalo. Monthly.  
 Publications of the New England Free Trade League. Boston.  
 Scientific American. New York. Weekly.  
 Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.  
 United States Consular Reports. Washington. Daily and Monthly.

## URUGUAY.

Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.  
 El Siglo. Montevideo. Daily.  
 La Nación. Montevideo. Daily.  
 Revista de la Unión Industrial é Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.

## VENEZUELA.

Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.  
 Venezuela. Caracas. Monthly.  
 Venezuelan Herald. Caracas.



# BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

## OFICINA DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

VOL. X.

FEBRERO, 1901.

No. 2.

### REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

#### LEY DE PRESUPUESTO GENERAL PARA 1901.

Se ha recibido en esta Oficina un ejemplar de la Ley de Presupuesto General de la República Argentina para el año corriente.

Suman los gastos \$89,940,499.10 moneda nacional, y \$26,025,175.82 oro, ascendiendo el cálculo de recursos á \$63,300,000 de la primera moneda y \$37,991,788 en metálico.

Hé aquí el detalle de estas cifras:

	Pesos (oro).	Pesos (moneda nacional).
Presupuesto ordinario:		
Congreso .....		2,566,380.00
Interior .....		14,239,349.72
Relaciones Exteriores y Culto .....	303,318.20	1,346,240.00
Hacienda .....		7,885,677.82
Deuda Pública .....	24,487,214.46	12,093,810.12
Justicia é Instrucción Pública .....		12,213,426.24
Guerra .....		12,984,441.20
Marina .....	10,388.16	9,518,724.00
Agricultura .....		1,491,720.00
Obras Públicas .....	24,192.00	6,623,178.08
Pensiones y Jubilaciones .....		3,593,551.92
Total del presupuesto ordinario .....	24,825,175.82	84,556,499.10
Presupuesto extraordinario .....	1,200,000.00	5,384,000.00
Total .....	26,025,175.82	89,940,499.10

El cálculo de recursos es el siguiente:

	Pesos (oro).	Pesos (moneda nacional).
Importación y adicional.....	28,000,000	.....
Exportación.....	2,800,000	.....
Almacenaje y eslingaje.....	1,200,000	.....
Faros y valizas.....	200,000	.....
Visita de sanidad.....	35,000	.....
Puertos, muelles y diques.....	1,000,000	.....
Guinches.....	210,000	.....
Derechos consulares.....	130,000	.....
Estadística y sellos.....	300,000	.....
Eventuales y multas.....	50,000	.....
Renta y amortización de títulos.....	1,930,379	.....
Provincia de Buenos Aires, servicio de su deuda.....	1,537,650	.....
Servicio del Banco Nacional, leyes 3655 y 3750.....	348,232	.....
Cuota de la provincia de Entre Ríos.....	50,000	.....
Provincia de Santa Fe, servicio de la deuda de ferrocarriles (ley 3885, de 28 de diciembre de 1899).....	220,457	.....
Alcoholes.....	.....	15,000,000
Tabacos.....	.....	11,300,000
Vinos naturales.....	.....	3,200,000
Azúcar.....	.....	3,500,000
Fósforos.....	.....	1,800,000
Cerveza.....	.....	1,000,000
Compañías de seguros.....	.....	350,000
Naipes.....	.....	100,000
Bebidas artificiales.....	.....	150,000
Obras de salubridad.....	.....	5,300,000
Contribución territorial.....	.....	1,800,000
Patentes.....	.....	2,000,000
Papel sellado.....	.....	6,400,000
Tracción.....	.....	170,000
Correos.....	.....	3,600,000
Telégrafos.....	.....	1,300,000
Yerbales.....	.....	40,000
Arrendamiento de tierra.....	.....	500,000
Venta y arrendamiento de tierras públicas anteriores al ejercicio de 1901.....	.....	1,000,000
Eventuales y multas.....	.....	700,000
Ferrocarriles.....	.....	3,400,000
Registro de propiedad é hipotecas.....	.....	70,000
Renta de títulos cuyo servicio debe hacer el Banco Nacional (ley 2782 de 23 de junio de 1891).....	.....	420,000
Provincia de Córdoba, contrato de 12 de julio de 1899 y ley 3800.....	.....	200,000
Total.....	37,991,718	63,300,000

### ESTADÍSTICAS FERROCARRILERAS.

Según un cuadro publicado en el "Review of the River Plate" la longitud total de las líneas de ferrocarriles en la República de la Argentina mide 16,564 kilómetros, de los cuales pertenecen al Estado 2,007 kilómetros. El Gobierno posee 119 locomotoras, 110 coches de pasajeros, 55 furgones, 1,966 vagones de uso ordinario, y 127 carros de carga para uso especial. Los ferrocarriles del Gobierno son el Andino, el Central Norte y el Argentino del Norte, cuyo capital reunido se eleva á \$54,958,782 oro. Las entradas totales durante el año de 1900 se calculan en \$1,615,990 y las salidas en \$1,215,571. Los ferrocarriles particulares alcanzan un total de 14,556.3 kilómetros y emplean 1,141 locomotoras, 1,456 coches de pasajeros, 951 furgones, 31,649 vagones de carga ordinarios y 448 especiales. El capital combinado de los veintiún ferrocarriles particulares de la República se calcula en \$471,657,879 oro, y su movimiento económico durante la explotación del año de 1900 fué así: entradas \$39,778,179 y salidas \$22,305,385. El producto neto de todos los ferrocarriles, tanto del Estado como de particulares, durante el año en referencia se calcula

en \$17,974,367, de los cuales corresponden al Estado \$400,419 y el resto á las empresas particulares.

Estos datos son lo más aproximado posible, pues para la fecha de la publicación del trabajo en referencia no estaban á mano las cifras exactas correspondientes al último semestre del año.

#### LA PROVINCIA DE CATAMARCA.

El periódico titulado "La Prensa," de Buenos Aires, en un número reciente trae un interesante artículo acerca de la importancia de la Provincia de Catamarca. Según dicha publicación, la extensión del referido territorio se calcula en 123,138 kilómetros cuadrados y la superficie cultivada en 30,589 hectáreas, siendo los principales cultivos maíz, en el primer lugar, con 9,530 hectáreas; alfalfa, 8,080; trigo, 5,552; viña (calculada), 2,160, y árboles frutales, 2,276 hectáreas. Los otros cultivos son árboles forestales, cebada, tabaco, frijoles ó porotos, legumbres, lino, algodón y plantas forrajeras.

Por lo que se refiere al estado actual de la industria vinícola, la publicación en referencia calcula 247 productores en la Provincia, y en 1,799,013 litros el producto de los viñedos elaborado en 1900, siendo las existencias para el 1° de enero de aquel año 967,892 litros. De los departamentos el que más produjo en 1900 fué el de Andalgalá, que dió 1,187,343 litros; el departamento de Pomán produjo 281,120 litros. El departamento que produjo menos fué Piedra Blanca, que dió 3,000 litros.

Con referencia á la industria vinícola de Catamarca dice el periódico lo siguiente:

"La elaboración de los vinos se hace aquí en forma primitiva, no por rutina ó ignorancia, sino por falta real de recursos. Las manipulaciones se hacen con relativa limpieza, dados los medios y los envases, pero el vino es puro y de uva cosechada en verdadera sazón."

#### DESAPARICIÓN DE LA PESTE DEL GANADO.

Del resultado de las investigaciones hechas últimamente por las autoridades del caso, aparece que la peste que causó tantas pérdidas en la industria de la cría en la República Argentina ha desaparecido por completo. Con el objeto de evitar que ésta se repita el Poder Ejecutivo ha dado un decreto cuya parte dispositiva dice así:

"Queda prohibida la introducción de toda clase de ganado procedente de país en donde exista la peste bovina, ó de distritos donde haya existido la fiebre aftosa, la perineumonía contagiosa ó el muermo en los seis meses anteriores á la fecha de los certificados que expidan, en cada caso, las autoridades sanitarias del país de origen y que legalicen los consulados argentinos.

"La Dirección de Agricultura y Ganadería, por medio de su personal técnico, inspeccionará periódicamente los centros ganaderos de la

República, y, en caso de encontrar en ellos animales atacados ó sospechosos de cualquier enfermedad contagiosa, establecerá el aislamiento absoluto de dichos animales y tomará todas las medidas que el caso exija, según la naturaleza de la enfermedad, para su limitación y extirpación.

“Además de la inspección veterinaria que se efectuará en los embarcaderos de ganado para el exterior, la dirección de agricultura y ganadería inspeccionará los animales en el establecimiento de donde procedan, á cuyo efecto los interesados en exportar darán aviso á esa repartición.

“Los vehículos de toda clase, así como los lugares á donde hayan tenido acceso los animales, serán desinfectados en la forma que determine la Dirección de Agricultura y Ganadería.”

### **NUEVA LÍNEA DE VAPORES.**

La Comisión de Comercio y Navegación creada por el Gobierno de Suecia, según el “*Deutsche Export Zeitung*,” se propone establecer una línea directa de vapores entre Suecia, Argentina, el Brasil y los Estados Unidos. La misma publicación hace notar que las condiciones comerciales son hoy muy favorables á Suecia, especialmente en lo que se refiere á los Estados Unidos, que exportan en grandes cantidades para los países escandinavos é importan directamente muy poco de ellos. La situación, según lo demuestran las estadísticas suecas, es peor de lo que parece, pues éstas no hacen referencia sino al comercio directo, y resulta que los Estados Unidos exportan para allí grandes cantidades de mercancías por vía de Inglaterra, Hamburgo y Amberes, y en las estadísticas aparecen estos puertos como de origen de los embarques. Como las exportaciones de Suecia no podrán todavía por muchos años mantener la línea propuesta, se solicita una subvención del Gobierno, cuyo monto no se menciona, pero se cree que no bajará de 150,000 á 200,000 coronas. La comisión referida también propone que se subvencionen con la suma de 100,000 coronas líneas de vapor que vayan á Finlandia.

### **LA INDUSTRIA DEL BORAX.**

Según un artículo publicado por la prensa periódica de Buenos Aires, la industria del borax en la Provincia de Salta comienza á adquirir importancia. El producto de las minas que pertenecen á una sociedad llamada Compañía Internacional para la Explotación del Borax aumenta diariamente. Al comenzar el año se empleaban cerca de 100 carros para el transporte de borato de cal desde las minas de Tres Moros hasta la estación del ferrocarril más cercano, calculándose en 400 toneladas la carga por mes. Había empleados 500 trabajadores, y el producto de su labor se calculaba por término medio á razón de 700 toneladas al mes. Los embarques de toda la Provincia para Europa en el año en curso se calcula que no bajen de 16,000 toneladas.

**CONSOLIDACIÓN DE COMPAÑÍAS DE VAPORES.**

Un periódico de Londres, "The Commercial Intelligence," con fecha 22 de diciembre de 1900, anuncia que la compañía llamada "Hamburg-American Steamship Company" ha adquirido la flota perteneciente á la de A. DE FREITAS, de Hamburgo, que hacía el tráfico con los puertos de la Argentina y del Brasil. Esta misma compañía ha entrado en negociación con los buques de la línea llamada "Süd Americanische Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft." Al llevarse á cabo esta transacción, la compañía Hamburguesa Americana tendrá una flota cuyo tonelaje registrado alcanza 450,000 toneladas.

**COMERCIO DE TRIGO CON LA GRAN BRETAÑA.**

Un artículo publicado en el "Pall Mall Gazette" de Londres, sobre el comercio de trigo con la Gran Bretaña, manifiesta que, desde 1892 el que ha importado la Gran Bretaña está representado como sigue: Rusia, 36 por ciento; Estados Unidos, 30 por ciento; India, 15 por ciento; Australia y Canadá de 3 á 4 por ciento, y el resto, 12 por ciento, corresponde á todos los otros países que exportan este cereal. En 1900 se importó de Rusia 3.5 por ciento solamente, y de la República Argentina la enorme cantidad de 32.5 por ciento; de Alemania 1.5 por ciento; de Australia 6 por ciento; de la India 8.8 por ciento, y de los Estados Unidos 47.25 por ciento.

**PRODUCCIÓN DE AZÚCAR EN TUCUMÁN.**

Se calcula que la zafra en el Estado de Tucumán en 1900 produjo de 10,000 á 15,000 toneladas más que en el año pasado, y tanto así que para principios de septiembre de 1899 todos los ingenios estaban si no cerrados al cerrar, mientras que en igual época de 1900 todos estaban trabajando. Para el año en curso se espera que los resultados sean mejores.

**EN PRO DE LA NAVEGACIÓN.**

Parece que el Gobierno de la República Argentina tiene la intención de indicar los canales que conducen á los muelles de Buenos Aires y los alrededores de la Isla de Martín García con boyas iluminadas con gas. Para el 1° de enero del corriente año se encontraba en el puerto de Buenos Aires todo el material necesario y días más tarde se había solicitado de las autoridades uruguayas el permiso correspondiente para colocar las boyas en la parte del canal de Martín García que pertenece al Uruguay.

**LÍMITES CON EL BRASIL.**

Anuncian los periódicos de la Argentina la salida del ingeniero Señor Don PEDRO EZCURRA, nombrado comisario de la comisión argentina para la demarcación de los límites con el Brasil, para ir á reunirse con el

representante de la comisión brasileira, General DIONISIO CERQUEIRA y convenir en la forma en que han de dar principio á la misión que los respectivos gobiernos les ha confiado.

#### NOTAS MISCELÁNEAS.

Á mediados del mes de enero, según informes, se hizo una contrata con algunas casas exportadoras de Nueva York para la compra y envío de toda la maquinaria necesaria para un trapiche ó ingenio para la hacienda de Concepción cerca de Tucumán.

El Ministerio de Agricultura de la República Argentina ha dispuesto que se establezca una oficina agronómica en el país.

---

### BOLIVIA.

#### PROYECTO DE LEY DE TIERRAS.

El Señor Don MANUEL V. BALLIVIÁN, Miembro Correspondiente Honorario de la Unión Internacional, ha tenido la bondad de remitir á esta Oficina, para su publicación en el BOLETÍN MENSUAL, una copia del proyecto de ley sobre tierras, presentado últimamente al Congreso Nacional. Dicho proyecto de ley dice que la propiedad de las tierras baldías del Estado se adquirirá, en lo sucesivo, únicamente por compra, y la unidad de medida para dicha adquisición es la hectárea. La propiedad del terreno comprende la de las plantas que en él se desarrollan. Todo nacional ó extranjero capaz de obligarse conforme á la Ley civil podrá comprar del Estado el número de estradas que solicite, pagando al contado cinco centavos por cada una, si fueren únicamente apropiadas para la agricultura; seis centavos, si lo fuesen para la crianza de ganado; y diez centavos por hectárea en los terrenos que contengan árboles productores de goma elástica (*Siphonia y Hebea*).

Las sustancias minerales, las inorgánicas no metálicas y las terrosas quedan regidas por la Ley de minería y las demás que le son referentes.

El Gobierno reservará las tierras baldías que conceptuare necesarias para la colonización, ya sea con el objeto de distribuirlas entre los indígenas, ya sea para establecimientos públicos, poblaciones, caminos, etc., ó ya, en fin, para destinarlas á fomentar la inmigración extranjera.

Los que posean tierras del Estado sin título legal deben legalizar su posesión adquiriendo la propiedad de ellas conforme á esta Ley, dentro de los dos años siguientes á su promulgación en cada distrito provisto de agrimensores oficiales; los que así no lo hicieran perderán el derecho á esas tierras, las que volverán al dominio público. Los que hubiesen adquirido la adjudicación de tierras conforme á la Ley de 12 de diciembre de 1895 y al Reglamento de 30 de junio de 1896, con las disposi-

ciones que les son referentes, podrán consolidar su derecho bajo las condiciones con que se hizo la adjudicación, debiendo constituir y delimitar sus pertenencias, si aun no lo hubieran hecho, con sujeción á las disposiciones de dicha Ley. Los que hubiesen adquirido concesiones de estradas gomeras podrán reconstituir sus propiedades conforme á las prescripciones de la presente Ley, en cuyo caso el importe de las anualidades que hubiesen pagado les será deducido del que deben abonar por el valor de las hectáreas.

En ningún caso podrá alegarse ni hacer valer la prescripción como título de propiedad de las tierras del Estado, poseídas sin título legal. En los casos de oposición á la venta de tierras baldías, alegando prioridad en la petición de venta, ó propiedad de posesión legal de ellas, se declarará contencioso el asunto y se remitirá á conocimiento de los jueces ordinarios para su resolución.

La exportación de los productos de las tierras baldías adquiridas, consolidadas ó reconocidas según la presente Ley está sujeta á las Leyes tributarias vigentes y á las que se dictare en lo sucesivo.

Quedan derogadas las Leyes que no estuvieren conformes con la presente. Se autoriza al Ejecutivo para que al reglamentar la presente Ley, dicte todas las disposiciones que fueren necesarias para la organización territorial definitiva de los Distritos á que se refiera ella, pudiendo prescribir procedimientos, designar autoridades y sus atribuciones y emolumentos, imponer multas hasta 500 bolivianos y arrestos hasta cien días.

#### IMPORTACIONES DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

La Legación de Bolivia en Wáshington ha tenido la amabilidad de suministrar al BOLETÍN MENSUAL un interesante cuadro del valor de las mercancías exportadas de los Estados Unidos á Bolivia desde el 10 de junio de 1895 hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1900, preparado por el encargado del Consulado General de Bolivia en Nueva York. Del cuadro en referencia se toman los siguientes guarismos: de junio á diciembre de 1895 las exportaciones americanas para Bolivia por el puerto de Nueva York alcanzaron á \$108,980.53; en 1896, á \$234,012.43; en 1897, á \$151,624.93; en 1898, la exportacion total fue \$179,206.99; en 1899, de \$177,696.45, y en 1900 de \$419,472.56. Á principios de 1898 comenzaron los embarques del puerto de San Francisco, en California, que en aquel año llegaron á la suma de \$3,569.67; para el año de 1899 sumaban \$8,350, alcanzando en 1900 á la cantidad de \$38,653.89. De Filadelfia no ha habido más que un embarque en 1899, valorado en \$203.56. El valor de los embarques de Filadelfia y San Francisco están incluidos en los totales arriba mencionados, correspondientes á los años de 1898 á 1900.

## BRASIL.

### FABRICACIÓN DE MANTEQUILLA.

Un informe del Secretario de Agricultura de Minas Geraes manifiesta que existen hoy en aquel Estado treinta fábricas de mantequilla cuyo producto está ocupando en el mercado el puesto que hasta ahora tenía el producto extranjero. Esta industria se inició en el Brasil no hace más de diez años, y sólo de tres ó cuatro á esta parte es que ha tomado gran incremento. Se asegura que el ferrocarril de Minas y Río ha reducido sus fletes para la mantequilla nacional de 250 á 150 reis por tonelada por kilómetro, facilitando así el desarrollo de esta industria.

### NOTICIAS SOBRE EL CAFÉ.

La comisión encargada por los comerciantes de Río Janeiro para hacer el cálculo de la cosecha de café en la República, ha informado que ésta es mediana y que hasta ahora la floración no ha sufrido daño alguno. Opina la comisión que, en caso de no haber condiciones desfavorables en lo adelante, la cosecha del Distrito de Río Janeiro alcanzará 3,750,000 sacos.

### NUEVA LIMPIADORA DE CAFÉ.

Manifiesta el "South American Journal," de Londres, que un residente en el Estado de Minas Geraes ha inventado un aparato de gran utilidad y que economiza el trabajo, que consta de una máquina para descascarar y limpiar el café. Se dice que uno de estos aparatos, cuyas dimensiones son 1.30 por 1.80 por 3 metros, en diez horas de trabajo limpió 350 arrobas de café.

### NOTAS MISCELÁNEAS.

El Gobierno del Brasil ha resuelto mandar agregados militares á sus legaciones de Europa, Wáshington, Buenos Aires y Santiago de Chile. El Capitán de Estado Mayor, Don ALBERTO CARDOZO DE AGUIAR, de la Comisión de Fortificaciones, ha sido nombrado Agregado á la Legación del Brasil en Wáshington.

Anúnciase que el Presidente de la República del Brasil ha autorizado debidamente á su Ministro en Bruselas para ratificar los protocolos de 17 diciembre de 1897 entre aquella República y Bélgica relativos á la protección de la propiedad industrial.



## CHILE.

## COMERCIO EN MINERALES Y METALES EN 1898-99.

Según estadísticas recientemente publicadas el comercio en minerales y metales por las aduanas de Chile durante los años de 1898 y 1899, arrojan los siguientes guarismos: En 1898 las exportaciones de nitrato ó salitre alcanzaron 1,294,227,396 kilogramos, avaluados en \$90,675,299 plata, y en 1899 á 1,380,718,323 kilogramos por \$96,650,282; minerales de cobre, 20,301,312 kilogramos en 1898 y 35,854,439 kilogramos en 1899 por la suma de \$2,022,730 y de \$3,585,443 respectivamente; y cobre en barras 20,600,103 kilogramos por valor de \$13,759,493 en 1898 y 17,311,133 kilogramos por valor de \$14,982,273, en 1899. Las exportaciones de plata piña y en pasta acusan en 1899 una disminución notable, pues en este año alcanzaron á más de 75,500,000 kilogramos avaluados en cerca de \$3,779,000, mientras que en el año de 1898 pasaron de 139,756,000 kilogramos avaluados en cerca de \$6,988,000. Las exportaciones de oro en pasta durante el año de 1898 fueron 1,630,496 gramos avaluados en \$2,445,735 contra 1,625,319 gramos por valor de \$2,461,234 en 1899. Las exportaciones de borato de cal aumentaron de 1,124,509 en 1898 á \$2,242,618 en 1899, representados por 7,027,680 kilogramos en 1898 y 14,950,788 en el año siguiente. El guano aumentó de 487,767 kilos por \$29,266 en el primer año en referencia á 23,482,000 kilos, avaluados en \$939,280, en 1899. Las exportaciones de yodo que en 1898 estuvieron representadas en valor por \$3,169,570 en el año siguiente, aparecen con la cifra de \$4,108,427. El valor de las otras exportaciones de minerales y sus productos llegó en 1898 á la cantidad de \$6,081,197, aumentando en 1899 á \$7,662,949, lo que arroja un total general de \$126,742,641 en 1898, y \$137,637,603 para 1899.

Las importaciones de minerales y metales están avaluadas en \$28,407 en 1898 y \$42,319 en 1899, y las de efectos de metal manufacturados en \$17,689,104 y \$15,982,274.

## COSTA RICA.

## COMERCIO EN 1900.

El Director General de Estadística de Costa Rica, con fecha 8 de enero del presente año, presentó al Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Hacienda y Comercio, un informe referente al tráfico de aquella República durante el año civil de 1900, del cual se toman los siguientes datos:

En materia de exportaciones el valor de los principales artículos  
Bull. No. 2—01—7

enviados al extranjero durante 1900 alcanzó á \$5,973,920.97, oro, como sigue:

Café.....	\$3, 800, 187. 61	Mora y cocobola.....	\$34, 880. 13
Bananos .....	1, 354, 385. 73	Cueros, caucho y pieles.....	196, 168. 70
Cedro y caoba.....	347, 902. 80	Oro y plata en barras.....	240, 396. 00

La cantidad de racimos de bananos exportados por Limón durante el año civil de 1900 ascendió á 3,420,166 racimos, que avaluados al mismo precio del año anterior, es decir, algo más de 39 centavos oro, arrojan la suma ya anotada de \$1,354,385.73. Estos datos, según manifiesta el informe, los ha tomado el Departamento General de Estadística de las casas embarcadoras, por considerarlos más correctos que los de la aduana. El comercio en bananos de Costa Rica se ha ido desarrollando paulatinamente como lo prueban los guarismos que desde el año de 1881 hasta 1900 trae el informe en referencia. Para la primera de estas fechas las exportaciones de este fruto aparecen calculadas en 3,500 racimos; en 1891 en 1,133,717 racimos, y en 1900 en 3, 420,166.

Las exportaciones de cedro y caoba por Punta Arenas durante el año en referencia, aparecen calculadas en 1,133,886 pies cúbicos del primer producto y 25,790 pies cúbicos del segundo, ó sea un total de 1,159,676 pies cúbicos, que á razón de 13 centavos oro, como en el año anterior, importan la cantidad de \$347,902. Las exportaciones de estas maderas en 1899 llegaron á 737,658 pies cúbicos. Por Punta Arenas se exportaron también durante el mismo año de 1900 la cantidad de 3,875,570 kilogramos de cocobola y fustete, que avaluados á razón de \$9 por mil kilogramos, como en 1899, importan \$34,880. Las exportaciones de estos mismos productos en el año de 1899 llegaron á 7,813,340 kilogramos, una diferencia de cerca de 4,000,000 de kilogramos contra las exportaciones de 1900, producida, según se expresa el informe, por el agotamiento que se ha hecho de esas maderas en los terrenos cercanos á los puertos de embarque. En el estado actual del precio del palo de mora, no se pueden explotar los bosques distantes de la costa, porque los crecidos gastos de acarreo hacen que el precio de costo sea superior al producto. En cuanto al cedro se nota un aumento considerable, debido á que se mantiene á buen precio y á que están en explotación nuevos bosques, situados en condiciones muy favorables.

Comparado en conjunto el valor de las maderas de tinte y ebanistería exportadas en 1899 con la exportación de 1900, resulta que el valor de la primera llegó á \$291,617.46 y el de la segunda á \$382,782.93, lo que arroja una diferencia de \$91,165.47 en favor de 1900.

Los embarques de caucho, cueros y pieles en el año de 1900 fueron como sigue:

Caucho, 72,947 kilogramos; cueros, 302,762 kilogramos, y pieles 17,515 kilogramos, mientras que las cifras correspondientes á 1899 llegaron á 361,782 kilogramos de cuero; 81,787 de caucho y 18,654

kilogramos de pieles. Valorados estos productos en 1900 á los mismos precios que en 1899 da un total de \$169,168.70. En 1899 el caucho se cotizó á \$1.30 por kilogramo; los cueros á 30 centavos, y las pieles á 60 centavos, también por kilogramo. Dice el informe en referencia que es probable que algunos de estos guarismos tengan que modificarse porque aun faltan datos del caucho exportado por Greytown procedente de San Carlos, pues en la suma anterior sólo están comprendidas las partidas embarcadas por aquel puerto hasta marzo de 1900. La disminución que se nota en la cantidad de cueros exportados, no significa disminución del consumo de ganado vacuno, pues la Dirección General de Estadística tiene otros datos que prueban que en vez de disminuir, aumenta el consumo de carne en proporción al de la población.

Los embarques de metales preciosos en barras ascendieron durante el año de 1900 á \$240,396, según el valor declarado en los documentos de embarque, en esta forma: oro en barras, por Punta Arenas, \$151,147; plata en barras, por Limón, \$89,222.

El movimiento de importación, según facturas consulares, lo calcula como sigue el informe de la Dirección General de Estadística:

	Oro.		Oro.
Estados Unidos.....	\$2,560,000	Italia.....	90,000
Inglaterra.....	1,191,100	España.....	212,000
Alemania.....	640,000	Paquetes postales (cálculo) ..	100,000
Francia.....	300,000		
Sur América.....	60,000	Total.....	5,133,100

Á estos guarismos agrega el informe en referencia, \$18,000 calculado por equipajes y \$3,000 por las importaciones por la frontera, lo cual hace subir el total de las exportaciones de mercancías á \$5,174,100. Si á esta cifra se le añade todavía el valor de los animales vivos importados, que se calculan en 11,441 cabezas de ganado con un valor de \$215,453, se alcanza el total general de \$5,389,553.

El informe manifiesta que estos datos sólo los presenta como bastante aproximados y que espera que las rectificaciones que se hagan no afecten muy notablemente los totales indicados. La suma que representa las importaciones de ganado en pié es el equivalente al promedio de cambio, 227 por ciento, del valor de 9,869 reses importadas de Nicaragua, á razón de \$40, plata, cada una y 1,572 de Colombia á \$60, plata. Las importaciones de ganado vacuno en los últimos cinco años se calculan en 78,917 cabezas, siendo de notar que el máximo corresponde á 1898 con 19,907; sigue después 1896 con más de 18,000, llegando el mínimo á 1900 con 11,441.

De los datos anteriores se desprende que los Estados Unidos están representados por 50 por ciento en las importaciones, cuando en 1899 alcanzaron el 54 por ciento; corresponde á la Alemania 12 por ciento en 1900 contra algo más de 14 por ciento en el año anterior, y que Inglaterra aparece con 22 por ciento contra 19 por ciento en 1899.

**REFORMA DE LA LEY DE BANCOS.**

“La Gaceta,” diario oficial del Gobierno de Costa Rica, en su número 149, publica el decreto que á continuación se verá, reformando la ley de bancos de 25 de abril de 1900, que fué publicado en el **BOLETÍN MENSUAL** de esta Oficina correspondiente al mes de julio del mismo año. Dicho decreto lleva fecha de 24 de diciembre de 1900.

“**ARTÍCULO ÚNICO.** Refórmase el artículo 24 de la ley de bancos de 25 de abril de 1900, en los términos siguientes:

“**ARTÍCULO 24.** Los billetes expresarán con toda claridad el valor que les corresponde, fijado en letras y en números, y la obligación del banco de pagarlos á la vista al portador y en moneda nacional de oro.

“No podrán emitirse sino de los siguientes valores: de cinco, diez, veinticinco, cincuenta, cien y quinientos colones.

“Llevarán la firma del gerente del banco y del presidente de su Junta Directiva.

“No podrá usarse un mismo color para billetes de distinto valor, emitidos por un mismo banco.

“En todo billete se expresará la serie á que pertenece y el número que le corresponde. Las series acusan las emisiones practicadas: se determinan por las letras del alfabeto, indicándose la primera con la letra A, y así sucesivamente las demás.

“Los billetes de un mismo color y una misma serie tendrán su numeración propia; ésta será corrida sin interrupción y comenzará desde el número uno.

“Los bancos harán poner á sus billetes las señales, marcas y contra-marcas que juzguen convenientes.”

---

**CUBA.****ENTRADAS DE ADUANA EN 1900.**

La División de Negocios Insulares del Departamento de la Guerra de los Estados Unidos ha preparado un trabajo detallado de los ingresos percibidos en todas las aduanas de la Isla de Cuba durante el año de 1900, comparados con igual período de 1899. Las cifras demuestran que el total general de las entradas de aduanas, por todos conceptos, durante el año civil de 1900, alcanzaron á \$16,084,376.97 y en 1899 subieron á \$14,854,216.39, lo que arroja un aumento de \$1,230,115.58, ó sea 8.3 por ciento á favor de 1900, mientras que el aumento alcanzado por el mes de diciembre de 1900 sobre el mismo mes en el año anterior llegó á la cifra de \$18,911.96. Los puertos principales produjeron lo siguiente: Habana, \$12,040,184.91 en 1899 contra \$11,079,556.44 en el año anterior; Cienfuegos, \$1,156,636.86 contra \$1,128,284.16; Matanzas,

\$454,764 contra \$420,537; Santiago, \$949,117 contra \$942,695. La suma total que representa las entradas brutas en todos los puertos alcanza á \$14,894,374, de la cual hay que deducir \$40,113.04, cantidad que fué refundida por representar error de exceso en los derechos recaudados por las aduanas.

---

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

#### IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 262 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes diciembre de 1900, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los doce meses que terminaron en diciembre de 1900, comparados con igual período de 1899. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del próximo mes, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión, de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de diciembre, por ejemplo, no se publican sino en febrero.

#### EL COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA EN 1900.

Los guarismos oficiales recogidos por el Departamento del Tesoro de los Estados Unidos demuestran que durante el año civil de 1900 las importaciones que hicieron los Estados Unidos de los países de la América latina que forman la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas aumentaron más de 10 $\frac{2}{3}$  por ciento comparadas con las del año anterior. Durante el mismo período las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos para aquellos países excedieron en más de 21.5 por ciento á las de los doce meses anteriores. El aumento de todo el comercio durante ambos años está representado por las siguientes cifras: \$197,861,949 en 1899, y \$227,023,184 en 1900.

Aunque estos resultados son altamente satisfactorios, la discrepancia que existe entre el valor de lo que importan de la América latina los Estados Unidos y lo que exportan para ella, es grande, y se calcula en más de \$49,300,000. El valor del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina puede verse en el siguiente cuadro, exceptuándose sin embargo á Bolivia y al Paraguay, que hacen su comercio, Bolivia por el puerto chileno de Antofagasta y Paraguay por las aduanas de

Buenos Aires y Montevideo, de modo que estos países y no aquéllos aparecen representados en el movimiento comercial:

Países.	Importaciones.		Exportaciones.	
	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.
México.....	\$28,179,829	\$24,641,804	\$38,270,933	\$29,309,802
Costa Rica.....	2,959,439	3,549,468	1,688,670	1,282,797
Guatemala.....	2,190,145	2,197,641	1,128,418	843,565
Honduras.....	1,114,466	880,287	1,126,832	1,038,904
Nicaragua.....	1,729,747	1,594,719	1,767,399	1,486,352
El Salvador.....	746,936	1,082,964	756,586	634,591
Haiti.....	1,357,775	862,051	3,720,279	2,357,562
Santo Domingo.....	3,228,849	3,367,958	1,782,760	1,118,933
República Argentina.....	8,098,343	5,997,373	11,095,638	11,325,257
Bolivia.....	22		120,033	27,448
Brasil.....	64,914,507	59,580,868	11,516,681	11,458,997
Chile.....	7,474,061	5,232,702	4,596,525	2,240,104
Colombia.....	3,080,427	5,462,432	2,605,544	2,985,801
Ecuador.....	1,577,486	1,098,081	1,590,055	1,179,619
Paraguay.....	1,740	160	8,487	11,159
Perú.....	2,910,531	2,096,575	2,311,886	1,895,046
Uruguay.....	2,086,893	1,512,605	1,738,742	1,702,009
Venezuela.....	6,529,858	5,669,925	3,016,762	2,641,390
Total.....	138,181,054	124,827,613	88,842,130	73,034,936

### EL CULTIVO DEL ARROZ.

En los números del BOLETÍN MENSUAL correspondientes al año pasado se hizo mención á los esfuerzos del Brasil y la Argentina para implantar allí el cultivo del arroz. El método que se emplea en los Estados Unidos es por consiguiente materia interesante para aquellos países.

Estadísticas dignas de toda fe indican que la mitad del alimento que consumen diariamente 826,000,000 de personas se compone de arroz, es decir, que este cereal sirve de alimentación á la mitad de la población del mundo. El origen del arroz es antiquísimo, pues se sabe que ya lo cultivaban los chinos cuando por primera vez se escribió la historia de aquel pueblo. Á mediados del siglo XVII fué importado en América, no obstante ser el arroz silvestre planta oriunda del continente occidental. Se dice que en el Japón, la China y la India, que son los tres países mayores productores de arroz en el mundo, se encuentran 1,400 variedades distintas de esta planta, aun cuando á favor de las diferencias del terreno, el clima, y la selección de la semilla, así como también, debido al método del cultivo, se pueden producir muchas otras variedades.

Aunque el arroz es planta acuática, se da también en tierras un poco altas, sin necesidad de más riego que el que puedan proporcionar las lluvias. Á pesar de esto, hay que tener en cuenta que la irrigación es un punto casi esencial para el buen cultivo de la planta. En los Estados Unidos el arroz se da en toda la costa baja del Atlántico y en las cercanías del Golfo de México. El método del cultivo varía mucho entre las secciones al extremo oriental y occidental. El mejor arroz que se produce al este del delta del Mississippi crece en terrenos que se hallan lo suficientemente cerca del mar para tener la atmósfera

húmeda, y lo bastante lejos para escapar los efectos del agua salada que son fatales á la planta. Una plantación de arroz de esta especie debe estar completamente rodeada de un canal y un dique; el primero para los efectos de irrigación y desagüe, y el segundo para evitar las avenidas ó crecientes. Hecho esto, el terreno que ha de ocupar la plantación se zanjea, se banquea y se divide en porciones lo más á nivel que sea posible. Los canales tienen cerca de 30 pies de ancho por 4 de profundidad, y las zanjas que de allí parten de 6 á 10 pies de ancho por 4 de profundidad. Estos canales y zanjas pueden servir para comunicarse en botes con diferentes puntos de la plantación. En una plantación de arroz de la costa del Atlántico, que mida 500 acres de terreno, se puede calcular que la extensión de los canales, zanjas y del banqueo alcanza á 80 millas.

Para cultivar una plantación de arroz, las zanjas y los bancos de tierra se limpian de toda especie de maleza, se ara la tierra, ó se corta con una azada á poca profundidad, se deja correr el agua hasta que se llenen las zanjas, y luego se desagua el terreno. Las escarchas del invierno ayudan á la pulverización de la tierra, que se iguala por medio de la arrastra; se arroja la semilla en pequeños surcos poco profundos como á un pie de distancia entre sí, se cubre otra vez la semilla y se deja correr agua de modo que inunde el terreno hasta que las semillas comienzan á germinar, y entonces se le saca el agua. Cuando aparece la planta se vuelve á inundar la plantación por unas horas; cuando salen dos hojas en cada tallo se comienza la irrigación de nuevo, y esta vez se continúa de veinte á treinta días, pero hay que sacar el agua cuando comience la limpieza con la azada. Se deja así plantación hasta que empiezan á aparecer nudos en los tallos de la planta, y entonces se le vuelve á limpiar con la azada y á irrigar. Hay que conservar fresca el agua por medio de una corriente continua, pues de lo contrario se vería atacada por un insecto que se produce en las aguas estancadas. De siete á diez días antes de la colecta se desagua bien la plantación. La colecta se hace á mano. Las plantaciones de arroz de la costa del Atlántico producen por término medio 32 bushels, ó sean 1,440 libras, por acre, al costo de \$24 aproximadamente.

En 1884 se estableció en el Estado de Louisiana un sistema de cultivar arroz por medio de la maquinaria, pero después de una ó dos tentativas se vió que era imposible verificar dicho cultivo sin la irrigación. En cuatro de las comarcas al suroeste de dicho Estado existen hoy cerca de 600 millas de canales de desagüe, que tienen de 20 á 150 pies de ancho y zanjas que ocupan el doble de esa extensión. Para llevar el agua del río á los canales se emplean grandes estaciones de bombas. Las características del terreno en esa región del Estado permiten el libre empleo de maquinaria y bestias de arrastre para el cultivo del arroz, y las plantaciones situadas en el delta de la Louisiana producen por término medio como 1,300 libras de arroz por acre, al costo aproximado de

\$27. La región de Texas que se presta al cultivo del arroz ocupa una faja de terreno de cerca de 100 millas de ancho, que se extiende al suroeste desde el río Sabine, y la irrigación se hace con el agua que se obtiene de 150 á 200 pies bajo la tierra. Tan fácil es llegar á esta profundidad, que en cosa de catorce horas se puede introducir un tubo de 6 pulgadas de diámetro interior que produce agua suficiente para anegar de 80 á 90 acres de terreno. En ninguna parte del mundo se puede producir el arroz tan barato como en la Louisiana, no obstante el hecho de que en China el labrador gana \$10 al año, mientras que en Louisiana gana \$200. Una de las razones á que esto obedece es que el labrador de la Louisiana produce con su trabajo tanto como treinta chinos. El labrador japonés cultiva la mitad de un acre, al paso que el de la Louisiana mantiene en estado de producción 80 acres. Esto depende de que en un caso todo el trabajo se hace á la mano, mientras que en el otro el hombre hace uso de maquinaria y de bestias de tiro. En los últimos dos años el arroz del Japón ha desaparecido casi por completo de los mercados de los Estados Unidos en donde ha sido supeditado por el mismo producto de país.

### CONSUMO DEL AZÚCAR.

En el año de 1900 hubo un gran aumento en el consumo total é individual de azúcar en los Estados Unidos. Según el "American Grocer" el total alcanza á 2,219,847 toneladas, contra 2,078,068 toneladas en 1899. El consumo por cabeza en 1900 fué de 66.6 libras, contra 61 libras en 1899. El consumo en 1900 se divide como sigue: Azúcar de caña del país, 174,450 toneladas; azúcar de remolacha del país, 82,737 toneladas; azúcar de meple ó arce, 5,000 toneladas y 7,647 toneladas de panela ó piloncillo, lo cual arroja un total general de 269,833 toneladas del producto del país. Á 1,960,014 toneladas alcanzó el consumo del producto extranjero, en las partidas siguientes: azúcar de caña 1,569,194 toneladas; azúcar de remolacha sin refinar 373,077 toneladas y 17,743 toneladas de azúcar refinado. En estos guarismos correspondientes al extranjero están comprendidas 250,885 toneladas del azúcar del Hawai.

La cantidad de azúcar refinado que se consumió en 1900 fué 2,178,615 toneladas, contra 2,022,134 en 1899. La cosecha de azúcar del mundo en 1900-1 ha sido calculada en 9,375,500 toneladas, es decir, 1,037,170 toneladas más que en el año anterior. Durante el año de 1900 la industria de la producción de azúcar de remolacha del país hizo grandes progresos, por lo que se refiere al número de fábricas que trabajan y á la cantidad de azúcar producida. Durante el año en curso se construirán varias fábricas nuevas, pues ha comenzado bajo los mejores auspicios. La condición desfavorable del tiempo fué causa del atraso que se notó durante el año que acaba de terminar en el desarrollo de la industria azucarera del país.



### **COSTO DE LA VIDA.**

En el periódico titulado "Dun's Review," correspondiente al 12 de enero de 1901, aparece un interesante artículo sobre el costo relativo de la vida en diferentes épocas, acompañado de numerosas tablas que sirven para ilustrar la materia. La lista de artículos de consumo contiene más de 350 productos. Haciendo caso omiso de la diferencia en la duración de artículos que parecen ser iguales, se ha llegado á averiguar que el costo reducido de la manufactura ha producido una baja, como de una tercera parte, en los precios de las telas de lana y algodón desde 1860, mientras que la que ha sufrido el precio de los productos de hierro ha sido casi igual de 1887 á esta fecha. Para obtener una idea clara del costo de la vida al presente, comparado con 1860, deben tomarse en consideración otros factores, entre estos, el costo elevado del trabajo que ha dado á los artesanos más dinero para gastar, y este enorme desarrollo de la riqueza, tomando el país en globo, ha puesto al pueblo en posición de comprar más que hace cuarenta años.

Durante los cuarenta años á que se refiere el estudio, ha aumentado la producción de aparatos que economizan el tiempo, al mismo tiempo que las 30,000 millas de ferrocarriles que funcionaban en 1860, han alcanzado en este período á cerca de 200,000, abaratando así notablemente el precio del transporte. El resultado de todo esto, á la par que el de otras influencias que se toman en cuenta, ha sido una nivelación general en los precios, que á principios del siglo XX se calculan ser 21.4 por ciento más bajos que el 1° de enero de 1860, no obstante la mayor facultad que hoy tiene el pueblo para hacer compras. Tomando en conjunto todos los artículos de consumo y considerando la cantidad que necesita cada individuo, resulta que en el 1° de enero de 1901 con \$78.60 se puede comprar lo que en 1860 no se hubiera podido conseguir por menos de \$100. Es de notarse también que el pueblo en general, en vez de tener menos dinero para hacer frente al menor costo de la vida, goza de mayor prosperidad. La riqueza en 1860 se calculó en \$513.93 por cabeza, mientras que para el primero de enero de 1900 se estimaba en \$1,232.05. El valor de los productos de las manufacturas, la agricultura, la pesquería y las minas se calculó en 1860 en \$60.39 por cabeza, y en 1900 alcanzó á \$238.86.

### **AUMENTO DE LA EXPORTACIÓN DE PRODUCTOS MINERALES.**

Los productos minerales, ya sean en bruto ó manufacturados, han llegado á ser durante los últimos años factores importantes en el comercio de exportación de productos americanos. El 28 por ciento del total alcanzado por la exportación de productos naturales de este país durante el año pasado, está representado por la suma de \$436,227,477, que es el valor de los productos minerales. Las exportaciones de

hierro y acero en 1900 alcanzaron, en números redondos, á \$130,000,000; aceites minerales de todas clases, \$75,000,000; cobre, cerca de \$60,000,000; carbón y coke, más de \$22,000,000; parafina, más de \$8,000,000; fosfatos, más de \$5,000,000; oro, \$52,787,523, y plata, \$59,272,668. La comparación de estos guarismos con los que hace diez años arrojaron las estadísticas de la exportación de los mismos productos demuestra, sin dejar duda alguna, el inmenso progreso que en ese lapso de tiempo ha hecho este ramo de la industria americana.

En 1890 las exportaciones de hierro y acero manufacturado alcanzaron á \$27,000,000; en 1900 fueron, exclusive el mineral de hierro, cerca de \$130,000,000, es decir, se quintuplicaron en diez años; las exportaciones de cobre fueron el décuplo; las de aceites minerales aumentaron en cerca de 50 por ciento; las de carbón y coke se triplicaron, lo mismo que las de fosfatos. Por lo que se refiere al oro y á la plata, las estadísticas de la exportación de estos metales demuestran que en 1890 la del primero pasó de \$20,500,000 contra \$53,000,000, aproximadamente, en 1900, y la de la plata de algo más de \$16,000,000 en 1890 ha aumentado á más de \$59,000,000 en 1900. El total de las exportaciones de minerales en ámbos períodos, sin incluir el oro y la plata, indica un aumento de 218 por ciento, é incluyendo estos metales de 210 por ciento. Al mismo tiempo, las importaciones de este género han disminuido notablemente, menos en el caso de productos naturales que no se pueden obtener en los Estados Unidos y cuyo empleo es de importancia primordial en la industria. Así resulta que las importaciones de hierro y acero manufacturado, por ejemplo, han disminuido de más de \$41,500,000 en 1890 á menos de \$20,500,000 en 1900, mientras que el estaño en galápagos que se emplea en la manufactura de la hoja de lata ha aumentado de cerca de \$6,500,000 en 1890 á cerca de \$19,500,000 en 1900.

#### DINERO EN CIRCULACIÓN.

Con fecha 1° de febrero de este año, el Departamento del Tesoro publicó ciertos informes relativos á la cantidad de dinero en circulación en los Estados Unidos, que para aquella fecha alcanzaba á \$2,190,780,213 contra \$2,003,149,355 en la misma fecha del año de 1900. Durante el año pasado la moneda de oro en circulación disminuyó de \$619,477,176 á \$615,576,805, mientras que la suma representada por certificados de oro aumentó de \$184,882,889 á \$275,667,279. Durante el período en referencia los *dollars* de plata en circulación disminuyeron de \$67,888,019 á \$63,457,812. Hubo un aumento considerable en la cantidad de moneda de plata fraccionaria en circulación que está representado por una cifra que pasa de \$30,000,000. También aumentó la circulación de billetes de banco de todas denominaciones. Se calcula que para el 1° de febrero de 1901, por término medio, á cada uno de los habitantes de los Estados Unidos correspondía \$128.38, calculando que la población era de 77,195,000.

La circulación total de billetes de banco era, para el 31 de enero, según el informe del Fiscal de la Moneda, \$346,742,136. El aumento en circulación desde igual fecha del año pasado está representado por la cifra de \$99,752,943, que se debe en parte al establecimiento de varios bancos pequeños en virtud de la nueva ley de moneda. El total de bonos de los Estados Unidos registrados en depósito, para responder por los billetes en circulación, alcanzaba el último de enero de 1901 á \$138,422,980.

#### **OFICINA NACIONAL DE AFINACIÓN DE PESAS Y MEDIDAS LEGALES.**

La Comisión de Comercio del Senado se ocupa de estudiar un proyecto que, si llega á ser ley, la Oficina de Pesas y Medidas Legales pasará á ser la "Oficina Nacional de Afinación de Pesas y Medidas Legales," aumentando al mismo tiempo la esfera de sus trabajos. Las operaciones practicadas por la oficina que hoy existe han estado circunscritas, en su mayor parte, al perfeccionamiento de las medidas de longitud, capacidad, volumen y temperatura. Los rápidos progresos de la ciencia han dado margen á nuevas necesidades en materia de pesas y medidas y hoy no hay en el país una oficina que se ocupe de esto principalmente. La fotometría, ó medida de la luz, puede citarse como un ejemplo. Hace algunos años no tenía importancia comercial, pero desde que se ha hecho general el uso de la electricidad para el alumbrado público y doméstico, se ha descubierto y se fabrica el gas acetileno y se han inventado quemadores de diferentes clases para el gas del alumbrado, se ha abierto un campo ancho y nuevo para la medida de luz. Hoy se necesitan aparatos fotométricos en centenares de lugares, y es necesario también que sean completamente exactos en su trabajo. El volumen de luz debe obtenerse de la manera más correcta posible, al mismo tiempo que es necesario conocer su composición cromática. La luz que más se necesita es la que más se acerca en color á la del sol, y por esta razón la fotometría espectroscópica se aplica á estudios cuyo resultado pueden afectar la vista de millones de personas, de modo que su valor no es solamente científico sino también higiénico y comercial. La prueba de los termómetros, la comprobación de los instrumentos empleados para medir el agua, el gas y la electricidad, la prueba de superficies ópticas, importantísima para todos los que tienen que usar anteojos, y en una palabra la afinación de toda especie de medidas, será la esfera de los trabajos de la oficina en referencia que llevarán el sello del Gobierno en prueba de su corrección.

#### **LA PESCA DE ESPONJAS.**

Se anuncia que bajo los auspicios del Gobierno, dentro de poco se comenzará un estudio sobre los esponjales de la Florida con el objeto de estimular el desarrollo de esta importante industria. En los Estados

Unidos, es en la Florida donde se producen esponjas que tengan valor comercial, y en la explotación de esta fuente de riqueza se emplean como 300 buques y más de 2,000 operarios. Se calcula que el producto de la pesca de la esponja para el año de 1900-1901 llegue á rendir alrededor de \$850,000 dollars. En las costas occidentales y orientales de la Florida se encuentran esponjas, que abundan más en la parte occidental á causa de la temperatura que es más igual, de la profundidad moderada del agua, y de que en dicha costa no hay huracanes. Los esponjales del Golfo de México se extienden desde los arrecifes de la Florida hasta San Marcos, por una distancia de 15 millas de la costa. Las mejores esponjas, por lo que se refiere al color, la contextura y el tamaño son las de aguas profundas, y como por esto se venden á los precios más altos, los buques que se ocupan de la pesca frecuentemente trabajan durante varios días fuera del horizonte visual de la costa. Parece que no hay nada que impida el establecimiento de una industria floreciente, que es de esperarse se establezca dentro de poco en el país.

#### **DURMIENTES Y MATERIALES DE FERROCARRIL PARA EL ECUADOR.**

No hace mucho tuvo lugar en los Estados Unidos un embarque de durmientes de ferrocarril para la República del Ecuador, que los interesados en el tráfico de madera consideran como el principio de un gran comercio en este artículo entre los Estados Unidos y las Repúblicas de la América latina. El vapor *Charles D. Lane*, con un cargamento de 1,000,000 de piés de durmientes de ferrocarril zarpó no hace mucho del puerto de Fairhaven, en el Estado de Wáshington, con rumbo á puertos del Ecuador. Los durmientes en referènciá son para el ferrocarril entre Guayaquil y Quito.

En los últimos días de enero el vapor *Coya* zarpó de Nueva York, llevando á su bordo 2 locomotoras avaluadas en \$19,300, y rieles por valor de \$14,000, así como también otro material rodante con destino al puerto de Guayaquil.

El mismo buque llevó también un cargamento de efectos para el Perú.

#### **VÍAS DE COMUNICACIÓN.**

La sociedad que se titula "Interstate Good Roads Association" (Asociación de buenas vías de comunicación entre los Estados) celebró no hace mucho una sesión en Chicago en la que quedó resuelto pedir al Congreso la cantidad de \$150,000 por año para que el Departamento de Agricultura lo invierta en enseñar al pueblo cuales son las ventajas de tener buenas vía de comunicación. Se nombró una comisión nacional con el objeto de solicitar de los Estados la formación de leyes para el fomento de los buenos caminos, así como también para implantar un sistema de instrucción pública sobre la necesidad de tener buenas vías de comunicación y la manera de construirlas. Entre otras cosas

se pidió al Departamento de Correos de los Estados Unidos que como condición primordial para la entrega gratis de la correspondencia en los distritos rurales se exigieran buenos caminos. La materia es de la mayor importancia y el Secretario de la Agricultura en Wáshington ha establecido en la sección de química un laboratorio para hacer pruebas físicas y químicas de toda clase de materiales para caminos.

### **EXPOSICIÓN AMERICANA ALREDEDOR DEL MUNDO.**

Con este título el Honorable O. P. AUSTIN, Jefe de la Oficina de Estadística, ha preparado un escrito que leyó ante la Cámara Nacional de Comercio. Opina el Señor AUSTIN que una exposición flotante que llevara muestras de nuestras manufacturas alrededor del mundo, pondría á nuestros comerciantes en comunicación directa con los de todas las otras naciones, y que sería una empresa muy digna del pueblo de los Estados Unidos al principio de un nuevo siglo. El siglo XIX ha hecho de los Estados Unidos la primera nación exportadora del mundo, y convendría comenzar el siglo XX, mostrando á todos los pueblos lo que este país puede producir.

La exhibición de productos industriales ha dado siempre buenos resultados, y se sabe que las grandes naciones europeas envían misiones comerciales á estudiar las condiciones del tráfico en los diferentes países á fin de que informen respecto de ellas.

Cree el autor del mencionado trabajo que una exposición flotante de productos industriales superaría á todos los otros medios conocidos para desarrollar el comercio exterior de los Estados Unidos.

Según Mr. AUSTIN, el Asia, el África, la Oceanía y los países americanos que quedan al sur de los Estados Unidos, importan anualmente mercancías por valor de más de \$2,000,000,000. Estas importaciones se componen en su mayor parte de artículos que los Estados Unidos producen, tales como substancias alimenticias, textiles, aceites minerales, maquinaria y manufacturas de todas clases. Agrega el autor que de todo este inmenso comercio solamente corresponden á los Estados Unidos \$200,000,000 ó sea el 10 por ciento. La mayor parte de las ciudades por donde pasa este enorme tráfico están situadas en las costas, y una flota de barcos mercantes cargada de muestras de manufacturas no encontraría dificultad alguna para visitar dichas poblaciones. Es un hecho bien sabido que la falta de conocimientos prácticos relativos al comercio en los diferentes países es un obstáculo á la introducción en ellos de mercancías americanas.

Una exposición flotante organizada sistemáticamente, en la que cada buque llevara cierta clase de efectos y que fuera de puerto en puerto, daría al comercio de los Estados Unidos incalculables ventajas.

A primera vista, dice Mr. AUSTIN, la cuestión de enviar una flota de media docena de barcos en una expedición de dos años, presenta obstáculos muy serios, y cree que el Gobierno podría contribuir á la empresa

facilitando algunos de los transportes que sirvieron durante la guerra con España, y que una vez terminadas las hostilidades en las Filipinas, no tendrán mucho en que ocuparse. En sentir del autor el buen éxito de la empresa estaría asegurado desde un principio si la flota mercante fuera acompañada de uno ó más barcos de guerra de los Estados Unidos. Mr. AUSTIN dice que la exposición flotante podría salir de la costa oriental de los Estados Unidos, hacer escala en Puerto Rico, Cuba y otras de las Antillas, y visitar en seguida los principales puertos de la costa oriental de la América Central y del Sur. De allí pasaría á la costa occidental de América, y después á las islas de Hawai, el Japón, Corea, la Rusia asiática, la China, las Filipinas, Siam, las colonias holandesas del oriente, la península de Malaca, la India, la Persia, la Arabia y las costas orientales y occidentales de África. Más tarde pasaría al Mediterráneo y visitaría también las ciudades de la parte occidental de Europa, de donde regresaría á los Estados Unidos.

#### FÁBRICAS DE TEJIDOS EN 1900.

Según los informes que trae el "Textile World," en el año de 1900 se construyeron en los Estados Unidos 400 fábricas de tejidos de todas clases. En los ocho últimos años el establecimiento de estas fábricas ha sido por término medio 196 por año habiendo alcanzado en 1892 á 272.

De los 400 establecimientos creados en 1900 el 43 por ciento corresponde á fábricas de telas de algodón, y 27 por ciento á las de tejidos de punto; el número de los primeros alcanzó á 171, es decir, 88 por ciento más que en 1899. De este número, 131 corresponden á los Estados del Sur en donde se produce el algodón y los 24 restantes á los Estados de Nueva Inglaterra. En las nuevas fábricas del Sur se instalaron 1,109,584 husos, es decir, 197,200 más que en cualquier otro punto del país. El valor de la tela producida por cada huso se ha calculado \$17.50 y en esta proporción, todos los husos de las nuevas fábricas de los Estados Unidos establecidas en 1900, producirán \$35,927,950 por año, ó sea 54 por ciento más de lo que valen las exportaciones de algodón que se verifican por los puertos de los Estados Unidos.

La industria de tejidos de punto se desarrolló más notablemente en los Estados del Centro y del Sur, en los cuales se establecieron por junto 109 fábricas, correspondiendo 52 á los Estados del Centro y el resto al Sur. También se establecieron 43 fábricas de seda, de las cuales corresponden 16 al Estado de Pennsylvania y 17 á New Jersey. Las fábricas de tejidos de algodón establecidas durante el año alcanzaron á 48, es decir, una menos que en el año anterior, de las cuales corresponden 14 á los Estados de Nueva Inglaterra y 23 á los Estados del Centro. Es de notarse que la industria de la lana no alcanzó una condición tan satisfactoria como los otros textiles. Entre las fábricas comprendidas en la estadística bajo la denominación de "varias" se cuentan establecimientos para blanquear y para dar el acabado á las telas.

En el Estado de Massachusetts hay un establecimiento que fabrica toallas de hilo hecho con lino cultivado en los Estados Unidos y se puede decir que es el principio de una industria que puede alcanzar un gran porvenir.

#### **COMERCIO DE GANADO ENTRE FLORIDA Y CUBA.**

La extensión del comercio de ganado que por los puertos del Atlántico hacen los Estados Unidos con Cuba es inmensa, según se desprende de los informes referentes á los distintos puertos de la Florida por donde se embarca ganado para aquella isla y que se refieren al año de 1900. Se calcula que del 1° de mayo al 31 de diciembre de dicho año el número de cabezas de ganado embarcadas de dichos puertos para aquel destino alcanzó á 150,000, mientras que los embarques que se hicieron por los puertos de Mobila y de la costa del Golfo han sido proporcionalmente grandes.

#### **NUEVAS FUENTES DE PETRÓLEO EN TEXAS.**

Los descubrimientos que han tenido lugar recientemente en el Estado de Texas parecen indicar la posibilidad de que éste llegue á ser con el tiempo uno de los principales Estados productores de petróleo en el país. Por más de treinta años Texas ha sido conocido por sus fuentes de petróleo, pero la producción no llegó á alcanzar importancia alguna sino hasta cosa de cuatro años en que de cincuenta barriles en 1895 llegó á producir 66,000 barriles en 1897, y 546,000 en 1898. Los pozos que se acaban de descubrir quedan en el extremo sudeste del Estado, como á 30 millas del lago Sabine, cerca de la ciudad de Beaumont, y con excepción de los pozos de California son los que están más cerca de la orilla del mar. Se han gastado grandes sumas de dinero para profundizar el Paso de Sabine que comunica el lago con el Golfo, y si los nuevos pozos dan los resultados que prometen sólo se necesitará emplear un sistema de tubería para ponerlos en comunicación con las refinerías y la orilla del lago. Se dice que uno de los pozos produce como 15,000 barriles diarios.

#### **SOLUCIÓN DEL PROBLEMA DE LA TELEFONÍA SUBMARINA.**

La publicación titulada "Electrical Review," de Nueva York, en el número correspondiente al 12 de enero del corriente año, llama la atención al inmenso paso que se ha dado hacia la solución del problema de la aplicación de cables submarinos en la telefonía, invención del Dr. M. I. PUPIN, del Colegio de Columbia. Esta invención, á la cual se concedieron en junio de 1900 dos privilegios, parece ser una de las más brillantes y notables que ha hecho hasta ahora el Dr. PUPIN. Hasta el presente se ha considerado necesario para hablar á una distancia dada, tomando como norma 500 millas, por medio de cables subterráneos, emplear gruesos alambres de cobre cubiertos con una materia

aisladora. El gasto de dichos alambres ha sido tal que ha impedido la construcción de largos circuitos telefónicos subterráneos. La invención del Dr. PUPIN parece que ofrece un nuevo método, según el cual conductores de diámetro relativamente pequeño, provistos de una cubierta no muy gruesa de una materia aisladora, pueden usarse en vez de los que anteriormente se creyeron indispensables. En el curso de sus experimentos con conductores artificiales el Dr. PUPIN descubrió que era posible telefonar por medio de cables á una distancia mucho mayor de lo que antes se creyó factible, y ha exhibido un nuevo tipo de carretes de inducción que se puede colocar á ciertos intervalos en el cable transatlántico permitiendo así establecer la telefonía á través del océano. Personas que han estudiado el asunto opinan que este sistema puede aplicarse también á las líneas de tierra, de suerte que prácticamente el radio de la telefonía no tiene límite. La "American Telephone and Telegraph Company" ha comprado los privilegios al inventor por una suma convenida, además de la cual recibirá un sueldo de \$7,500 al año mientras dure la validez de las patentes.

#### MADERAS DE CONSTRUCCIÓN.

Según el informe publicado por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento del Tesoro de los Estados Unidos la superficie cubierta de bosques de madera de construcción en el país mide 1,094,496 millas cuadradas y su producto se calcula en 2,300,000,000,000 pies. El corte se calcula á razón de cerca de 40,000,000,000 de pies por año y si continuase en la misma proporción los bosques no durarían más de sesenta años. En los Estados de la costa del Pacífico, que son los que tienen el mayor número total de pies de madera de construcción, se calcula que el corte es relativamente el más pequeño mientras que en las regiones de los lagos el corte es mayor, aun cuando es de notarse que en esta última sección el corte durante el año pasado, comparado con los diez años anteriores, ha disminuido notablemente.

Las exportaciones de madera de construcción vienen representando papel importante en el comercio de exportación y durante los últimos diez años casi se han duplicado. El valor de las exportaciones de maderas y sus manufacturas durante el año pasado se calculó en \$50,598,416, que en su mayor parte se embarcó por los puertos del Pacífico para la América del Sur y para el Asia.

Mucho se ha creído en una escasez de madera y las industrias cuya vida depende de este producto de los bosques, han temido su desaparición en el porvenir. La sociedad que lleva por título "American Forestry Association" ha llamado la atención del Gobierno á este punto y logrado el establecimiento de un sistema para la conservación de los bosques, protegiendo de esta suerte los intereses de aquellas que dependen de la industria de la manufactura de madera. También se ha logrado impedir el desperdicio que hace años viene teniendo lugar.



El Estado de Texas, cuyos bosques miden una superficie de 64,000,000 millas cuadradas, ocupa el primer puesto en la lista de Estados productores de madera en el país, siguiéndole en orden Oregón, Minnesota, Wáshington, Arkansas, California, Montana, Georgia, y Missouri. El progreso de la industria de fabricaciones en madera, la producción de muebles, coches, cajas, barriles, etc., tiende á aumentar el valor de los bosques. Es un hecho reconocido que, por muchos respectos, los Estados Unidos tienen el monopolio de los mejores bosques de maderas de construcción que hay en el mundo. Durante el año fiscal que terminó el 30 de junio de 1900, el valor de las exportaciones de manufacturas de madera no alcanzó á ser la tercera parte del de las maderas de construcción, y según se dice la política comercial de los Estados Unidos dará por resultado el desarrollo de este comercio á tal grado que en las exportaciones figurarán los artículos manufacturados muy por encima de los productos brutos.

### EL CULTIVO DEL TÉ.

El maravilloso suelo y el clima de la región meridional del país se piensan aprovechar estableciendo el cultivo del té en grande escala. Avisos de Charleston, en la Carolina del Sur, informan que se ha establecido allí un sindicato que ha comprado 4,000 acres de terreno en una localidad que dista 15 millas de la ciudad. Este terreno va á ser dedicado al cultivo del té para el comercio y se espera que el producto no baje de 300,000 libras anuales. Hace varios años que se estableció en este Estado una plantación experimental, que hasta ahora ha tenido gran éxito, vendiéndose el té que produce á precios mejores que los que rigen idénticos productos de la India ó de la China. Es probable que si en la costa de la Carolina se puede producir bien el té, también se dé en ciertas partes de la Florida y en la costa del Golfo. Dado caso de ser así la industria puede adquirir tan grandes proporciones que llegue á extinguir por completo, ó por lo menos á disminuir grandemente, las importaciones de té del Oriente. Pasarán muchos años sin embargo antes de que esto suceda.

El té que se produce en los Estados Unidos se considera superior á cualquier otra clase de té negro. Gran parte del producto de la cosecha de 1899 llegó á venderse hasta á \$1 la libra, lo que es un precio tres veces más alto de lo que alcanza la mayor parte del té que se importa de la China ó del Japón. En 1900 las plantaciones de té de la Carolina del Sur produjeron 12 por ciento más que en 1899, y el producto total se vendió en globo á precios que rindieron al Gobierno muy buenos beneficios. Los experimentos que se han hecho durante los tres últimos años han venido á demostrar que se puede cultivar y vender té americano de buena calidad, en grandes cantidades, á razón de 15 centavos por libra. En condiciones generales un acre de terreno produce 400 libras de té que á 15 centavos la libra costaría como \$60 por acre.

El té puede venderse en globo á razón de 30 á 50 centavos la libra, de modo que las ganancias pueden calcularse de 100 á 175 por ciento.

Refiriéndose á este asunto el Secretario de Agricultura se ha expresado en los siguientes términos: “ El último Congreso votó la suma de \$5,000 para hacer experimentos con el cultivo y la industria del té. Hoy tenemos un gran número de plantas listas para repartir y hemos escrito á los colegios agrícolas nacionales situados en los Estados del Golfo, manifestándoles que á solicitud pueden conseguir las plantas del Departamento de Agricultura, siempre que se comprometan á ayudar al Departamento á establecer plantaciones de té en sus terrenos. Nos proponemos ayudarles cuanto sea posible, mandándoles nuestros agentes científicos para que les suministren todos los informes y consejos necesarios. De esta manera nos proponemos demostrar al pueblo de todos los Estados de aquella región que la industria del cultivo del té puede establecerse prácticamente.”

#### INSTITUCIONES BANCARIAS DE PUERTO RICO.

Los negocios bancarios de la Isla de Puerto Rico, según lo indica el informe del Fiscal de la Moneda de los Estados Unidos que lleva fecha 3 de diciembre de 1900, están principalmente á cargo de cinco grandes instituciones financieras, que son: El Banco de Puerto Rico (antiguo Banco Español), cuya oficina principal está radicada en San Juan y tiene una sucursal en Mayagüez; la Caja de Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño en Ponce; el Banco Territorial y Agrícola de San Juan; el Banco Popular de la misma capital, y por último el American Colonial Bank, situado también en aquella capital.

La historia de estos bancos, según el referido informe, es la siguiente:

El Banco de Puerto Rico debió su fundación á una real orden en 1888, y se estableció con un capital de 1,500,000 pesos, con facultad de aumentarlo hasta 2,000,000 pesos. Por disposición del Congreso de los Estados Unidos, de 6 de junio de 1900, el capital en pesos españoles fué reemplazado por su equivalente en moneda americana al tipo de cambio establecido, de suerte que el capital de la institución es hoy \$900,000, con la facultad de aumentarlo hasta \$1,200,000. El banco goza de un privilegio por el término de veinticinco años desde la fecha de la concesión, es decir, que expira el 14 de julio de 1913. Casi todos los accionistas son españoles, y la institución se ocupa en transacciones bancarias en general, siendo al mismo tiempo banco de emisión, privilegio que le fué concedido por las autoridades españolas. Hace poco que puso en circulación una serie de billetes de banco, cuyos tipos varían entre \$1 y \$200. El último balance del banco, fechado 19 de mayo de 1900, indica que el número de billetes de banco emitidos hasta aquella fecha alcanzaba á \$1,594,040 en moneda de Puerto Rico.

La Caja de Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño, radicada en Ponce, se estableció en 1895 de conformidad con las leyes de la materia, después de

haber cumplido con los requisitos que exige el Código de Comercio. Su capital es \$200,000 del cual ya ha sido pagado el 75 por ciento y el resto está disponible en el momento en que los directores lo soliciten. Esta institución hace toda clase de negocios de banco, pero no emite billetes.

El Banco Territorial y Agrícola, establecido en San Juan en 1894, tiene un capital de 1,440,000 pesos españoles, y sus operaciones principales son con los agricultores. Hace préstamos al 9 por ciento sobre terrenos. El último dividendo de este banco, declarado el 30 de junio de 1900, fué de 6 por ciento.

El Banco Popular de San Juan es una pequeña Caja de Ahorros; fué establecido en 1894 con un capital de \$5,000, y su concesión es por diez años.

El American Colonial Bank es un banco americano perteneciente al tipo que en este país se conoce con el nombre de Banco del Estado, y cuya organización obedece á las leyes del Estado de la Virginia Occidental. Su capital autorizado es de \$1,000,000, del cual ya se han pagado \$400,000. Es un banco garantizado para el depósito y la custodia de los fondos de los Estados Unidos y de Puerto Rico, y la mayor parte de sus accionistas residen en los Estados Unidos.

#### MUSEO COMERCIAL DEL PACÍFICO.

El 14 de noviembre próximo pasado, se verificó en San Francisco de California una reunión de las personas más importantes de aquella ciudad, á la cual asistió por invitación especial el Cuerpo Consular, con el objeto de organizar definitivamente una institución semejante al Museo Comercial de Filadelfia, y que llevará el nombre de Museo Comercial del Pacífico. Los fines para que será fundada dicha institución son recoger é impartir á los miembros del Museo todos los informes que contribuyan á desarrollar el comercio con los países extranjeros, especialmente con aquellos que están bañados por los Océanos Pacífico é Índico, y ponerse, para facilitar esto, en comunicación con el Museo Comercial de Filadelfia, la Asociación Americana Asiática y otras instituciones de la misma clase; recoger y exhibir todas las materias primas ó parcialmente manufacturadas, de países extranjeros, que puedan ser útiles para manufacturas americanas, y las varias materias primas ó manufacturadas que se importan á diversos países con los cuales los Estados del Pacífico desean desarrollar su comercio; hacer, con la cooperación de la Universidad de California, investigaciones y análisis de esos productos y publicar los resultados que se obtengan, á fin de que se pueda juzgar de su utilidad, y por último facilitar por todos los medios deseables el comercio de los Estados Unidos con países extranjeros.

**PRODUCCIÓN DE CARROS DE FERROCARRIL Y LOCOMOTORAS.**

En un trabajo publicado por el periódico "The Railroad Gazette" aparecen los siguientes datos relativos á la fabricación de carros de ferrocarril y locomotoras en los Estados Unidos durante el año de 1900. Durante ese tiempo todas las grandes fábricas de locomotoras del país fabricaron 3,153 locomotoras, es decir, 680 más que en el año anterior y de ellas se exportaron 505, mientras que en el año de 1889 las exportaciones por este respecto alcanzaron á 544. Las fábricas de carros de ferrocarril en los Estados Unidos produjeron en el año en referencia 124,106 carros, ó sea 213 carros más que en el año de 1899. Estos carros aparecen divididos en tres clases que son 113,070 carros de carga; 1,515 de pasajeros, y 6,091 carros de tranvía para uso en el país; y para la exportación, 2,561 carros de carga, 121 de pasajeros, y 748 de tranvías. La extensión de la industria de carros de acero está representada por el número de 14,464 carros de carga, todos de acero, de los cuales se exportaron 447. En 1899 sólo se fabricaron 10,500 carros de acero, mientras que en 1898 esta industria no produjo sino 2,700 carros.

**CIUDADES DE MÁS DE 25,000 HABITANTES.**

El Boletín No. 11 del Censo preparado por disposición del Director de Estadísticas de la población para el censo duodécimo que se levantó el 1° de julio de 1900, y del cual ya se ha dado noticia en el BOLETIN MENSUAL, está consagrado al estudio y clasificación de las ciudades que, tienen más de 25,000 habitantes. El número de éstas lo calcula en 159 y su población total en 19,694,625, ó sea un aumento de 4,839,136 entre el censo último y el anterior; pero esta cifra á su vez es menor que la que representó el aumento de las mismas poblaciones entre los censos de 1880 y 1890. La proporción de aumento en las 159 ciudades antedichas de 1890 á 1900, fué 32.5 contra 49.5 de 1880 á 1890. En estas 159 ciudades, están comprendidas aquellas cuya población varía entre 25,000 y 200,000; el número de las poblaciones de 200,000 á 300,000 habitantes es de ocho; hay cinco ciudades que tienen de 300,000 á 400,000; tres ciudades de 500,000 á 1,000,000; dos cuya población varía entre 1,000,000 y 2,000,000 y una de 3,000,000 ó más. Esta última es la ciudad de Nueva York, cuya población en 1900 aparece ser 3,437,202. Síguenle en importancia Chicago y Filadelfia con 1,698,575 y 1,293,697, respectivamente.

**LAS INDUSTRIAS DEL ESTADO DE MAINE.**

El informe anual del Comisionado de las Estadísticas de la Industria y del Trabajo en el Estado de Maine, correspondiente al año de 1900, se publicó el 1° de enero de 1901. Dicho trabajo hace notar que en el ramo de construcciones navales gozó el Estado de gran prosperidad,

habiéndose construido y botado al agua mayor número de buques de lo que había tenido lugar en años anteriores. El prospecto de esta industria para el año es halagador. Maine fué, antes de que se introdujeran los buques de hierro, el centro de la industria de construcciones navales en los Estados Unidos.

La otra grande industria de Maine es la preparación de frutas y legumbres en latas, que es tan general y ha alcanzado tales proporciones que el Estado en referencia se cuenta entre los primeros en el ramo mencionado, ocupando el primer lugar por lo que se refiere á la preparación de sardinas, y el tercero en lo tocante á la cantidad de maíz en lata que produce.

### **VALOR DE LOS PRODUCTOS AGRÍCOLAS.**

Las estadísticas del Departamento de Agricultura indican que el valor de los nueve productos agrícolas principales de los Estados Unidos, durante el año de 1900, subió á la cifra de \$2,275,116,372, lo que arroja un aumento de \$284,430,298 comparado con el año de 1899. Estos guarismos representan el valor de los productos para los agricultores. En números redondos el aumento del valor de estos productos en 1900 comparado con el año anterior es el siguiente: maíz, \$127,000,000; trigo, \$46,000,000; trigo candeal, \$1,000,000; heno, \$28,000,000; algodón \$73,000,000. El valor de la avena disminuyó en \$20,000,000; el centeno en \$1,000,000; papas y cebada en \$3,000,000 cada uno. No se especifica que esta suma de dinero haya pasado á manos de los agricultores, pues la mayor parte del maíz, heno, y otros productos se consumió en las plantaciones mismas. Esto, sin embargo, no deja de indicar las ganancias del agricultor.

### **PRECIOS CORRIENTES EN FILIPINAS.**

El Boletín número 32, publicado por el Departamento del Trabajo de los Estados Unidos, contiene un interesante estudio bajo el título de "Precios Corrientes y Salarios en Manila." Este trabajo es una compilación de los datos recogidos por el Sr. F. F. HILDER, Agente de la Junta Directiva de la Sección del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos en la Exposición Pan-Americana. La materia se trata detalladamente y da un excelente idea del pueblo, las industrias y las fuentes de riqueza de las Islas Filipinas, además de contener informes acerca de los precios de los artículos de consumo y de los salarios y jornales, no sólo en Manila sino en otras ciudades de las islas el 1° de abril de 1900. Los artículos enumerados en los diferentes cuadros estadísticos pasan de 90, y forman una gran parte del trabajo. También hay cuadros que se refieren á los salarios y jornales que pagan 69 industrias diferentes. Los datos mencionan 664 establecimientos que emplean 22,155 personas de las cuales 187 son blancas, 17,317 naturales de la isla y 4,651 chinos.

La mayor parte de los artículos de consumo diario los gasta la población blanca, mientras que los naturales del país y los chinos consumen menos de la mitad, al paso que los naturales consumen aun mayor cantidad que los chinos. Pan y mantequilla, por ejemplo, que se venden á 4 y 56 centavos la libra respectivamente, son artículos de consumo de los blancos, nada más, así como también café y arroz europeo que se venden á 20 y á 6 centavos respectivamente. Los naturales y los chinos consumen maíz seco,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  centavos; pescado seco, 10 centavos; melado, 5 centavos; arroz del país,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  centavos. Otros artículos, tales como pescado fresco, frutas, manteca, carne de cerdo, especias, azúcar prieto, tabaco, vinagre, etc., son de consumo general, mientras que la carne de vaca fresca, á 20 centavos libra, á cuyo precio se venden también los huevos frescos por docena, son del consumo de los blancos y naturales del país.

### LOS DIVIDENDOS BANCARIOS Y LA PROSPERIDAD DEL PAÍS.

Se anuncia de fuente fidedigna que el día 2 de enero de 1900 los bancos y otras grandes instituciones de crédito de la ciudad de Nueva York repartieron en dividendos la enorme suma de \$140,000,000. En el año anterior estos dividendos alcanzaron á la cantidad de \$130,000,000, mientras que hace cuatro años no llegaron ni á la mitad de esa suma. Estos dividendos é intereses pagados por los institutos bancarios de Nueva York apenas constituyen una fracción de las ganancias del capital durante la primera mitad del año, pues hay millares de compañías y otras corporaciones particulares que hacen sus pagos directos á los tenedores de bonos y accionistas. Otra de las pruebas que sirven para indicar la condición próspera monetaria del país se encuentra en los valores depositados, que se calculan en \$2,500,000,000 en las cajas de ahorro pertenecientes á seis millones de personas.

### IMPORTACIONES DE CAUCHO Y GUTAPERCHA.

Durante el año civil de 1900 los Estados Unidos importaron caucho en bruto y gutapercha por la cantidad de 49,704,648 libras, avaluadas en \$28,719,165, contra 54,915,483 libras por \$34,397,320 en 1899, y 44,603,339 avaluadas en \$26,069,128 en 1898. La proporción de gutapercha importada en estos tres años fué pequeña, valorándose en \$132,020 en 1898; \$178,301 en 1899, y en 1900 en la suma de \$142,376.

Las importaciones de caucho de los países de la América latina, con inclusión de las Antillas, en 1900 y en 1899 fueron como sigue:

Países.	1899.		1900.	
	Cantidad.	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.
	<i>Libras.</i>		<i>Libras.</i>	
Centro América.....	1,363,131	\$747,570	1,458,255	\$853,094
México.....	362,960	178,344	407,237	186,642
Antillas.....	35,125	13,152	5,028	1,557
Brasil.....	30,571,680	16,917,485	29,428,103	18,427,858
Otros países de Sur América.....	1,161,897	603,356	2,156,190	1,096,115
Total.....	33,494,793	18,459,907	33,454,813	20,565,266

Las importaciones de caucho en bruto durante 1900 fueron más grandes que las de cualquier otro año con excepción de 1899, fecha en que las fábricas de productos de caucho de los Estados Unidos tuvieron un movimiento fenomenal.

El 1° de enero de 1901 las existencias á la mano en los Estados Unidos se calcularon en 2,683,520 libras, como sigue: Pará, 1,444,800; Centro América, 239,680; África y la India, 999,040. Con la misma fecha las existencias de Europa se calcularon en 9,408,000 libras, de las cuales 1,971,200 libras eran del caucho de Pará. Las existencias de este producto embarcadas y en Pará mismo se calcularon en 4,524,800 libras, de modo que las existencias á la vista pueden calcularse en 16,616,320 libras contra 10,673,600 libras el 1° de enero de 1900.

#### IMPORTACIONES DE BANANAS.

Sólo á partir de 1884 es que en las estadísticas de los Estados Unidos aparecen las importaciones de bananas, que en aquel año alcanzaron á \$1,820,178, y continuaron aumentando rápidamente hasta el año de 1891, en cuya época aparecen avaluadas en \$5,854,752. De aquella fecha el valor de las bananas importadas disminuyó constantemente, llegando á \$5,665,588 en el año de 1899. En 1900 subió á \$5,877,835. Aun cuando por lo que se refiere al valor de las importaciones el aumento no fué mucho en 1900, comparado con 1891, la cantidad importada fué como 50 por ciento más, es decir, en 1891 el número de racimos alcanzó á 11,116,754 contra 16,509,111 en 1900. El número de vapores que se ocupa en el comercio de importación de frutas tropicales alcanza á 97, siendo de notar que el fruto que se importa más es el banano. La mayor parte de las frutas que llegan á los Estados Unidos procede de Centro América y el resto viene de Colombia, Venezuela y las Antillas. El número de racimos importados en 1900 no fué tan grande como el de las importaciones de 1894, en cuya época alcanzó á 17,864,714 racimos.

#### SUPERIORIDAD DE LOS LIMONES DE CALIFORNIA.

Químicos de la Bolsa de Frutos de Nueva York han hecho estudios sobre los limones de California y los de Sicilia, con el resultado de que el producto americano produce mayor cantidad de jugo que el otro, en esta forma: 300 limones de California produjeron 450 onzas de jugo y 26.74 de ácido cítrico, mientras que igual número del producto de Sicilia dió 325 onzas de jugo y 19.70 de ácido. En lo que se refiere al aroma, el producto americano parece ser más solicitado que el italiano.

#### NUEVA LÍNEA DE VAPORES.

Al puerto de San Diego, en California, llegó el 28 de enero de este año el vapor *Guatemala*, procedente de Valparaíso con un cargamento de 3,327 toneladas, quedando así inaugurada la línea establecida entre los puertos de Chile y el de San Diego por las compañías Pacific Steam Navigation Company y la Sud Americana de Vapores reunidas.

Durante muchos años estas compañías han hecho el tráfico, alternando los buques, en toda la costa de la América del Sur y en lo adelante establecerán un servicio quincenal que llegue hasta la costa de California. Dentro de dos semanas debe llegar al mismo puerto el segundo vapor de la compañía, de 2,553 toneladas. En el itinerario de esta línea están incluidos los puertos principales de México y Centro América, y en Valparaíso los vapores enlazarán con los del Pacific Steam Navigation Company que van á Liverpool.

#### **MATERIAL DE IMPRENTA PARA LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.**

Del puerto de Nueva York se embarcó durante el mes de enero pasado maquinaria y materiales de imprenta para Buenos Aires por valor de \$60,000 aproximadamente. Estos embarques constan de grandes prensas, motores y calderas, una instalación eléctrica y una gran cantidad de tipo y otros efectos de tipografía. Hasta ahora los Ingleses habían tenido un monopolio, por decirlo así, de la venta de estos productos en los mercados argentinos y el embarque en referencia se debe, según la prensa americana, á una visita que con aquel objeto hizo á los Estados Unidos el gerente de uno de los principales diarios de Buenos Aires.

#### **GRANJA MODELO CERCA DE MANILA.**

Bajo los auspicios de la Comisión de Filipinas se piensa establecer una Granja Modelo como á 200 millas de la ciudad de Manila, para hacer experimentos con las plantas y semillas de los Estados Unidos. El Profesor BERNARD MOSES, miembro de la Comisión, ha comunicado este proyecto á la Universidad de California, la cual ha enviado ya las plantas y semillas solicitadas.

#### **IMPORTACIONES DE CACAO.**

Durante el año de 1900 las importaciones de cacao, hechas por los Estados Unidos, alcanzaron á una cifra mayor que nunca, pues sumaron 45,305,016 libras del producto natural y 995,401 del producto manufacturado. El cuadro referente á las importaciones y exportaciones, que bajo el título de "Comercio con la América Latina" aparece en otra parte del BOLETÍN, da el valor de este comercio. Las exportaciones alcanzaron á 2,228,332 libras de cacao crudo y 1,085 de sus productos manufacturados. Las importaciones netas fueron 43,076,389 libras de cacao y 994,316 del producto manufacturado contra 35,797,458 libras de cacao al natural, y 1,038,943 del producto manufacturado en 1899. Esto demuestra un notable aumento en el uso del cacao en los Estados Unidos en donde, hasta cierto punto, está ocupando el lugar que antes correspondía al café como bebida, al mismo tiempo que crece su empleo en la producción de dulces y productos de confitería.



**CÓNSUL DE LA REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA.**

El Señor Don LUIS FELIX LASTRETO, en comunicación reciente, informa á esta Oficina que ha sido nombrado otra vez Cónsul de la República de Nicaragua en San Francisco. La Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas aprovecha esta ocasión para felicitar el Señor LASTRETO y protestarle su agradecimiento por los servicios que le ha venido prestando desde hace tiempo.

**PATENTES CONCEDIDAS Á MEXICANOS.**

El 18 de diciembre de 1900 el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos concedió á GEORGE W. JOHNSON, de la ciudad de México, la patente de invención correspondiente, bajo el número 664272, para un aparato que sirve para medir y registrar, y el 25 del mismo mes otra numerada 664712 á ALFONSO Z. BALDENEBRO; también de la ciudad de México, para un aparato de amalgamar y clasificar.

---

**HAITÍ.****CONVENCIÓN CON FRANCIA.**

Según anuncia el "Journal Officiel" del 30 de diciembre de 1900, el Presidente de la República Francesa ha promulgado un decreto provisional, que regirá desde el 1° de enero hasta el 30 de junio del año en curso y en virtud del cual sólo pagarán el mínimum de la tarifa los siguientes productos de Haití al ser importados en Francia: café en grano, chocolate, pimienta, pimentones ó pimientos, cardamomo, canela, casia, nuez moscada, clavos de especia, vainilla, té, y uno ó dos productos más. El 12 de enero de este año el Presidente de Francia firmó la ley que ratifica la convención comercial celebrada con Haití.

---

**HONDURAS.****MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE.**

El día 1° de enero de 1901 el Señor Presidente de la República de Honduras, General Don TERCENCIO SIERRA, dirigió al Soberano Congreso Nacional de aquella República el mensaje de costumbre, con motivo de la apertura de sus sesiones. Es un documento interesantísimo, en el cual se hace una revista de la situación del país y de los esfuerzos de la administración por mantener la paz y dar impulso al progreso de la nación.

Manifiesta el mensaje que la tranquilidad, la concordia, el orden y la

libertad reinan en el Estado, y los poderes públicos, de conformidad con el régimen constitucional, protejen á todos sin distinción en el goce de sus legítimos derechos. Los trabajos de estadística continúan con regularidad y la proporción de los nacimientos respecto del total de habitantes es aproximadamente la misma de México, y siendo 17,459 el número de nacidos, arroja la suma de 587,500 almas, sin incluir las tribus selváticas. Dentro de poco se levantará el censo que compruebe ó rectifique estas cifras. La formación del nuevo índice de títulos territoriales ha sido terminada, y comprende 2,158 títulos anotados hasta 1884, y 650 desde 1885 hasta la fecha, lo que arroja un total de 2,808.

La instrucción pública ha merecido del Gobierno la más esmerada y continua atención, habiéndose fomentado con especialidad la enseñanza primaria. Durante el año á que se refiere el mensaje se matricularon 30,251 alumnos en todos los planteles de educación, con una asistencia media de 22,666, es decir, un aumento de 2,272 sobre el resultado de 1899. El número total de escuelas primarias en el país se elevó á 768, habiéndose establecido últimamente 53 planteles más. Las escuelas de carácter nacional exclusivo eran 627 en 1899, que se han aumentado en el año en referencia de 63, y las erogaciones invertidas en ellas sumaron \$70,730. La enseñanza secundaria costeada por el Gobierno se impartió en todos los departamentos de la República con excepción de los de Valle, Yoro, Colón é Islas de la Bahía. Hay un colegio en cada una de las demás cabeceras departamentales, y los hay también privados en Tegucigalpa, capital de la República, y en Comayagua. En su sostenimiento se invirtió la suma de \$57,451. Los otros planteles de educación han dado buenos resultados y por lo que se refiere á la enseñanza universitaria ó profesional en auxilio de la cual ha invertido el erario la suma de \$17,018, abarca las facultades de jurisprudencia y ciencias políticas y medicina, cirugía y farmacia, en la capital, y la escuela de derecho en Comayagua.

Se ocupa luego el mensaje de la administración de la justicia, en cuanto se relaciona con el Poder Ejecutivo, que el Presidente declara ser perfecta. En lo concerniente al ramo de Fomento y Obras Públicas al referirse á la participación que tomará Honduras en la Exposición Pan Americana de Búfalo, dice así el Presidente:

“ Á este efecto se ha desplegado la mayor actividad, con el fin de que la República esté dignamente representada en aquel certamen, del cual se debe esperar muchas ventajas; porque, merced á la exhibición de nuestros ricos y variados productos naturales, las industrias y los capitales extranjeros, atraídos por la riqueza de nuestro suelo, vendrán acaso á establecer empresas en el país y se abrirán mercados á dichos productos, con gran ventaja de nuestro comercio, agricultura é industria. Los objetos que se exhibirán en la referida Exposición ya están reuniéndose, y se tiene cuidado de hacerlo con la mayor economía posi-

ble, para invertir solamente lo necesario, sin que por eso deje de procurarse una representación que corresponda á nuestra dignidad y recursos."

El comercio, dice el mensaje, continua desarrollándose paulatinamente. La importación fué de \$2,416,624.91, es decir, mayor que la de 1899; también hubo aumento en la exportación calculado en 25 por ciento más, pues llegó á \$5,930,104.38. En el cambio hubo poca fluctuación, manteniéndose al término medio de 125 por ciento. Como la importación y exportación de la moneda es libre en Honduras, hay suficiente numerario para las transacciones.

En lo que toca á la agricultura, la cría y la minería, el mensaje manifiesta que se van desarrollando de una manera altamente satisfactoria. Ha aumentado el cultivo del banano y de los limones en la costa norte; las siembras de tabaco en el departamento de Copán principalmente; la cosecha de granos de primera necesidad fué abundante, y no obstante la baja del precio del café en el extranjero y de no tomar mayor incremento el cultivo de este fruto, en los departamentos de Choluteca y El Paraíso, se han hecho nuevas siembras. El aumento de las exportaciones de ganado ascendió á \$1,286,966, y con el objeto de impedir la exportación de las vacas se la impuso un derecho. La minería ha despertado un interés bastante considerable y se ha celebrado un contrato que se espera aumentará mucho el desarrollo de la industria minera del país.

En lo que atañe á las vías de comunicación se han celebrado varios contratos de mucha importancia, y los trabajos respectivos han comenzado yá unos, y los otros están á principiar. Los trabajos de caminos carreteros siguen con toda actividad en las diferentes secciones del país. El servicio de telégrafos y de correos es satisfactorio.

En el ramo de Hacienda el mensaje manifiesta que el producto líquido de las rentas ascendió á una cantidad mayor que la obtenida en años anteriores, á lo cual ha contribuido mucho el aumento de las importaciones y de la exportación. El activo y el pasivo del Gobierno durante el año en referencia es como sigue: Activo, \$2,824,131.28; Pasivo, \$1,662,652.13, lo que arroja un saldo á favor del primero de \$1,161,479.15.

La organización del ejército es materia, según manifiesta el mensaje, que no descuida el Ejecutivo. La milicia consta de 46,927 milicianos, incluso 611 jefes y 2,898 oficiales, pudiéndose aumentar á 50,000 en caso de necesidad.

Las relaciones con los Estados Unidos y Europa se mantienen en el pié de la más amistosa reciprocidad lo mismo con los otros países del mundo. La cuestión de límites entre Honduras y Nicaragua ha sido sometida á arbitramento.

Se ha firmado un convenio para la protección recíproca de marcas de fábrica y de comercio entre Honduras y la Gran Bretaña, y una de extradición de criminales con Bélgica.

Anuncia el documento en referencia que el Gobierno aceptó la invitación que se le ha hecho para asistir á otro Congreso Pan Americano y que oportunamente se nombrará el delegado por Honduras.

## MÉXICO.

### CENSO DE LOS HABITANTES DE LA REPÚBLICA.

El "Diario Oficial" de México, en su edición de 3 enero de 1901, publica el resultado del censo de los habitantes de la República. Dicho censo fué levantado el 28 de octubre de 1900, y deja ver que la población de México es de 13,570,545. En la siguiente tabla se da la población de todos los estados y territorios:

Estados.	1900.	1895.	Aumento.	Diminu- ción.
Aguascalientes.....	101,910	104,615	.....	2,705
Campeche.....	84,281	88,121	.....	3,840
Coahuila.....	280,899	241,026	39,873	.....
Colima.....	65,026	55,752	9,274	.....
Chiapas.....	363,216	319,599	43,617	.....
Chihuahua.....	327,004	262,771	64,233	.....
Distrito Federal.....	530,723	476,413	54,310	.....
Durango.....	371,274	295,105	76,169	.....
Guanajuato.....	1,065,317	1,062,554	2,763	.....
Guerrero.....	474,594	420,339	54,255	.....
Hidalgo.....	603,074	558,769	44,305	.....
Jalisco.....	1,137,311	1,107,227	30,084	.....
México.....	924,457	841,618	82,839	.....
Michoacán.....	935,849	896,495	39,354	.....
Morelos.....	161,697	159,355	2,342	.....
Nuevo León.....	326,940	309,252	17,688	.....
Oaxaca.....	947,910	884,909	63,001	.....
Puebla.....	1,024,446	984,413	40,033	.....
Querétaro.....	228,489	228,551	.....	62
San Luis Potosí.....	582,486	568,449	14,037	.....
Sinaloa.....	296,109	258,865	37,244	.....
Sonora.....	220,553	191,281	29,272	.....
Tabasco.....	158,107	134,839	23,268	.....
Tamaulipas.....	220,253	206,502	13,751	.....
Tlaxcala.....	172,217	166,803	5,414	.....
Veracruz.....	960,570	866,355	94,215	.....
Yucatán.....	312,264	298,850	13,414	.....
Zacatecas.....	496,810	452,578	44,232	.....
Territorio de Tepic.....	149,677	148,776	901	.....
Territorio de Baja California.....	47,082	42,275	4,807	.....
Total.....	13,570,545	12,632,427	944,725	6,607

Se nota á primera vista la desproporción con que está repartida la población en los diversos estados, pues mientras que los siete más poblados comprenden 7,000,000 de almas, esto es, más de la mitad de la población, los veintitis restantes contienen menos de la mitad de ella, y si se examina el asunto con más detenimiento se verá que en los diez últimos, cuya superficie es más de la cuarta parte de la extensión total de la República, hay solamente 1,381,000 habitantes.

Las comarcas más pobladas son el centro y sur de la República; viene después el oriente y á continuación el occidente. Ocupa el norte el último lugar, pues es la región menos poblada. Por lo que hace á las costas, hay más habitantes en la del Golfo que en la del

Pacífico, en la región media de ambas, porque en la parte meridional es mucho más grande la población del grande océano que la del Golfo de México.

En cuanto al aumento gradual que el censo va teniendo, difícil es sentar una regla fija, pues algunos estados de gran población como Guanajuato apenas han tenido un aumento anual de algunos décimos de habitantes, mientras que otros de poca población como Colima y Baja California, tuvieron un aumento anual de 17 y de 8 por ciento. Donde más se nota el aumento de la población es en los estados del norte, pues, según el censo de 1895, tenían poco más de 1,250,000 habitantes, y en la actualidad hay cerca de 200,000 más.

Las regiones de Veracruz y de Tabasco también han crecido en población, así como Oaxaca y Chiapas, de tal manera que en esa región ístmica se cuentan 225,000 almas más de las que había en 1895. Aunque este aumento es notable, no lo es tanto como el del norte, dada la menor población de esta última región, que es la más favorecida en cuanto al aumento relativo del número de habitantes.

Durango y Sinaloa deben mencionarse también como comarcas donde la población crece, pues en un lapso de cinco años ese crecimiento ha sido de un 20 por ciento, ó sea 4 por ciento anualmente, correspondiendo la mayor cantidad á Durango.

Sonora ha visto crecer notablemente su población, así como Baja California, que ocupa uno de los primeros lugares entre las comarcas que han tenido un aumento relativo.

En algunas regiones la población permanece estacionaria.

#### **NUEVAS COMPAÑÍAS PARA EL CULTIVO DEL CAUCHO Ó HULE.**

Según anuncia la publicación titulada "India Rubber World" una compañía de Veracruz, que se dedica al cultivo del hule, trata de interesar á los capitalistas de los Estados Unidos en la explotación de esta industria. Dicha compañía, que posee una gran plantación de café en Dos Ríos, tiene en Rubio 5,000 acres de terreno para el cultivo del caucho.

El 20 de noviembre de 1900 se estableció bajo las leyes del Estado de Indiana una compañía bajo el nombre de "The Mexican Plantation Company," con un capital pago de \$10,000. Esta sociedad posee en el Estado de Veracruz, á 90 millas del Puerto de Alvarado, 600 acres de terreno en donde piensa sembrar 125,000 árboles de caucho.

El informe del Director de la sociedad llamada "La Zacualpa Rubber Plantation Company," que lleva fecha de 1° de diciembre de 1900, manifiesta que en los terrenos de dicha compañía se han transplantado durante el último año 300,000 árboles de caucho, se han puesto en almáciga 1,000,000 de plantas y se ha sembrado igual número de semillas.

Anúnciase que la sociedad conocida con el nombre de "Leavenworth,

Kansas, Coffee and Rubber Company" ha contratado 2,000 acres de terreno cerca de las plantaciones de Dos Ríos en Veracruz, destinados al cultivo del café, del caucho y la vainilla. Se importarán del Perú estacas de coca con el objeto de sembrarlas como experimento.

El "India Rubber Trades Journal," de Londres, anuncia que en Monterrey se va á establecer una instalación para fabricar un producto, sustituto del caucho, que se extrae de una planta mexicana llamada *guayule*. Según se dice la sustancia en cuestión se puede vulcanizar dando un producto igual en todos conceptos al del caucho verdadero. Esta planta, según parece, no sólo se da en México sino en ciertos lugares de Texas, Wyoming y Nebraska en los Estados Unidos y en Centro América.

Últimamente se ha incorporado, según la legislación de la materia, en New Jersey, una asociación bajo el nombre de "Obispo Rubber Plantation Company," que posee una finca en el Estabo de Oaxaca de 8,000 acres de extensión de los cuales se dedicarán 8,000 al cultivo del caucho.

El 11 de octubre de 1900 se incorporó en el Estado de Wisconsin, con un capital de \$100,000, una sociedad llamada "San Pedro Rubber Company." Esta compañía parece que tratará de mejorar antes que todo 3,000 acres de terreno que tienen en el Departamento de Palenque en el Estado de Chiapas.

#### FERROCARRIL DE TEHUANTEPEC.

El Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Veracruz, en comunicación dirigida al Departamento del Estado sobre el ferrocarril de Tehuantepec, manifiesta que la línea está en vía de reconstrucción en todo su largo. La vía se está balastando con piedra y arena, y levantándose en algunas partes que antes no estaban bien drenadas, lo que había sido causa de muchos inconvenientes, mientras que los nuevos durmientes, que en su mayor parte están creosotados, son procedentes de los puertos del Pacífico y de Texas en los Estados Unidos. También son de esta procedencia los rieles de acero de 80 libras que se están tendiendo. Todos los puentes que se construirán de acero y mampostería serán de carácter permanente. El trabajo se está llevando á cabo con la mayor rapidez posible, teniendo en cuenta la magnitud de la obra, y se calcula que dentro de tres años esté completamente terminado el ferrocarril, que pueda resistir el tráfico más fuerte y que esté montado con los mejores materiales americanos.

En el puerto de Tehuantepec se está construyendo una muralla que se interna en el mar á una gran distancia, con el objeto de hacer más profunda el agua sobre la barra, lo que se espera conseguir, alcanzando como 33 pies de profundidad en la baja marea. Se están construyendo también muelles de 1,000 metros de largo, y estos trabajos están tan adelantados que ya los buques pueden descargar directamente en los

vagones que llegan hasta donde está concluido el muelle. Se ha comenzado á construir el tajamar de Salina Cruz que tendrá 1,000 metros de largo y 30 pies de profundidad. Más adelante se van á construir almacenes para las mercancías.

#### **FERROCARRIL DE POTOSÍ Á RÍO VERDE.**

Los trabajos del ferrocarril que unirá la ciudad de San Luis Potosí al distrito de Río Verde se espera que estén terminades dentro de poco. El trabajo en general está á cargo del ingeniero en jefe por varios años del Central Mexicano y más tarde del Septentrional Mexicano, Mr. T. W. PARVIN, y la obra no ha de hacerse por contrato, pues según la opinión de los ingenieros de esta manera se economizan á la compañía grandes sumas de dinero. La compañía á cuyo cargo está la construcción se compone de las mismas personas que poseen el Ferrocarril Septentrional Mexicano, el Ferrocarril Mineral de Circumvalación, en Monterrey, las minas en Sombrerete y Sierra Mojada y la gran fundición en San Luis Potosí. Siendo necesario adquirir madera para combustible en esta fundición, la compañía obtuvo concesión de un bosque distante de San Luis Potosí como 45 kilómetros, al mismo tiempo que otra para construir un ferrocarril de tres pies entrevía para ponerla en comunicación con la ciudad. Hace poco se resolvió extender el ferrocarril hasta el distrito de Río Verde, que dista 170 kilómetros de San Luis Potosí, abriendo de esta manera una de las regiones agrícolas más ricas de México. Uno de los principales productos de esta región es la caña de azúcar y el distrito de Río Verde sólo cuenta con catorce ingenios de importancia.

#### **MINERAL PLOMOSO.**

En el distrito de Diente, del Estado de Nuevo León, México, según noticias, las minas allí ubicadas están suministrando diariamente á las fundiciones de Monterrey de 18 á 24 carros de minerales plomosos.

#### **NUEVA LÍNEA DE VAPORES.**

La compañía de vapores "Leyland" ha establecido entre Londres, Nueva Orleans y Veracruz, un nuevo servicio compuesto de tres buques de 4,500 toneladas de registro cada uno, para el transporte de pasajeros y carga. Los viajes se harán cada tres semanas y ya se han abierto oficinas en Londres y Nueva Orleans.

#### **DESCARGA DE CARBÓN.**

En Veracruz se ha establecido un sistema para descargar carbón en aquel puerto, y que pertenece á una sociedad carbonera. Consta la instalación de cuatro lanchones cuya capacidad es de 300 toneladas de carbón cada uno, provistos de baldes ó cubetas automáticos que corren por alambres y que funcionan al vapor. Por medio de estos aparatos

se saca de la bodega del buque el carbón que es transportado por los hilos de alambre yendo á hacerse la descarga á los carros de ferrocarril, por medio de un plano inclinado. La capacidad de trabajo durante diez horas es de 1,600 toneladas. La maquinaria ha sido fabricada é inventada en los Estados Unidos.

#### **PROMULGACIÓN DE LA NUEVA CONVENCION DE LÍMITES.**

Con fecha 12 de enero de 1901, el Presidente de la República Mexicana promulgó por medio de un decreto la vigencia de la Convención concluida y firmada en Wáshington el 21 de noviembre del año pasado, por la cual se extiende indefinidamente el plazo estipulado para el examen y decisión de los casos sometidos á la Comisión Internacional de Límites entre los dos países.

---

### **PARAGUAY.**

#### **CÓNSULES EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.**

Por decreto ejecutivo de 14 de diciembre de 1900 el Presidente de la República del Paraguay ha promovido al Señor Don ALFONSO A. RUTIS, cónsul que era en Filadelfia, á la categoría de Cónsul General. Al mismo tiempo han sido nombrados los Señores JOHN M. IVES y CHARLES H. FUNNELL, Vice-Cónsules de la República en las ciudades de Rochester y Búfalo. El decreto en referencia establece la jurisdicción de los Consulados Generales de Nueva York, Filadelfia y Wáshington.

#### **NUEVA EMISION DE BILLETES.**

El Gobierno del Paraguay está recogiendo la antigua emisión de billetes de banco y reemplazándola con otros nuevos hechos por la American Bank Note Company de Nueva York. El cambio se comenzó á hacer el 15 de septiembre de 1900 y continuará hasta la misma fecha de 1901. La Administración de la Deuda Pública tiene la encomienda de canjear de acuerdo con los bancos, los billetes que existen hoy en el país, por una cantidad igual de billetes nuevos.

#### **POBLACION DE ASUNCION.**

El "Buenos Aires Herald" anuncia que la población de la ciudad de Asunción es de 51,719 habitantes, de los cuales 23,171 son varones y 28,548 hembras. Esta discrepancia se debe á que la proporción de nacimientos de hembras es mucho mayor que la de varones. El número de extranjeros residentes en la ciudad se calcula en 4,531.



**EL SISTEMA MÉTRICO.**

El corresponsal especial del "British Trade Journal" informa que, á partir del 1º de enero de 1901, quedó abolido el antiguo sistema de pesos y medidas en todo el Paraguay, haciéndose obligatorio el empleo del sistema métrico.

---

**URUGUAY.****PLENIPOTENCIA EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.**

La misión del Doctor Don JUAN CUESTAS, que fué recibido por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos el 13 de junio de 1900 en el carácter de Ministro Residente de la República Oriental del Uruguay, ha sido elevada á la categoría de Plenipotencia. Con fecha 28 de enero de 1901 el Doctor CUESTAS presentó al Señor Presidente de la República las credenciales que le acreditan como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario, en cuyo acto pronunció las siguientes palabras:

"SEÑOR PRESIDENTE: El Gobierno del Uruguay, al elevar la categoría de su Legación en los Estados Unidos, me ha honrado con el cargo de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario ante el Gobierno de V. E. Al presentar á V. E. la carta credencial del Señor Presidente de la República, que me acredita en ese carácter, y renovar á V. E. las manifestaciones que hice al poner en sus manos mis credenciales como Ministro Residente y los sinceros votos que entonces formulé en nombre de mi Gobierno por la prosperidad de los Estados y por la felicidad personal de su Presidente, debo, por encargo especial del Presidente de mi país, presentar á V. E. con aquellas manifestaciones las igualmente sinceras de su congratulación personal. Yo espero que la franca y leal amistad que une los dos países encontrará en lo sucesivo de parte de V. E. la misma cooperación eficaz que le ha prestado hasta ahora y que yo seguiré mereciendo del Señor Presidente el honor de las atenciones que hasta hoy me ha dispensado."

El Señor Presidente McKINLEY contestó en los siguientes términos:

"SEÑOR MINISTRO: La acción del Gobierno del Uruguay al elevar á la categoría de Plenipotencia su misión en los Estados Unidos, me ha dado ya oportunidad para disponer que nuestro Ministro en Montevideo haga debida manifestación del placer que experimenta este Gobierno al ver que sus relaciones con las Repúblicas Sud-Americanas se hacen más firmes y más íntimas. Al recibiros en vuestro elevado carácter de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario, me siento complacido con las seguridades que me dais; y en nombre de este Gobierno, os ofrezco cordial cooperación en todo cuanto tienda á

estrechar los lazos que, en la senda pacífica de las relaciones de mutuo provecho y de verdadera amistad, unen los dos países. Al felicitarnos personalmente, Señor Ministro, por tan merecido ascenso, sinceramente retorno los buenos deseos que manifestáis y os ruego que hagáis presente á vuestro Gobierno y á vuestro pueblo la sinceridad de los que aquí existen por la prosperidad y el adelanto de la nación Uruguayana, añadiendo mis votos personales por la felicidad de vuestro honorable Presidente.”

## VENEZUELA.

### SUSPENSIÓN DE LOS DERECHOS DE EXPORTACIÓN SOBRE EL ORO.

Con fecha 11 de enero de 1901, el Jefe Supremo de la República de Venezuela, dió un decreto derogando aquella parte del decreto ejecutivo de 3 de octubre del año anterior por la cual quedaba gravado de un impuesto de 100 bolívares el kilogramo de oro bruto.

### EXPORTACIÓN POR EL PUERTO DE LA GUAIRA.

Durante el año económico de 1900 las exportaciones de productos venezolanos por el puerto de La Guaira, que es el principal de la República, fueron como sigue, comparadas con igual período de 1899:

Productos.	1900.	1899.
Café .....sacos..	175, 652	148, 731
Cacao.....sacos..	107, 961	96, 516
Cueros de res.....	112, 549	85, 073
Cueros de venado.....bultos..	582	646
Cebadilla.....sacos..	1, 860	1, 422
Artículos varios.....bultos..	3, 155	3, 458

Las principales exportaciones de café y cacao se hicieron para el Havre, adonde se enviaron 115,670 sacos del primero, y 66,805 del segundo. Para Hamburgo se exportaron 18,880 sacos de café, y para Nueva York 23,063, siendo de notarse que las exportaciones de café para el Havre fueron, de 72,806 sacos en el año de 1899 es decir, que ha habido un aumento de 42,864 sacos, mientras que las exportaciones para Nueva York disminuyeron en la cantidad de 27,620 sacos. Las exportaciones de moneda acuñada durante 1900 alcanzaron á 44 bultos conteniendo 363,820 bolívares, de los cuales fueron á Francia 317,220 y 22,000 bolívares á Nueva York.

## AMÉRICA LATINA EN LA EXPOSICIÓN DE BÚFALO.

La República Argentina ha solicitado 1,500 yardas cuadradas de espacio, y se cree que la suma que erogará el Gobierno Argentino, para hacer frente á los gastos de su exhibición, no bajará de \$25,000 oro. El teniente de navío Señor D. JUAN S. ATTWELL, Agregado á la Legación Argentina de Wáshington, ha sido nombrado Comisionado Especial de esa República, cerca de la Exposición.

Bolivia ha apartado 2,400 pies cuadrados de espacio. Sus intereses están encomendados á una Comisión compuesta del Señor D. MANUEL VICENTE BALLIVIÁN, en La Paz, y del Señor Don FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA, Ministro de Bolivia en Wáshington.

El Brasil ha nombrado una Comisión compuesta del Señor Don J. F. DE ASSIS-BRASIL, Ministro de esa República en Wáshington, del Señor FONTOURA XAVIER, Cónsul General en Nueva York, y del Señor ALCEU DE AZEVEDO, quien tiene á su cargo la Secretaría de esa Comisión.

Chile estará representado en la Exposición Pan-Americana por una magnífica colección de artículos y productos. Los intereses de Chile están actualmente á cargo del Señor Don ERNESTO THOMAS, quien ha sido nombrado Delegado de Chile y reside en Nueva York. El Ministro de Industrias y Obras Públicas de Chile ha hecho publicar un Decreto expedido el 9 de octubre próximo pasado y ha dirigido á las sociedades chilenas comerciales, industriales, agrícolas y de otra especie, una circular en la cual lo inserta y les da informes sobre la naturaleza y propósito de la Exposición. Ha sido nombrada una Comisión compuesta de 11 miembros, uno de los cuales es el Cónsul chileno en Búfalo. Chile construirá un edificio propio y ha votado la suma de \$500,000 chilenos, ó sean \$185,000 oro, con el fin de hacer una exhibición digna de los productos chilenos. El Señor Don RAFAEL ERRAZÚRIZ, Ministro que fué hasta hace poco de Relaciones Exteriores de ese país, irá á Búfalo á representar los intereses de su patria.

Costa Rica dispondrá en la Exposición Pan-Americana de 1,900 pies cuadrados de espacio. El Señor DON MANUEL ARAGÓN, Jefe del Departamento de Estadística del Gobierno Costarricense ha sido nombrado Secretario de la Comisión Pan-Americana de Costa Rica, en San José. Grande es el interés que está tomando el Gobierno de Costa Rica en este Gran Certamen Internacional del Hemisferio Occidental. Los Miembros de la Comisión Pan-Americana de ese país han expedido una circular general al público, llamando la atención sobre las ventajas de exhibir en Búfalo y apelando al amor propio de Costa Rica para que la exhibición sea lo más interesante. Circulares especiales han sido enviadas también á los Gobernadores, Alcaldes y Agentes especiales de la República solicitando su cooperación. El Departamento Nacional de Estadística, á cuyo cargo corren las materias rela-

tivas á Exposiciones, ha emitido también una circular referente á la exhibición de cereales y productos vegetales. La Comisión de Costa Rica ha publicado igualmente un folleto que contiene indicaciones valiosas para la recolección de productos naturales.

La República de Santo Domingo ha votado una suma considerable para su exhibición y construirá un edificio propio.

El Ecuador construirá un edificio para contener lo que exhiba, y hará venir á esta ciudad los productos y artículos que exhibió en la Exposición Internacional de París. Se cree que no destinará menos de \$10,000 oro, para hacer frente á todos los gastos. Su Comisionado es el Señor D. F. MORA SILVA, Cónsul General en Nueva York.

Guatemala tendrá 1,100 piés cuadrados de espacio para su exhibición. Los intereses de esta República están en las hábiles manos de una Comisión compuesta del Señor Don ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA, Ministro de Guatemala en Washington, del Doctor JOAQUÍN YELA, Secretario de la Legación de Guatemala, y del Señor P. J. PIERSON fils, de Guatemala.

Haití estará representado por una exhibición especial que hará el Departamento de Agricultura de ese país.

Honduras tendrá un edificio, cuyo contrato de construcción ha sido concedido ya. Los miembros de la Comisión Hondureña son, el Señor Don FRANCISCO ALTSCHUL, Ministro de Fomento, como Presidente, y el Señor FERNANDO SOMOZA-VIVAS de Tegucigalpa, quien ejerce las funciones de Secretario.

México demostrará grande interés en la Exposición Pan Americana. Ha pedido 16,000 piés cuadrados de espacio, y lo que ha exhibido en París será enviado á esta ciudad con idéntico fin. No ha sido nombrada Comisión alguna aún; pero el Señor Doctor FERNÁNDEZ LEAL, Ministro de Fomento, tiene á su cargo todo lo relativo á esta Exposición y está tomando interés muy activo en ella.

El Excelentísimo Señor General Don PORFIRIO DÍAZ, Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, ha dado permiso para que, las personas que visiten á Búfalo tengan la oportunidad de admirar 100 rurales de á caballo de México, con sus uniformes pintorescos y su magnífica banda marcial de sesenta plazas, también de á caballo.

Nicaragua dispondrá de 1,400 piés cuadrados de espacio. Su comisionado es el Señor Don LUIS F. COREA, Ministro de esa República en Washington.

El Salvador ha aceptado la invitación de concurrir y nombrará pronto sus comisionados.

El Perú ha apartado 2,500 piés cuadrados de espacio. Lo que exhibió esta República en París será enviado á Búfalo. El comisionado especial de este país es el Señor Doctor ANTERO ASPÍLLAGA, Ministro que fué de Hacienda del Perú. El Señor WILFRED H. SCHOFF, del Museo Comercial de Filadelfia, tiene á su cargo los intereses del Perú, mientras llega el comisionado titular.

Venezuela no ha tomado aún acción oficial en el sentido de concurrir; pero se sabe que habrá muchos expositores individuales de esa República.

El pueblo de Cuba está muy interesado en la Exposición. La Cámara de Comercio de la Habana, y otras organizaciones de la Isla han decretado resoluciones en favor de ella y han incitado á sus miembros á tomar interés en el asunto que no puede menos de redundar en su beneficio futuro. El éxito alcanzado en la Exposición de París, los ha animado á hacer el mayor esfuerzo en la de Búfalo, y el Gobierno de la Isla les ha prometido su apoyo y ayuda más decididos.

---

## EXPANSIÓN DEL COMERCIO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Los cálculos hechos por la Sección de Estadística del Departamento del Tesoro de los Estados Unidos, indican el cambio notable que se ha verificado en el comercio de este país en la década que terminó con el año civil de 1900. Las importaciones, que en 1890 se avaluaron en \$823,397,762, alcanzaron en 1900 á la suma de \$829,019,337, lo que representa un aumento de menos de 1 por ciento durante el período en referencia, mientras que las exportaciones que en 1890 se estimaron en \$857,502,548, para el 31 de diciembre de 1900 se elevaron á \$1,477,949,666, es decir, un aumento de 72.4 por ciento. En 1890 el excedente de las exportaciones sobre las importaciones fué \$5,654,390 y en 1890 \$648,930,329.

Las relaciones comerciales que durante el tiempo en referencia mantuvieron los Estados Unidos con los otros países del mundo sufrieron también cambios igualmente notables. Las importaciones hechas de Europa han disminuido de \$474,000,000 al principio de la década, á \$439,000,000 al finalizar ésta, al paso que las exportaciones para Europa han aumentado de \$682,000,000 á \$1,111,000,000. Bajo el título de Norte América, que en las estadísticas en referencia incluye no sólo la parte británica de la América del Norte sino también México, Centro América y las Antillas, las importaciones hechas por los Estados Unidos disminuyeron de \$151,000,000 en 1890 á \$131,000,000 en 1900, mientras que las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos para esos países aumentaron de \$95,000,000 á \$202,000,000.

En lo tocante á la América del Sur, tanto las importaciones como las exportaciones han aumentado, las primeras de \$35,000,000 á \$41,000,000, y las segundas de \$101,000,000 á \$102,000,000 en la referida década.

El comercio con el Asia ha aumentado, en lo que se refiere á importaciones, de \$69,000,000 en 1890 á \$123,000,000 en 1900, y las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos para el Asia han aumentado también de \$23,000,000 á \$61,000,000. En 1890 las importaciones hechas de la

Oceanía fueron valoradas en \$23,000,000, que son los mismos guarismos que representan las de 1900; no sucede lo mismo con las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos para aquella parte del mundo, que avaluadas en 1890 en \$17,000,000 arrojan en 1900 la cifra de \$40,000,000. Las importaciones de África aumentaron de \$3,000,000 á \$9,000,000 y las exportaciones para aquel destino de \$4,500,000 á \$22,000,000. Dos grandes causas parecen haber concurrido á este movimiento comercial; la primera, el desarrollo de las industrias manufactureras del país, que antes iban á surtir al extranjero, y la segunda la diversidad de productos que han servido para ampliar los antiguos mercados y crear nuevos. Europa, que en otro tiempo enviaba á los Estados Unidos una gran parte de los artículos manufacturados de uso aquí, ha aumentado su consumo de aceite de semilla de algodón, oleomargarina, parafina, manufacturas de hierro, acero y de cobre y maquinaria para agricultura, víveres y algodón, que en conjunto representan la cantidad de \$428,000,000, que es la que arroja el aumento de la exportación de estos productos durante la década en referencia. Al mismo tiempo, la importación de manufacturas de origen europeo ha disminuido en más de \$35,000,000. En \$20,000,000 han disminuido también las importaciones que aparecen bajo el título de Norte América, como ya se ha explicado, debido en gran parte á la baja de la producción de azúcar en las Antillas, habiendo disminuido las de Cuba solamente de \$54,000,000 en 1890 á \$27,000,000 en 1900. Las exportaciones con aquel destino han aumentado en más de \$100,000,000, debido en su mayor parte á los ramos de manufacturas y comestibles.

## TRÁFICO DEL CAFÉ.

El siguiente cuadro representa las importaciones de café hechas por los Estados Unidos durante el año civil de 1900, comparadas con las del año anterior y con especificación de los países respectivos:

Países.	1900.		1899.	
	Cantidad.	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.
	<i>Libras.</i>		<i>Libras.</i>	
Gran Bretaña .....	2,128,942	\$263,289	4,146,236	\$411,147
Francia .....	2,159,374	222,257	90,907	8,061
Alemania .....	4,416,834	331,131	1,998,342	186,725
Países Bajos .....	1,967,483	251,728	4,332,345	438,963
Otros países de Europa .....	1,721,330	176,420	697,442	51,242
Centro América .....	43,961,550	4,246,571	45,303,668	5,244,797
México .....	30,010,567	2,859,690	31,657,552	3,026,624
Antillas .....	9,148,580	739,900	10,946,540	866,496
Brasil .....	608,429,596	41,945,564	674,461,411	36,286,817
Otros países de Sud América .....	56,052,222	4,993,145	83,177,802	6,255,620
India .....	22,224,166	2,928,761	14,053,872	2,152,074
Otros países de Asia y Oceanía .....	3,562,864	537,896	5,050,886	811,336
África .....	49,813	5,505	694,262	113,821
Otros países .....	85,213	9,114	1,526,764	215,271
Total .....	785,918,534	59,510,771	878,198,029	56,068,994

La publicación titulada "The American Grocer" en la edición correspondiente al 30 de enero de 1901 presenta el siguiente cuadro del movimiento del café en los Estados Unidos y Europa durante el año civil de 1900:

Existencias enero 1° de 1900:	Sacos.	
Europa .....	4, 021, 401	
Estados Unidos .....	1, 079, 692	
		5, 101, 093
Llegadas en 1900:		
Europa .....	8, 422, 861	
Estados Unidos .....	5, 511, 910	
		13, 934, 771
Total para 1900 .....		19, 035, 864
Á deducir: existencia en 1° de enero de 1901:		
Estados Unidos .....	1, 031, 610	
Europa .....	3, 881, 735	
		4, 913, 345
Entregas en 1900 .....		14, 122, 519
Entregas en 1899 .....		14, 891, 499
Disminución en 1900 .....		768, 980

Las entregas en los Estados Unidos alcanzaron á 5,559,922 sacos y en Europa á 8,562,527, lo que hace un total de 14,122,519 sacos.

La existencia á la vista en el mundo era:

	Sacos.
Enero 1° de 1900 .....	7, 560, 345
Enero 1° de 1901 .....	7, 036, 093
Aumento en 1900 .....	524, 252

Las entradas de café de Río y de Santos, por años civiles, fueron como sigue:

	1900.	1899.
	Sacos.	Sacos.
Río de Janeiro .....	2, 809, 000	3, 508, 000
Santos .....	6, 500, 000	6, 394, 000
Total .....	9, 309, 000	9, 902, 000

De lo antedicho se desprende que la existencia total de café el año pasado excedió á las entregas en la cantidad de 4,913,345 sacos.

El promedio del consumo anual de Europa y de los Estados Unidos no pasará de 14,500,000 á 14,750,000 sacos, para atender á lo cual hay una existencia de cerca de 20,000,000 de sacos. Cuando el producto excede á la demanda la consecuencia natural es la baja de precios, que ha tenido lugar como sigue: En 1893-94 el café de Río número 7 se vendió en Nueva York de  $15\frac{3}{4}$  á  $18\frac{3}{8}$  centavos, siendo la cosecha del Brasil de 4,309,000 sacos. En 1899 el precio fluctuó entre  $5\frac{7}{8}$  y  $8\frac{3}{8}$  centavos, y durante el año civil de 1900 se cotizó de  $6\frac{3}{4}$  á 10 centavos.

Según informes estadísticos sobre los cafés suaves en 1900, el total de los embarques llegados á Nueva York en aquel año fué como sigue: Maracaibo, 342,274 sacos; La Guaira, 41,404; Coro, 8,935; Sabanilla, 64,745; México, 171,301; Centro América, 204,839 y Jamaica, 20,903.

---

## NUEVO MIEMBRO CORRESPONDIENTE HONRARIO.

El BOLETÍN de las Repúblicas Americanas se complace en anunciar á sus lectores que el distinguido caballero, Don MOISÉS VARGAS, ha aceptado el cargo de Miembro Correspondiente Honorario de la Unión de las Repúblicas Americanas en Santiago de Chile. El Señor VARGAS es profesor de geografía en el Instituto Nacional de Santiago y archivero y bibliotecario del Ministerio de Industria y Obras Públicas, y su cooperación será de gran valor para esta Oficina en su empeño de deseminar conocimientos útiles de todo aquello que se relaciona con el progreso material de las Repúblicas de este Continente.

---

## PRODUCCIÓN DE PLATINO EN 1900.

Con excepción de Rusia, el único país cuya producción de platino es suficientemente grande para adquirir valor comercial es la República de Colombia cuyo producto anual de este mineral se calcula por término medio en 11,500 onzas Troy. Esta cantidad no representa la capacidad productora del país y se esperaba que en 1900 habría un aumento notable, que no ha tenido lugar á causa de las condiciones especiales en que se ha encontrado la República. Según "El Mining and Engineering Journal," la producción de platino en el mundo durante los últimos años ha fluctuado entre 160,000 y 170,000 onzas. En 1900 subió este total á 165,000 onzas, que no fué lo suficiente para satisfacer la demanda y dió por resultado la alza de precios. El costo del platino se acerca mucho al del oro, y á causa de su producción limitada y de los altos precios que alcanza, su uso en el comercio es relativamente restringido.

Más del 90 por ciento de la producción total anual viene de Rusia, que en 1900 dió cerca de 153,000 onzas. La producción de los Estados Unidos es insignificante, pues sólo llega alrededor de 200 onzas por año. Durante el año civil de 1900 las importaciones de este metal en los Estados Unidos se calculan en 800 libras más que en el año anterior, es decir, 7,000 libras, cantidad total importada. El precio del platino en Nueva York á fines de 1900 era de \$18.20 á \$18.50 por onza, y las cotizaciones de Londres se conservaron á la par con estos valores. El metal se importa en estado bruto para ser refinado en este país. Cuando está en la forma de alambre ó de producto químico el precio de venta en Nueva York es 72 centavos por gramo.



## BIBLIOGRAFÍA.

En esta sección del Boletín Mensual se tratará de los libros y folletos enviados á la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, que se refieren á asuntos relacionados con los países de la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

El canje de publicaciones de Centro y Sud América puede efectuarse por conducto de la "Smithsonian Institution," Wáshington, D. C., por medio de las agencias de distribución que tiene en aquellos países, y que son las siguientes:

Argentina: Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires.

Bolivia: Oficina Nacional de Inmigración, Estadística y Propaganda Geográfica, La Paz.

Chile: Universidad de Chile, Santiago.

Colombia: Biblioteca Nacional, Bogotá.

Costa Rica: Oficina de Depósito, Reparto y Canje Internacional, San José.

Guatemala: Instituto Nacional de Guatemala, Guatemala.

Honduras: Biblioteca Nacional, Tegucigalpa.

México: Todos los envíos gozan de la franquicia del correo.

Nicaragua: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Managua.

Paraguay: Oficina General de Informaciones y Canje y Comisaria General de Inmigración, Asunción.

Perú: Biblioteca Nacional, Lima.

El Salvador: Museo Nacional, San Salvador.

Uruguay: Oficina de Depósito, Reparto y Canje Internacional, Montevideo.

Venezuela: Museo Nacional, Caracas.

La casa de MACMILLAN COMPANY de Nueva York y Londres acaba de publicar una obra de FREDERICK W. HOLLS, titulada "The Peace Conference at the Hague" (La Conferencia de la Paz en la Haya.) El autor fué miembro, por parte de los Estados Unidos, de esta célebre conferencia lo cual da mayor valor á la obra. Es posible que se publiquen comentarios más extensos acerca de la materia, pero este libro es el primero que se ha dado á la luz y trata el asunto de una manera bastante completa, presentando el texto de las declaraciones de la Conferencia, tanto en la lengua original como en la traducción inglesa. Trae además el informe general que la Comisión de los Estados Unidos presentó al Secretario de Estado. El autor manifiesta que, como apenas se acaban de publicar las minutas de la Conferencia, pocos asuntos de grande importancia son tan escasamente conocidos del público como los trabajos de la Conferencia de La Paz. Menciona los últimos

acontecimientos en el Sur de África y en la China, acaecidos después de levantadas las sesiones de la Conferencia, y hace notar que esto ha venido á aumentar el concepto erróneo en que se tienen los resultados y la importancia de los trabajos de aquel cuerpo.

Opina el Dr. HOLLS que la Conferencia de La Paz ha dado grandes resultados, no sólo por lo que se refiere á hacer la guerra más humanitaria y á la codificación de las leyes á que esta obedece, sino por que ha promulgado la Magna Carta de la ley internacional, la unión de las potencias civilizadas en una Federación de Justicia, y el establecimiento de un Tribunal Internacional de Arbitramento permanente. Cree el autor que sus opiniones serán aceptadas por un número cada vez mayor de pensadores, á medida que el tiempo progrese, y que por consiguiente la historia de la Conferencia y la descripción de sus labores no carecerá de interés aun cuando el trabajo sea de una esfera naturalmente restringida. Todavía no se han publicado en inglés las minutas oficiales, y asegura el Doctor HOLLS, que cuando se haga se leerán muchos detalles de carácter, técnico por lo general, que son de poco interés. La presente obra basta para satisfacer las necesidades de consulta del que estudia las leyes internacionales, así como de los lectores en general. El autor hace pública manifestación de agradecimiento, por el estímulo y los consejos que recibió al, Embajador WHITE, Lord PAUNCEFOTE, y al Hon. DAVID JAYNE HILL, sub-secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, así como también al Hon. JOHN HAY, Secretario de Estado, que le permitió hacer uso, sin restricción alguna, de cuanto en los archivos del Ministerio tenía referencia á la materia. Mucho de lo contenido en la obra ha sido tomado de los informes de los distinguidos peritos militares y navales, Capitanes CROZIER y MAHAN del Ejército y la Marina respectivamente.

En otra sección de este número del BOLETIN aparece la lista de los miembros del Tribunal de Arbitramento.

El "New York Tribune" está publicando una serie de cartas tan instructivas como interesantes sobre México tal y como es hoy y como lo era hace muchos años. El autor de tan notable trabajo es el Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER, que en 1873 comenzó su carrera diplomática en México, misión que desempeñó durante siete años consecutivos, durante cuyo tiempo hizo un estudio profundo y completo del país. Desde entonces el Señor FOSTER ha sido Ministro de los Estados Unidos en Rusia y en España, coronando su brillante carrera diplomática con la Cartera de Relaciones Exteriores, puesto que desempeñó con la idoneidad del verdadero hombre de estado.

Ésta es la primera visita que hace El Sr. FOSTER á México desde que terminó allí su misión diplomática, y después de veinte años de ausencia, que el autor hace notar han sido de paz no interrumpida para México, el país "ha visto desarrollarse sus fuentes de riquezas, industrias,

comercio, sus instituciones sociales y políticas, la instrucción y la inteligencia en general, de una manera sin paralelo en ningún otro país del globo.” Lo primero que hubo de llamar la atención del autor fué la facilidad y la comodidad con que se hace hoy el viaje á la Capital de la vecina República. La primera vez que el Señor FOSTER hizo el viaje sólo había un vapor que hacía la travesía entre Nueva York y Veracruz, una vez cada tres semanas, en la cual empleaba cerca de 12 días. En 1873 sólo había un ferrocarril entre Veracruz y México, cuya longitud total era de 264 millas y en cuya construcción se habían empleado 19 años, haciéndose el viaje entre el puerto y la Capital en un día más. Hoy cuatro líneas de ferrocarriles parten de los Estados Unidos y entran en territorio mexicano y la travesía por riel entre Nueva York y la ciudad de México se hace en cinco días, en carros Pullman, en trenes regulares, y con un sólo cambio.

“El Arte de Traducir” (The Art of Translating) es el título de una obrita escrita en inglés por el Doctor HERBERT CUSHING TOLMAN, Profesor de Griego en la Universidad de Vanderbilt, Nashville, Tennessee, y publicada por la casa de BENJ. H. SANBORN & Co., de Boston, 1901. La importancia de la materia que sirve de tema á esta obra no hay para que mencionarla, pues una de las labores más difíciles es la de interpretar y traducir á un idioma las ideas concebidas y escritas en otro. Para aquellos que no son versados en estas labores, la lectura de la obra del Doctor TOLMAN es suficiente á darles una idea de las grandes dificultades con que tiene que luchar el traductor. El autor divide en dos partes el procedimiento mental de traducir; en primer lugar, comprender y asimilarse el pensamiento del autor, y luego verterlo al idioma á que se traduce. Una cosa es leer un idioma y otra traducirlo; en el primer caso el lector está en comunicación directa con el autor; en el segundo, el traductor es el intermediario entre el uno y el otro, de modo que, para presentarlo con todas las bellezas de la lengua y la fuerza del pensamiento original, necesita empaparse perfectamente del asunto y perder su personalidad, convirtiéndose en vehículo de las ideas del autor, y así dice el Doctor TOLMAN lo siguiente: “Traducir es despertar en el lector ó en el que oye, las mismas emociones y los mismos sentimientos que despertó en el que leyó ó oyó leer la frase en la lengua original.” El Doctor TOLMAN trata particularmente de los clásicos cuyas obras le sirven de ejemplo. El libro en cuestión es especialmente valioso para los estudiantes de latín y griego; pero los principios que en él se encuentran son la base del arte de traducir.

El Profesor WILLIS L. MOORE, Director de la Oficina Meteorológica de los Estados Unidos, ha hecho publicar por una casa editora de Chicago una obra muy interesante, que es un almanaque meteorológico

y guía del tiempo para uso general, acompañado de instrucciones para los que deseen aprender el arte de pronosticar el tiempo. La publicación no sólo contiene los informes que de ordinario se encuentran en los almanaques, sino tablas de donde han sido recopiladas las temperaturas máximas y mínimas que se han recogido en todas las estaciones meteorológicas de los Estados Unidos durante cada uno de los meses del año, desde que se ha llevado nota de ellas. La obra comienza con una reseña histórica de los progresos que se han hecho en la ciencia de pronosticar el tiempo, y el autor relata algunos fenómenos maravillosos del aire y explica también la manera de levantar y leer las cartas ó planos meteorológicos. El uso de las señales que indican la aproximación de tempestades y los errores á que aquéllas se prestan ocupan un capítulo de la obra, en el cual también se trata de los tornados, dando grabados interesantes que representan las particularidades que en su curso desarrollan esas tempestades. También se ocupa el libro de los pronósticos hechos con mucha anticipación, del huracán que destruyó á Gálveston, de las grandes inundaciones, protección contra la escarcha, pérdida de vidas y propiedades causadas por rayo, temperaturas que dañan á los productos alimenticios, climas saludables, manchas del sol, y una gran variedad de otras materias no menos importantes. El autor se promete revisar anualmente el almanaque.

Para satisfacer el interés que se ha despertado en el público, acerca del cultivo del girasol ó tornasol, para fines económicos y la fabricación de aceite de su semilla, el Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos ha hecho estudios sobre la composición de la flor, los métodos del cultivo y la extracción del aceite. El resultado de este estudio aparece impreso en el Boletín No. 60, Sección de Química, bajo el título de "The Sunflower, its cultivation, composition, and use." La flor en referencia se puede cultivar con muy buen éxito en una gran porción del territorio de los Estados Unidos, pero tiene el defecto de agotar y consumir los mejores elementos fertilizadores del terreno. Lo más valioso de la planta es el aceite que en grandes cantidades produce la semilla. Hasta ahora la producción económica del girasol está casi exclusivamente á cargo de los rusos en cuyo país es una industria de alta importancia. En los Estados Unidos se cultiva el girasol como planta de ornamentación y sus semillas se emplean para alimentar las aves de corral en primer lugar, y en general para todos los animales domésticos, pues posee propiedades medicinales de importancia. En los Estados Unidos no existe la industria de la extracción del aceite de la semilla, y para el cultivo de la planta se siguen los mismos métodos que para el maíz. El folleto en referencia trae tres ilustraciones.

ARTHUR HARVEY, miembro de la Real Sociedad de Canadá, ha publicado un interesante folleto que lleva por título "Decimals and Decimalization (Decimales y su Conversión), y contiene un breve estudio de los sistemas primitivos de numeración, el origen é introducción del

sistema decimal, los sistemas duodecimales y sexagesimales y el origen del sistema métrico. Contiene una reseña de la introducción de la moneda decimal en los Estados Unidos y la manera como convertir en fracciones decimales la moneda inglesa. También comprende el trabajo un sumario de los informes presentados en la materia por diplomáticos ingleses y las resoluciones de la Cámara de Representantes de los Estados Unidos en lo que se refiere al sistema métrico, así como también otros asuntos relacionados con la materia. El folleto va seguido de dos apéndices, uno que contiene el sumario de las opiniones emitidas por extranjeros acerca del sistema métrico y el mejor modo de lograr su introducción, y el otro destinado á las pesas y medidas métricas.

Se ha recibido en esta Oficina el Anuario del Instituto Internacional de Bibliografía de Bruselas (*Annuaire de l'Institut International de Bibliographie*) para el año de 1899, y un folleto que se publicó para ser distribuido en la Exposición Universal de París y que contiene una relación de todo cuanto se refiere al instituto.

El Instituto Internacional de Bibliografía se estableció en 1895, y es una sociedad puramente científica, cuyo objeto es conseguir la cooperación de todos los países con el fin de hacer un índice bibliográfico de todos los trabajos intelectuales que se han publicado en el mundo. Los gastos del instituto se cubren por medio de suscripciones voluntarias. Los miembros activos pagan una cuota anual y reciben el *BOLETÍN* y el Anuario, al mismo tiempo que gozan de ciertas ventajas en la preparación de sus índices bibliográficos. La institución cuenta entre sus miembros hombres de ciencia distinguidos, sociedades científicas y universidades, bibliotecas, etc., de todas partes del mundo.

La "Revista de Chile," Santiago, ha publicado un folleto con el título de "Un Viaje á Valdivia—La Civilización Alemana en Chile," cuyo autor es Don JOSÉ ALFONSO. La obra en referencia describe un viaje por tierra de Santiago á Valdivia pasando por los Angeles y las Cataratas de el Laja, de allí por ferrocarril hasta Tenuco y de allí á caballo por Araucanía. La descripción de esta parte de la República es de lo más interesante, especialmente en lo que se refiere á la antigua ciudad de Villarica, fundada por los españoles hace trescientos años y capturada y destruida por los indios un siglo después. Desde que los chilenos reconquistaron esa parte de la Araucanía, dentro de las ruinas de aquella ciudad se ha establecido una nueva que ocupan inmigrantes alemanes. El autor describe las diferentes industrias que los colonos alemanes han establecido en Valdivia, que es hoy centro de actividad y de industria.

La casa editora de DEITRICH REIMER, de Berlín, ha publicado una obra de CÄCILIE SELER con el título de "Auf Alten Wegen in Mexico und Guatemala" (Por los Antiguos Senderos de México y Guatemala).

Es un trabajo delicadamente escrito de los estudios arqueológicos y botánicos que en los estados del sur de México y en la República de Guatemala hicieron desde octubre de 1895 á abril de 1897 el Profesor EDWARD SELER y su esposa. Desde el punto de vista arqueológico, los descubrimientos hechos fueron de lo más importante, especialmente en la porcion del noroeste de Guatemala, cerca de Chaculá y el de las ruinas de Santa Lucía de Cozumalhuapa. Las ilustraciones, que en su mayor parte son reproducciones de fotografías tomadas por la autora y que representan tipos característicos del pueblo, paisajes, antigüedades, etc., son del mayor interés para los geógrafos y los arqueólogos. El trabajo va acompañado por un mapa.

La Sociedad Científica de la República Argentina, que fué la promotora del Congreso Científico Latino-Americano que se reunió hace dos años, está publicando en detalle los trabajos de aquel cuerpo y los estudios que en él se leyeron. El tomo tercero de la serie está consagrado á cuanto se relaciona con las ciencias físicas y naturales. Entre lo que se refiere especialmente á la República Argentina y al Uruguay se cuenta un estudio sobre la micología de aquel territorio, por CARLOS SPEAZZINI; otro sobre una de las pestes que atacan la agricultura en la América del Sur, por CARLOS HONORE; una expedición geológica á la costa de la Argentina, por F. LAHILLE, y dos más sobre la fauna, por el mismo autor; un estudio sobre la hidrografía del Plata, por GABRIEL CARRASCO; el clima de Montevideo, por LUÍS MORANDI, y un trabajo de MANUEL B. OTERO sobre los vientos en el puerto de Montevideo.

El Señor Don E. ORDÓÑEZ es el autor de un trabajo que bajo el título, "Un Viaje á la Sierra Madre del Sur" aparece publicado en la Memoria y Revista de la Sociedad Científica "Antonio Alzate" de México, en 1899. El autor presenta una interesantísima descripción de un viaje por la Sierra Madre del Sur, en el Estado de Guerrero, desde la costa del Pacífico hasta el valle del Balsas por el camino de Acapulco, San Gerónimo, Tecpam, Río Chiquito, Carrizal, Río de Tepalcatepec y Ajuchitlán. Durante este viaje el autor hizo grandes estudios geológicos, llegando á establecer el verdadero carácter de la cadena de montañas rica en minerales, especialmente de cobre, y que á causa de la falta de medios de comunicación pasará mucho tiempo sin que se pueda explotar.

Acaba de ver la luz el cuarto tomo de una serie de libros ilustrados, cuyo autor es el Señor J. R. SOUTHWORTH, dedicados al estudio de los Estados Mexicanos. El primer volumen está consagrado al Estado de Sonora, el segundo á Sinaloa, el tercero á la Baja California, y el cuarto, á que se hace referencia, al Estado de Veracruz. Además de una extensa noticia histórica contiene informes sobre las producciones naturales, el desarrollo industrial agrícola, las vías de comunicación,

etc., del Estado de Veracruz. La obra está profusamente ilustrada con vistas de edificios, fábricas, haciendas de café y caña, escuelas, retratos, y en una palabra, todo cuanto tiende á dar una idea del grado de adelanto á que ha llegado Veracruz.

El "South American Journal," de Londres, comienza en su edición del 29 de diciembre de 1900, la publicación de una serie de artículos sobre el Congreso Hispano-Americano que se reunió en Madrid en noviembre pasado. El título del artículo en referencia es "Lo que hizo el Congreso Hispano-Americano y lo que se podría hacer," y el texto está consagrado al estudio del origen y los propósitos de aquella reunión y á las opiniones emitidas por los delegados. El redactor de dicha publicación, Mr. JOHN SAMSON, había descrito ya los incidentes relativos á la apertura y organización del Congreso, sus trabajos y un sumario de las resoluciones que aprobó, que según parece, abarcan un gran radio.

El Dr. SYLLA J. MONSEGUR ha publicado en un libro de 220 páginas sus conferencias sobre historia constitucional argentina y estudio de la Constitución. Esta obra ha sido preparada con el propósito de completar los textos de instrucción cívica que han servido hasta ahora en los colegios nacionales argentinos, y de ofrecer á los estudiantes de la materia todos los datos necesarios para ampliar sus conocimientos. La parte referente á la historia constitucional argentina, que es la primera de la obra, es una síntesis muy completa de la materia, mientras que la segunda parte dedicada al estudio de la Constitución, aun cuando no tan completa como la primera, llena muy bien el objeto á que se dedica.

En el año que acaba de pasar la Oficina de Hidografía del Departamento de la Marina de los Estados Unidos ha terminado gran parte del trabajo de la Carta del Océano Pacífico. Es digno de notar con este motivo que ya están acabadas las siguientes cartas hidográficas: Ensenada de San Luis de Apra, en la Isla de Guam; la ensenada Pearl, en las Islas del Hawaii; el puerto de Bluefields, en Nicaragua; la costa de la Baja California desde la Bahía de Magdalena hasta Punta Pescadero, cerca de La Paz, México; la Barra de Maturín, en la boca del río San Juan, y el curso de varios ríos del San Juan á Guanoco, Venezuela. También se ha hecho el estudio preliminar de la ensenada de Cebú y sus alrededores, en las Islas Filipinas.

La edición correspondiente al 12 de enero de 1901, de la publicación titulada "The Electrical Review," de Nueva York, está consagrada al estudio de los progresos alcanzados en la electricidad durante el siglo XIX. Contiene veinte y un artículos de la pluma de escritores especiales, que tratan de todos los adelantos é invenciones eléctricas que se

han hecho en el mundo y los retratos de 73 inventores é ingenieros eléctricos que han contribuido al desarrollo fenomenal de la ciencia y de la industria. En los últimos diez años los progresos que la aplicación de la electricidad en todos sus ramos ha hecho en todos los países de la América latina son notables.

“La Prensa” de Buenos Aires da cuenta de la traducción al castellano que el Dr. JULIO CARRIÉ ha hecho de dos obras notables, una “El Gobierno y Administración de los Estados Unidos” de la pluma del Hon. BENJAMÍN HARRISON, ex-Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, y la otra bajo el título de “Autonomía Municipal,” cuyo autor es Mr. FRANK J. GOODNOW, Profesor de Derecho Administrativo. La lectura de estas obras, que han llamado tanto la atención en este país, no puede menos de ser interesante para todos los que quieran conocer la manera como se manejan los asuntos públicos en los Estados Unidos.

Junto con el Mensaje dirigido al Soberano Congreso Nacional de la República de Honduras por el Señor Presidente de aquella República, General Don TERCENCIO SIERRA, y del cual se hace referencia en otra parte de este mismo número del BOLETÍN, se ha recibido también la Memoria del Ministro de Justicia é Instrucción Pública, Doctor Don JUAN ÁNGEL ARIAS, presentada á aquel cuerpo legislativo en sus presentes sesiones. Es un documento interesante que demuestra los esfuerzos del Gobierno en pro de los intereses del país, siendo de notarse los grandes adelantos hechos en la instrucción y la acertada y buena administración de justicia en Honduras.

Una obra de consulta muy interesante es la que con el título de “The Armies of the World” (Los Ejércitos del Mundo), por CHARLES S. JERRAM, acaba de publicar la casa editora de Nueva York llamada New Amsterdam Book Company. La obra en referencia está consagrada á dar datos é informes relativos á la potencia militar de los países del mundo, y el sistema empleado en la mantención de la fuerza armada. La obra va acompañada de un mapa de los ferrocarriles estratégicos del Asia, cuyo objeto principal es indicar la potencia de la Rusia y la de la India en Asia. El libro es de utilidad para los militares y periodistas en particular, y en general para toda clase de lectores.

“La Expansión del Pueblo Americano” es el título de una obra escrita en inglés por el Dr. EDWIN ERLE SPARKS, de la Universidad de Chicago, la cual trata del desarrollo social y material de los Estados Unidos y describe la marcha de los pueblos á través del continente, haciendo al mismo tiempo una narración de la historia de cada uno de los puntos por donde ha pasado. La obra dedica un gran espacio á las ondas de inmigración, facilidades de comunicación y modo de efectuar los



viajes, y está profusamente ilustrada con reproducciones fotográficas de los principales puntos históricos.

“Le Mexique Séismique” (México Séismico) es el título de un estudio publicado en los archivos de la Sociedad de Física, 1900, cuyo autor es F. MONTESUS DE BALLORE. En 1892 el autor trató de establecer las condiciones sísmicas de México, y el presente trabajo es una revisión del anterior. La comparación de las condiciones sísmicas de diferentes localidades del país es muy interesante. En Yucatán, por ejemplo, no hay terremotos á pesar de que la naturaleza del terreno parece indicar que estuviera expuesto á este azote, mientras que la Capital de la República está sujeta á temblores con suma frecuencia.

El Señor Don JOSÉ MARÍA ROMERO, Profesor de Física y Meteorología de la Escuela Nacional de Agricultura de México, se ha servido enviar á esta Oficina un folleto de 27 páginas, que contiene el discurso acerca de la publicación de los resultados de las observaciones meteorológicas con relación al pronóstico del tiempo, que pronunció ante el primer Congreso Meteorológico Nacional, en su carácter de Delegado del Instituto docente á que pertenece, el día 2 de noviembre de 1900. Es un estudio muy interesante y erudito de la materia, que indica profundos conocimientos y contracción al estudio por parte del autor.

El Hon. JOHN STEWART, Cónsul General del Paraguay, se ha servido donar á la biblioteca de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas una interesantísima obra de ERNEST SOLVAY, titulada “Notes sur le Productivisme et le Comptabilisme,” Bruselas, 1900. Consta de 172 páginas, que comprenden diez y nueve capítulos y una introducción, en donde ha reunido el autor diferentes notas que ya había publicado, así como discursos pronunciados en el Senado sobre las materias que indica el título.

La Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas ha recibido del Sr. HENRY JALHAY, Cónsul de Honduras en Bruselas, la segunda edición de su informe, tan interesante como instructivo, sobre la historia, geografía, industria y el comercio de la República de Honduras, que acaba de ser publicado por una casa editora de Bruselas. En el BOLETIN correspondiente al mes de marzo de 1899 se publicó una traducción de fragmentos tomados de la primera edición de la obra.

En un sólo volumen ha recopilado el Señor FREDERICK S. DILLENBAUGH la serie de conferencias que dió en el Instituto Lowell, de Boston, en 1894, sobre la vida, costumbres y productos de los indios de los Estados Unidos. El libro lleva por título “Los Norte-Americanos de Ayer,” y aun cuando sigue un plan científico está escrito en un estilo fácil y al alcance de todos. Contiene además un gran número de ilustraciones tomadas de fotografías y dibujos hechos por el autor.

El Señor Don EDUARDO DE EZCURRA, argentino, hace poco publicó una obra referente á la legislación aduanera, que aunque en su mayor parte de carácter técnico es sumamente útil para los comerciantes importadores y exportadores. Además de ocuparse de los impuestos de importación y derechos aduaneros contiene importantes ideas referentes á la mejora del servicio aduanero de la Argentina.

El Profesor ÁNGELO HEILPRIN publica un artículo en el Suplemento al "Scientific American" correspondiente al mes de enero y referente á las aguas que caen al lago Nicaragua. Esta es una de las cuestiones de la mayor importancia que se relacionan con la construcción del canal propuesto y las estadísticas que publica el Profesor HEILPRIN dan mayor interés á la materia.

Se ha recibido en la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas la "Ley de Presupuesto General de la República Argentina para el Ejercicio de 1901," que contiene, además de la ley del presupuesto promulgada el 14 de noviembre de 1900, cuenta detallada de los ingresos y egresos con que cuenta la República para el próximo período económico.

Con el título "Climatología de las Sierras de Córdoba" (República Argentina) el Dr. ENRIQUE TORNÚ acaba de publicar una obra que contiene estudios especiales hechos por el autor con la cooperación del Departamento Nacional de Higiene de Buenos Aires, sobre el clima de altitud y profilaxia general de las sierras de Córdoba.

JAMES MITCHELL & Co., han comenzado á publicar en Río Janeiro una revista dedicada á la electricidad. Esta publicación parece ser la primera de su especie que se ha hecho en el Brasil y según lo entiende la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, es también la primera en toda la América del Sur.

Acaba de publicarse en la República Argentina el primer tomo del "Anuario de la Dirección General de Estadística," correspondiente al año de 1899. Es un volumen de 533 páginas y contiene los datos referentes al comercio y á la navegación del país durante el año en referencia.

# BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

---

VOL. X.

FEVEREIRO DE 1901.

No. 2.

---

## REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

### ESTATISTICA DA VIAÇÃO FERREA.

Existe, conforme mostra um quadro que se publicou na “Revista del Rio de la Plata,” uma extensão de 16,565 kilometros de estradas de ferro na Republica Argentina. Desta extensão total, correspondem 2,007.2 kilometros ás estradas de ferro do Estado. O governo possui também 119 locomotivas, 110 carros de passageiros, 55 carros de freio, 1,966 carros de carga ordinarios e 127 carros de carga especiaes. São as estradas de ferro do governo: a Andina, a Central Norte e a Argentina do Norte. O seu capital reunido é de \$54,958,782 (ouro).

As estradas de ferro pertencentes a corporações privadas têm uma extensão total de 14,556.3 kilometros. Sobre ellas se empregam 1,141 locomotivas, 1,456 carros de passageiros, 951 carros de freio, 31,649 carros de carga ordinarios e 448 carros de carga especiaes. O capital reunido das 21 estradas de ferro exploradas por corporações privadas é de \$471,657,859 (ouro).

Em 1900, incluindo-se estimativas parciaes para o respectivo ultimo trimestre, ascenderam as receitas das estradas de ferro do governo a \$1,615,990 (ouro), e as despesas a \$1,215,471, deixando um lucro liquido de \$17,540,340.

### AUGMENTO DOS EMBARQUES DE TRIGO PARA A GRÃ BRETANHA.

“Remontando-se até o anno 1892,” diz um escriptor na “Pall Mall Gazette,” de Londres, “nota-se que, do trigo importado na Grã Bretanha, 36 por cento proveiu da Russia, 30 por cento dos Estados Unidos, 15 por cento da India, e de 3 a 4 por cento da Australia e do

Canadá (correspondendo a outros paizes os 12 por cento restantes). Em 1900 a Russia não enviou senão 3.5 por cento; a Republica Argentina enviou a quantidade extraordinaria de 32.5 por cento; a Allemanha, 1.5 por cento; Australia, 6 por cento; India, 8.8 por cento; e os Estados Unidos, 47.25 por cento.”

#### **CONSOLIDAÇÃO DE LINHAS DE VAPORES.**

“The Commercial Intelligence,” de Londres, em data de 22 de Dezembro de 1900, annunciou que a Companhia de Vapores Hamburgo-Americana comprara a frota inteira de A. DE FREITES E COMPANHIA, de Hamburgo, a qual fazia o trafego com os portos argentinos e brasileiros. A companhia fez arranjos tambem para a compra da propriedade duma outra linha de vapores, a Süd Amerikanische Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft. Com a incorporação destas duas companhias, terá a linha Hamburgo-Americana uma frota de vapores com uma tonelagem de registro de 450,000.

#### **A INDUSTRIA DO BORAX.**

A industria do borax na Provincia de Salta, segundo um artigo em “La Razon,” começa a tomar bastante importancia. A producção das minas pertencentes á Companhia Internacional de Borax augmenta diariamente. Em principio do anno corrente, empregavam-se 100 carretas no transporte de 400 toneladas de borato de cal por mez das minas de Tres Morros á estação de estrada de ferro mais proxima. Empregavam-se uns 500 trabalhadores, os quaes extrahiam 700 toneladas por mez, termo medio. Espera-se que os embarques da Provincia inteira para Europa em 1901 montarão a mais de 16,000 toneladas.

#### **AUXILIOS Á NAVEGAÇÃO.**

É intenção do Governo argentino assignalar os canaes para as docas de Buenos Aires e nas vizinhanças da Ilha de Martin Garcia, por meio de boias illuminadas a gaz. Os materiaes tinham já chegado em Buenos Aires no dia 1º de Janeiro de 1901, tendo-se recebido em 10 do mesmo mez a permissão das auctoridades uruguayas para collocar as boias na parte do canal de Martin Garcia pertencente ao Uruguay.

#### **PRODUCÇÃO DE ASSUCAR EM TUCUMAN.**

Estima-se que a colheita de assucar no Estado de Tucuman para o anno 1900 ha de exceder á do anno anterior em 10,000 a 15,000 toneladas; com effeito, em 1899, tinham concluido as fabricas o seu trabalho em principios de Setembro, ao passo que no dia 21 de Setembro de 1900, todas as fabricas funccionavam sem diminuição das horas de trabalho. Espera-se uma producção ainda maior para o anno vindouro.

## BRAZIL.

**CONCURRENCIA PARA A INTRODUÇÃO DE 30,000 IMMIGRANTES  
POR CONTRATO.**

De ordem do Sr. Dr. Secretario de Estado dos Negocios da Agricultura, Commercio e Obras Publicas, faço publico que se acha aberta a concorrência publica para introdução de 30,000 immigrants por contrato, de acordo com a autorização da lei n. 710 de 28 de Agosto ultimo e condições abaixo:

I. As propostas deverão ser entregues nesta secretaria, ao meio-dia de 19 de Fevereiro proximo vindouro, em cartas fechadas, devidamente selladas e assignadas, com firmas reconhecidas, para serem immediatamente abertas em audiencia publica.

Acompanhará cada proposta um certificado de deposito, feito no Thesouro do Estado, da quantia de 5,000\$, em garantia da assignatura do contrato.

Para fazer esse deposito os proponentes deverão pedir guia nesta secretaria até á vespera do dia marcado para recebimento das propostas.

Se, passados dez dias de publicação no "Diario Official" da aceitação da proposta, o proponente não comparecer para assignar o contrato, reputar-se á perda, em proveito do Thesouro do Estado, a importancia do referido deposito.

II. É permittido aos proponentes apresentarem proposta para todo ou parte do numero dos immigrants a introduzir.

O Governo, por seu lado, reserva-se o direito de aceitar no todo ou em parte o numero dos immigrants offerecidos em cada proposta.

III. Os immigrants não poderão já ter estado no Brazil. Serão constituídos em familias, exclusivamente agricultoras, validos, de boa conducta moral e civil, devendo cada familia ter, pelo menos, um individuo apto para o trabalho. Considerar-se-ão aptos para o trabalho os homens maiores de 12 até 45 annos.

IV. Os requisitos exigidos pela condição antecedente serão provados por certificados, devidamente authenticados, passados pelas autoridades competentes do ultimo logar de residencia dos immigrants.

Os certificados de familia deverão conter: o nome por extenso de cada membro da familia; o estado; gráo de parentesco, com o chefe da familia; o anno, dia, mez e logar do nascimento; filiação; indicação do ultimo logar da residencia e do tempo durante o qual nelle residiu.

V. Além dos documentos da clausula antecedente, os contratantes deverão apresentar um certificado visado pelo commissario do governo do Estado ou pelo consul do Brazil no porto de embarque, do qual se verifique a declaração dos chefes de familias de immigrants de não terem despendido quantia alguma para obtenção de seu transporte e de suas familias e bagagens até este Estado.

VI. Os proponentes indicarão em suas propostas a nacionalidade dos imigrantes que se propuzerem introduzir, o paiz de procedencia dos mesmos imigrantes, o prazo dentro do qual se obriga a introduzir o numero proposto e o preço por passagem inteira, meia ou quarta, conforme as idades.

No preço da passagem serão comprehendidas todas as despesas com o transporte dos imigrantes e de suas bagagens á custa do proponente até Santos, inclusive o desembarque das mesmas neste porto.

VII. Chegados os imigrantes a Santos, se não poder ter logar o seu desembarque immediato, elles poderão permanecer a bordo até trinta e seis horas depois da chegada do vapor em que tenham vindo, sem augmento de despesas para o governo.

VIII. Os proponentes deverão obrigar-se a trazer juntamente com os imigrantes as respectivas bagagens, dando das mesmas recibos aos seus donos.

A entrega dos volumes de bagagens será feita ao agente da hospedaria de imigrantes em Santos, devidamente arrolados e numerados, e mediante conferencia.

Os proponentes se obrigarão a indemnizar os imigrantes pelo extravio ou violação das bagagens, só cessando a sua responsabilidade depois da entrega ao agente da hospedaria.

A indemnização devida aos imigrantes será de 100 francos por volume de bagagem extraviado ou violado, se a bagagem não tiver valor declarado por seus donos, no acto da entrega para embarque.

Havendo declaração do mesmo valor, este prevalecerá para a indemnização.

IX. Tanto os imigrantes como suas bagagens serão transportados de Santos para esta capital á custa do Estado.

A entrega dos imigrantes, porém, só se dará na hospedaria d'esta capital, mediante chamada feita pela relação organizada no porto de embarque, devidamente authenticada e acompanhada dos documentos a que se referem as clausulas IV e V.

Examinados os documentos relativos aos imigrantes que tiverem respondido á chamada, o director da hospedaria, dentro do prazo estabelecido para a permanencia dos mesmos no estabelecimento, atestará o recebimento e aceitação dos imigrantes que estiverem nas condições do contrato, tendo em vista quaesquer meios de verificação de que possa lançar mão dentro do mencionado prazo, e entregará o atestado a quem de direito, para com elle requerer ao governo o pagamento das passagens dos imigrantes aceitos.

X. Os proponentes deverão obrigar-se a repatriar, a expensas suas, os imigrantes que forem introduzidos fóra das condições do presente edital, desde que seja exigido pelo governo, que lhes marcará prazo nunca menor de trinta dias.

XI. Se por qualquer circumstancia de força maior, independente da vontade dos proponentes, o desembarque dos imigrantes não poder

effectuar-se em Santos, o governo autorizará que elle se realize no porto do Rio de Janeiro, sem augmento de despezas para este, correndo por conta do Estado as despezas com o transporte dos immigrants em Estrada de Ferro do Rio a esta capital.

XII. O governo reserva-se o direito de sustar os embarques de immigrants, em um ou todos os portos de procedencias por motivos de ordem ou salubridade publicas, com antecedencia.

Os proponentes deverão obrigar-se a não embarcar immigrants depois de expirado esse prazo, sob pena de perda da importancia das respectivas passagens e de correr por sua conta e risco a repatriação dos immigrants que não possam ser recebidos pelo governo por aquelles motivos.

XIII. Os commissarios do governo fiscalizarão os embarques de immigrants podendo recusar aquelles que não estiverem de acordo com as exigencias do contrato.

Os proponentes deverão obrigar-se a facultar aos ditos commissarios, com a necessaria antecedencia, o exame dos documentos a que se referem as condições IV e V d'este edital, e lhes facilitarão a bordo dos vapores antes de sua partida do porto de procedencia todas as pesquizas necessarias.

A aceitação tacita ou explicita dos immigrants pelo commissario do governo no porto de embarque não poderá obstar á recusa d'aquelles que não forem julgados estar nas condições do contrato por occasião da entrega, exame e verificação a que se proceder na hospedaria d'esta capital na forma da clausula IX.

XIV. Os proponentes deverão obrigar-se a facultar ao governo, mensalmente, na vigencia do contrato, tanto na ida como na volta, duas passagens gratuitas de 1ª classe, ou quatro de 3ª, entre o porto de Santos e qualquer outro em que tocarem os vapores que transportarem immigrants.

XV. O pagamento dos immigrants aceitos será requerido ao governo com o atestado a que se refere a condição IX d'este edital, e será effectuado pelo Thesouro do Estado, á requisição da Secretaria da Agricultura, Commercio e Obras Publicas, dentro do prazo de sessenta dias da data do atestado a que se refere a condição IX, em letras bancarias sobre Londres ao cambio de noventa dias de vista.

XVI. Antes de assignar o contrato o proponente cuja proposta tiver sido aceita deverá depositar no Thesouro do Estado a quantia de 5,000\$, a qual, com a caução de que trata a condição I d'este edital, ficará retida até final cumprimento do contrato e em garantia da execução do mesmo.

XVII. Os proponentes deverão obrigar-se pelo pagamento das seguintes multas:

1ª. De toda a quantia depositada em garantia da execução do contrato, se, findo o prazo do mesmo, não estiver inteiramente cumprido;

2ª. De 500\$ a 5,000\$, pela infracção de qualquer outra clausula do contrato.

XVIII. O prazo do contrato só será prorogado por motivo de força maior, a juizo do governo, que poderá, para a prorrogação, exigir o reforço da caução a que se refere a condição XVI até dez vezes a sua importancia total.

XIX. Os proponentes deverão obrigar-se a ter nesta capital um representante legalmente habilitado durante toda a vigencia do contrato.

XX. O fôro d'este contrato será o da capital do Estado.

XXI. O contrato não poderá ser transferido, no todo ou em parte, sem consentimento do governo.

XXII. Pela presente concurrencia o governo não se obriga a aceitar qualquer das propostas que forem apresentadas, podendo rejeital-as todas, sem direito á reclamação por parte dos proponentes.

#### FABRICAÇÃO DE MANTEIGA.

O ultimo relatorio da Sociedade de Agricultura do Estado de Minas Geraes diz que existem presentemente naquelle Estado trinta fabricas de manteiga, cujo producto vae firmemente excluindo do paiz a manteiga estrangeira. Iniciou-se a fabricação da manteiga no Brazil ha pouco mais de dez annos, e tem augmentado muito rapidamente nos ultimos tres ou quatro annos.

A estrada de ferro de Minas ao Rio reduziu a sua taxa de transporte para a manteiga nacional de 250 a 150 reis a tonelada por kilometro.

### COSTA RICA.

#### COMMERCIO EM 1900.

O Director Geral de Estatistica, com data de 8 de Janeiro do presente anno, apresentou ao Secretario de Estado no Despacho de Fazenda e Commercio de Costa Rica, um relatorio referente ao commercio d'aquella Republica durante o anno civil de 1900, do qual se tomam os seguintes dados:

Em materia de exportações o valor dos principaes artigos enviados ao estrangeiro durante 1900 alcançou a \$5,973,920.97, como segue:

Café.....	\$3, 800, 187. 61	Amora e cocobolo .....	\$34, 880. 13
Bananes .....	1, 354, 385. 73	Couros, borracha e pelles....	196, 168. 70
Cedro e mogno .....	347, 902. 80	Ouro e prata em barras .....	240, 396. 00

O numero de cachos de bananas exportados por Limón durante o anno civil de 1900 ascendeu a 3,420,166 cachos, que, avaliados ao mesmo preço do anno anterior, isto é, mais de 39 centavos ouro, dão a somma já notada de \$1,334,385.73. O Departamento Geral de Estatistica tomou estes dados das casas exportadoras, por consideral-os



mais correctos que os da alfandega. O commercio em bananas de Costa Rica se tem ido desenvolvendo paulatinamente como o provam os algarismos que desde o anno 1881 até 1900 traz o relatorio em referencia. Para a primeira destas datas as exportações d'este fructo apparecem calculadas em 3,500 cachos; em 1891 em 1,133,717 cachos, e em 1900, em 3,420,166 cachos.

As exportações de cedro e mogno por Punta Arenas durante o anno em referencia apparecem calculadas em 1,133,886 pés cubicos do primeiro producto e 25,790 pés cubicos do segundo, ou seja um total de 1,159,676 pés cubicos, que, á razão de 13 centavos ouro, como no anno anterior, importam na quantia de \$347,902. As exportações destas madeiras em 1899 chegaram a 737,658 pés cubicos. Por Punta Arenas se exportaram tambem durante o mesmo anno de 1900, 3,875,570 kilogrammas de cocobolo e fustete, que, avaliados á razão de \$9 por mil kilogrammas, como em 1899, importam em \$34,880. As exportações destes mesmos productos no anno 1899 chegaram a 7,813,340 kilogrammas, uma differença de cerca de 4,000,000 de kilogrammas contra as exportações de 1900, produzida, segundo se exprime o relatorio, pelo esgotamento que se tem feito dessas madeiras nos terrenos vizinhos aos portos de embarque. No estado actual do preço do páu de amora, não se podem explorar os bosques distantes da costa. Em quanto ao cedro, se nota um augmento consideravel, devido a que se mantem a bom preço e a que estão em exploração novos bosques, situados em condições muito favoraveis.

Comparado em conjuncto o valor das madeiras de tinturaria e marcenaria exportadas em 1899 com a exportação de 1900, resulta que o valor da primeira chegou a \$291,617.46 e o da segunda a \$382,782.93, o que accusa uma differença de \$91,165.47 em favor de 1900.

Os embarques de borracha, couros e pelles, no anno 1900, foram como segue:

Borracha, 72,947 kilogrammas; couros, 302,762 kilogrammas e pelles 17,515 kilogrammas, emquanto que as cifras correspondentes a 1899 chegaram a 361,782 kilogrammas de couro, 81,787 de borracha e 18,654 kilogrammas de pelles. Avaliados estes productos em 1900 aos mesmos preços que em 1899 dá um total de \$169,168.70. Em 1899 a borracha foi cotada a \$1.30 por kilogramma; os couros a 30 centavos e as pelles a 60 centavos tambem por kilogramma. Diz o relatorio em referencia que é provavel que alguns destes algarismos tenham que modificar-se, porque ainda faltam dados da borracha exportada por Greytown, procedente de San Carlos, pois na somma anterior só estão comprehendidas as partidas embarcadas por aquelle porto até Março de 1900. A diminuição que se nota na quantidade de couros exportados, não significa diminuição do consumo de gado vaccum, pois a Direcção Geral de Estatisticas tem outros dados que provam que em vez de diminuir augmenta o consumo de carne em proporção ao da população.

Os embarques de metaes preciosos em barras ascenderam durante o anno de 1900 a \$240,396, segundo o valor declarado nos documentos de embarque nesta forma: ouro em barras, por Punta Arenas, \$151,147; prata em barras, por Limon, \$89,222.

O movimento de importação, segundo facturas consulares, calcula-o como segue o relatorio da Direcção Geral de Estatistica:

Estados Unidos.....	\$2,560,000	Italia.....	90,000
Inglaterra.....	1,560,000	Hespanha.....	212,000
Allemanha.....	640,000	Pacotes postaes (calculo)....	100,000
França .....	300,000		
America du Sul .....	60,000	Total .....	5,133,100

A estes algarismos, aggrega ó relatorio em referencia, \$18,000 calculados por equipagens e \$3,000 pelas importações pela fronteira, o qual faz subir o total das exportações de mercadorias a \$5,174,100. Si a esta cifra se ajunta ainda o valor dos animaes vivos importados, que se calculam em 11,441 cabeças de gado com um valor de \$215,453, alcança-se o total geral de \$5,389,553.

O relatorio manifesta que estes dados só os apresenta como bastante approximados e que espera que as rectificações que se façam não affectem mui notavelmente os totaes indicados. A somma que representam as importações de gado em pé é o equivalente á média de cambio, 227 por cento, do valor de 9,869 rezes importadas de Nicaragua, á razão de \$40, prata, cada uma, e 1,572 de Colombia a \$60, prata. As importações de gado vaccum nos ultimos cinco annos se calculam em 78,917 cabeças, sendo de notar que o maximum corresponde a 1898 com 19,907; segue depois 1896 com mais de 18,000, chegando o minimum a 1900, com 11,441.

Dos dados anteriores se vê que os Estados Unidos estão representados por 50 por cento nas importações, quando em 1899 alcançaram 54 por cento; corresponde á Allemanha 12 por cento em 1900 contra algo mais de 14 por cento no anno anterior, e que Inglaterra apparece com 22 por cento contra 19 por cento em 1899.

## CUBA.

### RECEITAS ADUANEIRAS EM 1900.

A Secção dos Negocios Insulares do Ministerio da Guerra dos Estados Unidos organizou para a publicação a seguinte indicação das receitas de todas as fontes nas diversas alfandegas da Ilha de Cuba durante o anno civil de 1900 comparativamente ao de 1899.

A indicação mostra que as receitas totaes das fontes aduaneiras durante o anno 1900 foram de \$16,084,376.97, sendo as correspondentes a 1899 de \$14,854,261.39, o que mostra um augmento em favor do anno 1900 de \$1,230,115.58, ou seja o 8.3 por cento, e um augmento no mez de Dezembro de 1900 contra igual mez de 1899, de \$18,911.96. As receitas dos principaes portos aduaneiros

foram como segue: Cienfuegos, \$1,156,636.86 em 1900 contra \$1,128,-284.16 em 1899; Havana, \$12,040,184.91 em 1899 contra \$11,079,556.44 em 1900; Matanzas, \$454,764.87 em 1900 contra \$420,537.44 em 1899; Santiago, \$949,116.94 em 1900 contra \$942,695.21 em 1899.

As cifras totaes, dadas por portos, para o anno 1900, importam em \$14,894,374.43, de cuja quantia \$40,113.04 foram restituídos por causa de sobrecargas e no ajuste das arrecadações aduaneiras.

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMMERIO COM A AMERICA LATINA EM 1900.

Os algarismos officiaes obtidos pelo Ministerio da Fazenda dos Estados Unidos mostram que, no anno civil de 1900, as importações effectuadas pelos Estados Unidos dos paizes latino-americanos incluídos na União Internacional das Republicas Americanas, augmentaram em mais de 10 $\frac{2}{3}$  por cento, comparativamente ás do anno civil anterior. No mesmo periodo, as exportações para aquelles paizes augmentaram em mais de 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  por cento sobre as dos doze mezes anteriores. O volume do commercio augmentou de \$197,861,949 em 1899, a \$227,023,184 em 1900.

Posto que estes algarismos sejam muito satisfactorios, existe ainda grande divergencia entre o valor das importações feitas pelos Estados Unidos da America latina, e o valor das exportações para a America latina realisados pelos Estados Unidos, as quaes se elevam a mais de \$49,300,000. Póde-se ver o valor das importações feitas pelos Estados Unidos das Republicas latino-americanas, assim como as exportações para estas, examinando o seguinte quadro, com excepção da Bolivia e do Paraguay; na primeira se verifica a mór parte do commercio pelo porto de Antofagasta, Chile, ao qual paiz se acredita este commercio; no ultimo verificam-se as transacções commerciaes por meio das alfandegas da Republica Argentina (Buenos Aires) e do Uruguay (Montevideo):

Paizes.	Importações.		Exportações.	
	1900.	1890.	1900.	1890.
Mexico .....	\$28,179,829	\$24,641,804	\$38,270,933	\$29,309,802
Costa Rica .....	2,959,439	3,549,468	1,688,670	1,282,797
Guatemala .....	2,190,145	2,197,641	1,128,418	843,565
Honduras .....	1,114,466	880,287	1,126,832	1,038,904
Nicaragua .....	1,729,747	1,594,719	1,767,399	1,486,352
Salvador .....	746,936	1,082,964	756,586	634,591
Haiti .....	1,357,775	862,051	3,720,279	2,357,562
Santo Domingo .....	3,228,849	3,367,958	1,782,760	1,118,933
Republica Argentina .....	8,098,343	5,997,373	11,095,538	11,325,257
Bolivia .....	22	.....	120,033	27,448
Brazil .....	64,914,507	59,580,868	11,516,681	11,453,997
Chile .....	7,474,061	5,232,702	4,596,525	2,240,104
Colombia .....	3,080,427	5,462,432	2,605,544	2,985,801
Ecuador .....	1,577,486	1,098,081	1,590,055	1,179,619
Paraguay .....	1,740	160	8,487	11,159
Peru .....	2,910,531	2,096,575	2,311,886	1,395,046
Uruguay .....	2,086,893	1,512,605	1,738,742	1,702,009
Venezuela .....	6,529,858	5,669,925	3,016,762	2,641,390
Total .....	138,181,054	124,827,613	88,842,130	73,034,336

**MERCADOS DE CAFÉ.**

Em um artigo sobre o commercio do café, o “New York Commercial” de recente data diz que apesar de ser ameaçada da concorrência mais ou menos seria de Nova Orleans e Baltimore, a cidade de Nova York ainda occupa o primeiro lugar nas transacções deste producto nos Estados Unidos. As importações de café nos Estados Unidos attingem a cerca de 800,000,000 libras por anno. Anteriormente ao anno passado, quasi 90 por cento das importações entraram pelo porto de Nova York, sendo as entradas divididas assim: Nova York, 6,000,000 saccos; Nova Orleans, 300,000 saccos; Baltimore, 200,000 saccos, e São Francisco 150,000 saccos, com pequenas quantidades para outras cidades. Essa distribuição relativa não soffreu alteração de importancia no anno passado, não obstante que Nova Orleans faz e tem feito esforços especiaes, desde a annexação de Porto Rico e a extensão da influencia dos Estados Unidos aos negocios de Cuba, para augmentar suas importações de café. Como tanto Porto Rico como Cuba são paizes productores do café e estão mais proximos á Nova Orleans que de Nova York, e como a proximidade dos portos da America Central e do Sul são factores em favor daquella cidade, parece que esses esforços não serão sem resultados praticos.

Do total do café importado annualmente pelos Estados Unidos, mais de 600,000,000 libras, ou tres quartas partes, vêm do Brazil, 60,000,000 libras de outros paizes da America do Sul e cerca de 80,000,000 libras são enviadas pelo Mexico e a America Central. Quer dizer que quasi sete oitavas partes dessas importações procedem de portos mais proximos a Nova Orleans que de Nova York. Além disto, os importadores de Nova Orleans affirmam que os fretes de transporte do Brazil a Nova Orleans são apenas metade dos cobrados dos portos daquella paiz a Nova York. Dizem tambem que as facilidades que possui Nova Orleans para a distribuição do café são superiores ás de Nova York e que, como algumas vias ferreas do Oeste dos Estados Unidos tem feito daquella cidade o ponto para os embarques de cereaes destinados a paizes estrangeiros, a entrega alli do café destinado ao Sul e ao Oeste dos Estados Unidos tem sido muito facilitada.

Não obstante que as condições acima referidas são evidentemente em favor de Nova Orleans, deve-se tomar em consideração, por outro lado, que a cidade de Nova York, depois de importar 6,000,000 saccos de café por anno, vende uma porção consideravel desta quantidade na Europa, montando essa exportação, segundo o “New York Commercial” a \$3,000,000 por anno. Tambem a cidade de Nova York tem melhores facilidades de communicação com os portos europeos que qualquer outra cidade dos Estados Unidos e os estados maiores consumidores de café estão situados na costa do Atlantico, de que Nova York é o centro de distribuição. Estas são vantagens que tem resultado do

estabelecimento por muito tempo de relações commerciaes e não podem ser facilmente annulladas. A Bolsa de Café de Nova York é tambem factor poderoso em manter naquella cidade o centro commercial do café.

Quando um canal atravez do Isthmo for concluido e quando novas linhas de vapores forem estabelecidas, então, sem duvida, uma porção do commercio de café de Nova York será desviada a Nova Orleans, e talvez a Baltimore, mas, emquanto não forem realizados estes, a maior parte da importação de café será effectuada pelo porto de Nova York.

### CUSTO DA VIDA.

No periodico intitulado "Dun's Review" correspondente ao 12 de Janeiro de 1901, apparece um interessante artigo sobre o custo relativo da vida em diferentes epochas, acompanhado de numerosas tabellas que servem para illustrar a materia. A lista de artigos de consumo contém mais de 350 artigos. Fazendo caso omisso da differença na duração por uso de artigos que parecem ser iguaes, chegou-se a averiguar que o custo reduzido da manufactura tem produzido uma baixa como de uma terceira parte nos preços das telas de lã e algodão desde 1860, emquanto que a que tem soffrido o preço dos productos de ferro tem sido quasi igual de 1887 a esta data. Para obter uma idea clara do custo da vida ao momento presente, comparado com 1860, devem tomar-se em consideração outros factores; em primeiro lugar, o custo elevado do trabalho que tem dado aos obreiros mais dinheiro para gastar e este enorme desenvolvimento da riqueza, tomando o paiz em globo, tem posto o povo em posição de comprar mais que ha quarenta annos.

Cada um dos quarenta annos a que se refere o estudo tem visto augmentar a producção deapparelhos que economizam o tempo, ao mesmo tempo que de 30,000 milhas de estradas de ferro que funccionavam em 1860, tem augmentado este numero a cerca de 200,000, abaratando assim notavelmente o preço do transporte. O resultado de todo isto tem sido uma nivelção geral nos preços que a principios do seculo XX se calculam ser 21.4 por cento mais baixos que o 1º de Janeiro de 1860, não obstante a maior faculdade que hoje tem o povo para fazer compras. Tomando em conjuncto todos os artigos de consumo e considerando a quantidade que necessita cada individuo resulta que no 1º de Janeiro, 1901, com \$78.60 se pode comprar o que em 1860 não se podia conseguir por menos de \$100. É de notar tambem que o povo em geral em vez de ter menos dinheiro para fazer frente ao menor custo da vida goza de maior prosperidade. A riqueza em 1850 se calculou em \$513.93 por cabeça, emquanto que para o 1º de Janeiro de 1900 é estimada em \$1,232.05. O valor dos productos das manufacturas, a agricultura, a pescaria e as minas era calculado em 1860 em \$60.39 por cabeça, e em 1900 alcançou a \$238.86.

**CONSUMO DO ASSUCAR.**

No anno de 1900 houve grande augmento no consumo total e por cabeça, do assucar nos Estados Unidos. O "American Grocer" calcula em 2,219,847 toneladas a quantidade total de assucar que se consumiu, contra 2,078,068 toneladas em 1899. A quantidade consumida por cabeça em 1900 foi de 66.6 libras, contra 61 libras em 1899. O assucar consumido em 1900 divide-se como se segue: assucar de canna nacional, 174,450 toneladas; assucar de beterraba nacional, 82,736 toneladas; assucar de bordo, 5,000 toneladas, e 7,647 toneladas de assucar de melaço, attingindo a 269,833 toneladas o consumo de productos nacionaes. A quantidade de assucar estrangeiro consumida foi de 1,960,014 toneladas e divide-se como se segue: assucar de canna de procedencia estrangeira, 1,569,194 toneladas; assucar de beterraba estrangeiro, 373,077 toneladas; assucar refinado estrangeiro, 17,743 toneladas. No total estrangeiro, comprehendem-se 250,885 toneladas de assucar de Hawaii.

A quantidade de assucar refinado que se consumiu em 1900 foi de 2,178,615 toneladas, contra 2,022,134 toneladas em 1899. A colheita total de assucar do mundo em 1900-1901 é calculada em 9,375,500 toneladas, ou em 1,037,170 toneladas mais que a colheita do anno anterior, sendo a maior de que ha conhecimento. Durante o anno de 1900 houve um augmento consideravel no numero dos engenhos dedicados ao fabrico de assucar de beterraba, assim como na producção deste producto. No anno corrente serão construidos varios novos engenhos e o anno principia muito auspicioso para essa industria. A industria de canna de assucar nacional foi retardada durante o anno pelas condições desfavoraveis do tempo.

**A FABRICAÇÃO DOS SELLOS DE CORREIO.**

Calcula-se que o numero total dos sellos de correio para o consumo nos Estados Unidos no anno de 1901, chegará a mais de 4,000,000,000, dos quaes quasi 1,000,000,000 serão dos de um centavo. Assim, pela média, cada homem, cada mulher e cada criança usará cincoenta e tres sellos, dos quaes quarenta serão da denominação popular de dois centavos. Uma pessoa sobre cada dez mandará, segundo se calcula, uma carta de "entrega especial." Cuba, em 1901, precisará de cerca de 16,000,000 sellos ordinarios, correspondendo estes em valor aos de um, dois e cinco centavos respectivamente nos Estados Unidos. Serão precisos tambem cerca de 100,000 sellos "de entrega especial." Será estampada a totalidade destes sellos na Repartição das Gravuras e Estampas de Washington. As Ilhas Philippinas usarão 5,000,000 de sellos; Porto Rico, 1,600,000, e a Ilha de Guam, 150,000. Sem duvida, as Ilhas de Guam e Porto Rico assim como as Philippinas não têm os seus proprios sellos, propriamente fallando, mas suppreem-se com os

sellos ordinarios dos Estados Unidos, alterados simplesmente pelo accrescimento duma palavra impressa sobre a face de cada um delles, em lettras pretas sem adornos. Assim, todos os sellos destinados á Ilha de Guam têm marcada sobre elles a palavra "Guam," como se fosse para inutilisal-os, e a palavra "Philippinas" habilita os sellos ordinarios dos Estados Unidos a serem empregados na expedição de correio para aquella parte do mundo.

O primeiro procedimento na fabricação dos sellos de correio na Repartição das Gravuras e Estampas é o contar as folhas de papel branco, os quaes se compram por contrato. Este trabalho é feito por mulheres, que, effectivamente, fazem a mór parte do trabalho mais ligeiro da Repartição, tendo-se mostrado, em certos ramos, mais competentes do que os homens. Cada folha é do tamanho e da forma necessarios para fazer 400 sellos estampados, com pequena margem. Depois de contadas, as folhas se molham collocando pannos molhados entre ellas a intervallos de vinte folhas; passadas algumas horas, tiram-se os pannos, e as folhas estão promptas para serem estampadas. A prensa de estampar os sellos é um machinismo de aspecto singular, sendo em parte automatico no seu funcionamento. É muito pequena, tendo quatro chapas de aço, collocadas horizontalmente, as quaes occupam os quatro lados de um quadrado horizontal. Estas chapas, sempre horizontaes, movem-se em torno dos quatro lados do quadrado, com uma rapidez moderada, passando logo por baixo dum rolo de dar tinta. Cada chapa está gravada com as faces de 400 sellos, e, depois de receber a tinta do rolo, passa ella por baixo de um esfregador mechanico, tirando-lhe este a mór parte da tinta.

Então, um homem limpa a chapa de toda a tinta que se lhe pega com excepção da que fica nas linhas gravadas, esfregando-a com um panno assim como com as mãos, depois do que a chapa passa por baixo de um rolo coberto de panno secco, e este rolo, interpondo-se uma folha de papel, effectua a estampagem. Todos estes processos verificam-se quatro vezes em um meio minuto. Uma rapariga supprime as folhas frescas e brancas á medida que as chapas chegam em rapida successão, tirando-as uma outra rapariga frescamente estampadas, á proporção que apparecem no exterior do rolo coberto de panno, amontãoando-as á medida que as tira. Em seguida as folhas, tão novas e bellas com as suas estampas em côres vivas, levam-se para um outro quarto para serem contadas, depois do que se collocam sobre estantes em gaiolas de arame sobre rodas e se transportam num quarto de seccar a vapor, onde ficam toda a noite. Na manhã seguinte levam-se para o quarto de exames, onde cada uma dellas fica cuidadosamente inspecionada dos eventuaes defeitos. Os exemplares que estiverem rasgados ou que resultarem imperfeitos por outra causa, deitam-se fóra, porém todos os fragmentos pegam-se uns aos outros com o maximo cuidado, para se não extraviar nem um unico exemplar.

Exige-se que cada pessoa nesta secção da “ fabrica de moeda ” examine 12,500 folhas, como tarefa de um dia. Alguns dos sellos imperfeitamente estampados seriam muito desejaveis para os numismatistas e se poderiam vender por mais do que o seu valor legitimo, porém não se permite que saiam fóra da Repartição, sendo destruidos por completo.

A collocação da gomma nos sellos constitue uma das phases mais interessantes de toda a operação. Cada folha de 400 sellos é tomada separadamente e collocada debaixo de um par de mãos delicadas de aço, as quaes passam-na debaixo dum rolo que traz uma solução de gomma fina, composta principalmente de dextrina. Uma correia sem fim leva a folha novamente gommada atravez duma caixa de madeira de 100 pés de comprimento, a qual está forrada com roscas de tubos de vapor, de sorte que, no fim de alguns minutos, a folha sahe pela outra extremidade, perfeitamente secca, e é apanhada destramente por dedos de aço e collocada accuradamente sobre um montão de folhas semelhantes. Antes de poderem ser usados, os sellos gommados têm de ser furados para se poder separal-os com facilidade, provendo-se a esta operação por meio de machinas provistas de fileiras de pequenas rodas de latão dentadas, collocadas parallelamente umas ás outras. Verificado isto, ficam os sellos em condições de serem entregues ao Departamento de Correios. É tão grande o valor que se attribue a estas folhas de papel, tanto antes como tambem depois de estampadas, que á terminação do trabalho de cada dia, deve-se dar conta de cada pedaço de papel que foi expedido pela manhã para ser estampado, antes que os empregados deixem o edificio.

#### OS ARTIGOS DE USO GERAL E OS SALARIOS NAS PHILIPPINAS.

O Boletim n. 32 da Repartição do Trabalho contém um interessante artigo intitulado “ Os preços dos artigos de uso geral e os typos de salarios em Manilha. ” Este relatorio foi compilado com dados fornecidos pelo Senhor F. F. HILDER, agente da Directoria da Collecção de Artigos exhibidos pelo Governo dos Estados Unidos na Exposição Pan-Americana. Trata-se do assumpto em detalhe, dando-se uma bôa idea do povo, das industrias e fontes de riqueza das Ilhas Philippinas; contém informações relativas aos preços de artigos de uso geral e ás taxas de salarios em Manilha assim como em algumas das outras povoações das ilhas em 1 de Abril de 1900.

Mencionam-se cerca de 90 artigos de uso commum nos differentes quadros, os quaes constituem grande parte do relatorio; estão indicados tambem os salarios pagos em 69 industrias diversas no archipélago. Os dados foram colhidos em 664 estabelecimentos empregando 22,155 pessoas, das quaes 187 são brancos, 17,317 indigenas e 4,651 Chins.



Segue um quadro indicativo dos nomes e preços (ouro) de alguns dos principaes artigos de consumo diario em uso commum pelos brancos, indigenas e Chins:

Artigos.	Branços.	Indigenas.	Chins.
Pão.....por libra..	\$0.04		
Manteiga.....idem..	.56		
Doces, pastilhas de caramelo de assucar.....idem..	.06	\$0.06	
Café.....idem..	.20		
Milho, secco.....idem..		.02½	\$0.02½
Ovos, frescos.....por duzia..	.20	.20	
Peixe:			
Secco.....por libra..		.10	.10
Fresco.....idem..	.20	.20	.20
Frutas:			
Bananas.....por duzia..	.04	.04	.04
Laranjas.....idem..	.05	.05	.05
Banha.....por libra..	.15	.15	.15
Macarroni.....idem..		.05	
Carne de vacca, fresca.....idem..	.20	.20	
Carne de porco, fresca.....idem..	.20	.20	.20
Leite, fresco.....por litro..	.10		
Melaço.....por libra..		.05	.05
Óleo de coco.....idem..			
Arroz:	.06	.06	.06
Europeo.....idem..	.06		
Saigon ou Philippino.....idem..		.02½	.02½
Especiaria:			
Pimenta da Jamaica, em grão.....idem..	.25	.25	.25
Pimenta, em grão.....idem..	.10	.10	.10
Assucar, mascavado, terceira classe.....idem..	.05	.05	.05
Tabaco, terceira classe.....idem..	.10	.10	.10
Vinagre.....por litro..	.02½	.02½	.02½
Phosphoros, pequenas caixas.....por 100..	.30	.30	.30
Kerosene, russo.....por libra..	.05	.05	.05
Sabão de lavanderia, segunda classe.....por 100 libras..	1.00	1.00	1.00

### IMPORTAÇÕES DE BORRACHA E DE GUTTA-PERCHA.

Durante o anno civil de 1900, os Estados Unidos importaram borracha e gutta-percha não manufacturada na quantidade de 49,704,648 libras, avaliadas em \$28,719,165, contra 54,915,483 libras com um valor de \$34,397,320 em 1899, e 44,603,339 libras com um valor de \$26,069,128 em 1898. A proporção de gutta-percha importada em cada um dos respectivos tres annos era pequena, avaliando-se em \$132,020 no anno de 1898, em \$178,301 no anno de 1899, e em \$142,376 no anno de 1900.

As importações de gutta-percha dos paizes latino-americanos, incluídas as Indias Occidentaes, correspondentes a 1900, comparativamente a 1899, foram as seguintes:

Paizes.	1900.		1899.	
	Quantidade.	Valor.	Quantidade.	Valor.
	<i>Libras.</i>		<i>Libras.</i>	
America Central.....	1,363,131	\$747,570	1,458,255	\$853,094
Mexico.....	362,960	178,844	407,237	186,642
Indias Occidentaes.....	35,125	13,152	5,028	1,557
Brazil.....	30,571,680	16,917,485	29,428,103	18,427,858
Demais paizes Sur Americanos.....	1,161,897	603,856	2,156,190	1,096,115
Total.....	33,494,793	18,459,907	33,454,813	20,565,266

### A CULTURA DO ARROZ.

Durante o anno que passou o *BOLETIM MENSAL* tem vindo publicando declarações acerca dos esforços que se fizeram para cultivar o arroz no Brazil e na Republica Argentina, assim como das medidas tomadas pelos respectivos governos para animar esta cultura.

Estatisticos fidedignos dizem que uma metade do alimento diario de 826,000,000 de homens é o arroz; por outras palavras, que um quarto do alimento do mundo constitue-se deste cereal. É um grão muito antigo, tendo sido cultivado pelos Chins antes que a historia destes fosse escripta. Foi importado na America em meados do seculo XVII, o arroz bravo sendo porém indigena do Novo Mundo. No Japão, na China e na India, que são os principaes paizes de producção do arroz no mundo, affirma-se que ha 1,400 variedades distinctas. Outras mais são produzidas pelas variações do solo e do clima e pela selecção das sementes, bem como pela applicação de methodos superiores de cultura.

Ainda que o arroz seja uma planta aquatica, obtem-se d'elle uma colheita nos terrenos altos sem mais réga do que a cahida ordinaria das chuvas. A irrigação porém é quasi indispensavel para que se cultive com exito. Nos Estados Unidos produzem o arroz no littoral sul do Atlantico assim como nas vizinhanças do Golfo de Mexico. O methodo de cultivo varia bastante entre as secções mais para o oeste e as mais para leste. O melhor arroz a leste do delta do Mississippi é aquel que se produz nos terrenos bastante vizinhos do mar para que a atmospherá seja humida, e situados bastante ao interior para que o arroz escape á agua salgada, a qual mata as plantas. Uma tal fazenda de arroz deve estar cercada de um canal com o seu dique: servindo o canal para a irrigação e a drenagem do terreno ao passo que o dique impede que entrem as inundações inopportunas. Em seguida abrem-se os regos e formam-se os bancos, dividindo-se a fazenda em secções sensivelmente planas. Os canaes têm cerca de 30 pés de largura e 4 pés de profundidade, tendo os regos de 6 a 10 pés de largura e 4 pés de profundidade. Estes canaes e regos servem ao mesmo tempo de vias de communicação para se navegar em barcos de um ponto a outro da fazenda. Numa fazenda do littoral atlantico de 500 geiras costuma haver cerca de 80 milhas de canaes, regos e diques.

Para produzir uma colheita numa fazenda deste genero tiram-se as más hervas dos regos e bancos, revolve-se o terreno com o arado ou á pá em pouca profundidade, e em seguida admite-se uma ligeira inundação sobre o terreno, sendo retirada depois. A geada do inverno rompe o solo revolvido, que fica secco e em condições de ser lavrado em principios de Março. A terra é aplanada e estorroadá, deixando-se cair as sementes em sulcos a distancia de um pé, que se cobrem em seguida; admite-se a agua até se verificar a germinação do grão, sendo retirada logo. Quando a planta apparece, torna-se a admittir a agua por um

curto espaço de tempo. Formadas duas folhas, rega-se a planta de novo continuamente por espaço de vinte a trinta dias, retirando-se porém a agua logo que começa a cultura á enxada. Concluida esta, deixa-se a planta até que comece a formação das junturas, quando se cultiva á enxada ligeiramente e se rega novamente. Mantem-se a agua fresca por meio de uma pequena corrente constante, de outro modo a planta seria atacada pelos gorgulhos aquaticos. Afinal retira-se a agua sete ou dez dias antes da colheita, effectuando-se esta exclusivamente á mão. As plantações de arroz do littoral atlantico produzem, pela média, 32 alqueires (1,440 libras) de arroz por geira, com uma despeza de cerca de \$24.

Estabeleceu-se em 1884 um systema de cultivo do arroz com machinas no Estado de Louisiana, mas depois de uma ou duas colheitas mostrou-se impossivel continuar sem um systema de irrigação. Em quatro parochias do sudoeste de aquel Estado ha neste momento quasi 600 milhas de canaes de drenagem de 20 a 150 pés de largura, sendo a extensão dos regos duas vezes maior. Grandes estabelecimentos de bombas mechanicas empregam-se para levantar a agua desde o rio até o nivel dos canaes. Devido a ser alto o terreno nesta parte do Estado, é possivel empregar cavallos e machinas na cultura. As fazendas do Delta na Louisiana produzem, pela média, cerca de 1,300 libras de arroz por geira, mediante uma despeza de cerca de \$27.

A secção de arroz do Estado de Texas é uma zona de cerca de 100 milhas de largura, extendendo-se desde o rio Sabine para o oeste. É regada por agua obtida de 150 e 200 pés debaixo da superficie da terra. Tão facil é alcançar esta agua que, penetrando o chão com um cano de 6 pollegadas, chega-se em 14 horas a uma areia grossa aquifera. Um tal cano póde inundar 80 a 90 geiras.

O arroz não se póde produzir em nenhum paiz tão barato como na Louisiana, não obstante que o operario na China só recebe \$10 por anno, ao passo que se lhe paga \$200 na Louisiana. Uma causa deste estado de coisas é que o trabalhador de fazenda na Louisiana póde produzir duas vezes mais arroz do que 30 Chins no seu proprio terreno. Demais, um operario japonéz não chegará a cultivar senão uma meia geira enquanto que o homem em Louisiana manterá 80 geiras em estado de producção, sendo no primeiro caso o trabalho executado todo á mão ao passo que no segundo se faz com auxilio de machinas e bons cavallos. Nos dois annos passados o arroz produzido no Japão tem quasi que desaparecido dos mercados dos Estados Unidos, porque tem sido suplantado pela mesma variedade produzida neste paiz.

#### O VALOR DOS PRODUCTOS AGRICOLAS.

O estatistico da Secretaria da Agricultura expõe que o valor dos nove principaes productos agricolas deste paiz, em 1900, elevou-se a \$2,275,-116,372, o que representa um augmento de \$248,430,298 comparativa-

mente a 1899. Estes algarismos representam o valor para os lavradores, accusando um augmento de 12 por cento. Em nmeros redondos são os augmentos de 1900 sobre 1899 os seguintes: Milho, \$127,000,000; trigo, \$46,000,000; trigo mourisco, \$1,000,000; feno, \$28,000,000; algodão, \$73,000,000. O valor da aveia diminuiu em \$20,000,000, o do centeio em \$1,000,000, o da cevada em \$3,000,000 e o das batatas em \$3,000,000. Não se diz precisamente que esta somma passou nas mãos dos lavradores, pois a mór parte do milho e do feno e grande parte dalgumas das outras colheitas foi consumida nas fazendas; porém, o valor da colheita para o lavrador não diminue por poder ser usado por este em casa.

Das nove colheitas referidas, o milho representa de muito o maior valor para 1900; segue o feno, sendo muito menos; logo seguem, com intervallos relativamente curtos, o algodão e o trigo, figurando a aveia e as batatas depois de longos intervallos. O valor total das outras tres colheitas só alcança a metade do valor das batatas.

#### **A PROSPERIDADE INDICADA PELOS DIVIDENDOS BANCARIOS.**

Annuncia-se de parte authentica que se distribuiu na cidade de Nova York em 2 de Janeiro de 1900, por intermedio de sociedades bancarias e de credito e garantias, a quantia enorme de \$140,000,000 em dividendos. Pelos mesmos estabelecimentos foi distribuida no anno anterior a somma de \$130,000,000, tendo sido pago ha 4 annos pouco mais de metade desta somma. Estes pagamentos de dividendos e de juros, verificados pelas vias organizadas de desembolso em Nova York, não constituem, sem duvida, senão uma fracção do rendimento dos capitais durante a ultima metade do anno, porque milhares de companhias assim como todas as corporações e firmas particulares fazem os seus pagamentos directamente aos seus accionistas e socios. Outras mais indicações das condições prosperas monetarias que prevalecem em toda a parte do paiz são os valores expressos nos depositos bancarios, os quaes avaliam-se em dois bilhões e meio de dollares que são guardados em caixas economicas por seis milhões de depositantes.

#### **EXPOSIÇÃO FLUCTUANTE.**

O illustre Senhor O. P. AUSTIN, chefe da Repartição de Estatistica, pronunciou ultimamente um discurso importante e interessante perante a Junta Nacional do Commercio em Washington, D. C., no qual explicou de uma maneira habil e interessante um projecto original de uma exposição fluctuante para viajar ao rêdor do mundo. Propõe-se, quando se terminar a guerra das Philippinas, conseguir alguns navios de transporte do Governo e pô-los á disposição dos negociantes e fabricantes do paiz, afim de levarem amostras de productos e generos americanos ás principaes cidades maritimas do mundo, carregando-se taes amostras e generos sobre os navios de fórmula a resultarem exhibições attractivas. Quando estas embarcações de transporte ficarem equipadas e promptas

para a viagem, navegarão ao longo das costas oriental e occidental da America do Sul, fazendo escala pelos principaes portos para mostrarem os seus generos e para solicitarem o commercio. Deste modo os representantes de interesses americanos encontrariam pessoalmente os negociantes estrangeiros, apprendendo delles duma maneira practica como se devem vencer os obices existentes ao commercio; poderiam tambem aproveitar dum modo intelligente os ensejos que se apresentarem para facilitar o mesmo.

Tem-se discutido o projecto largamente na imprensa americana, havendo sido ponderado pelas juntas de commercio, museus commerciaes e associações de exportação.

### A CULTURA DO CHÁ.

O maravilhoso solo e clima da parte meridional deste paiz vae ser utilizado para a cultura do chá em grande escala. Annunciou-se em Charleston, South Carolina, em 9 de Janeiro de 1901, que um syndicato comprara 4,000 geiras de terra a 15 milhas dessa cidade. Consagrar-se-ha este terreno á producção de chá para o commercio, esperando-se que o rendimento annual será de 300,000 libras. Uma fazenda de chá experimental, situada no mesmo Estado, tem-se preocupado desta cultura por alguns annos com exito consideravel, vendendo-se o producto no mercado a melhores preços do que os chás importados da India e da China. Pareceria que, se o chá se pôde cultivar com exito ao longo da costa da Carolina, poder-se-hia tambem produzir em certas partes da Florida, bem como ao longo da costa do Golfo de Mexico.

Si se verificar isto, a industria poderia alcançar taes proporções que a importação do chá do Oriente ficaria notavelmente diminuida, com a possibilidade de cessar inteiramente. Em todo o caso passarão muitos annos antes que se realize semelhante eventualidade.

Considera-se que o chá produzido nos Estados Unidos é superior a qualquer dos chás pretos que se importam. Uma parte da colheita de 1899 vendeu-se até por \$1 a libra, o que é tres ou quatro vezes mais do que o preço dos chás importados da China e do Japão. Em 1900, houve no rendimento dos jardins de chá da Carolina Meridional um augmento de 12 por cento sobre o rendimento de 1899, tendo-se vendido o producto total em grosso a um preço que deixou um bello lucro para o Governo.

As experiencias realizadas durante os ultimos tres annos têm provado que uma bôa classe de chá americano pôde ser produzido e offerecido no mercado em grosso, com uma despeza que não excederia a 15 centavos a libra. Renderá uma geira, em condições médias, 400 libras de chá proprio a ser offerecido no mercado, de sorte que, a razão de 15 centavos a libra, o custo de producção seria de cerca de \$60 por geira. O chá pôde ser vendido em grosso por 30 a 50 centavos a libra, sendo o lucro, sob esta base, de 100 a 175 por cento.

Numa discussão do assumpto feita recentemente, o Secretario da Agricultura exprime-se da seguinte maneira:

“O ultimo Congresso votou uma verba de \$5,000 para a realização de experiencias na lavoura do chá. Temos agora grande numero de plantas promptas a serem expedidas, e temos communicado aos collegios agronomicos estadoaes nos Estados do Golfo, participando-lhes que pôdem obter as plantas pedindo-as á Secretaria, devendo-se acompanhar os pedidos com a declaração de que os ditos collegios auxiliarão á Secretaria no estabelecimento de jardins de chá nos seus terrenos. Tencionamos prestar-lhes toda a ajuda mandando alli os nossos agentes scientificos para lhes darem conselhos. Deste modo esperamos demonstrar aos habitantes de cada Estado naquella região, a practicabilidade incontestavel da industria do chá.”

#### **INDUSTRIAS DO ESTADO DO MAINE.**

O relatorio annual do Commissario das Estatisticas da Industria e do Trabalho do Estado de Maine, para o anno de 1900, foi publicado em Janeiro de 1901. Segundo este relatorio tem havido grande actividade na industria de construcções navaes no Estado de Maine, tendo-se construido e lançado ao mar maior numero de navios do que havia tido lugar em annos anteriores. A perspectiva desta industria para o anno é muito satisfactoria. Maine foi, antes da introdução dos navios de ferro, o centro da industria de construcções navaes nos Estados Unidos.

A outra grande industria do Maine é a preparação de fructas e legumes em latas, que está espalhada tão geralmente e tem alcançado taes proporções que o Estado em referencia é tido entre os primeiros no ramo mencionado, occupando o primeiro lugar pelo que se refere á preparação de sardinhas, e o terceiro no tocante á quantidade de milho em lata que produz.

#### **A SOLUÇÃO DO PROBLEMA DA TELEPHONIA OCEANICA.**

A “Electrical Review” de Nova York, na sua edição de 12 de Janeiro de 1901, chama a attenção sobre o grande adiantamento que tem dado a invenção do Dr. M. I. PUPIN de Columbia College, á solução do problema da adaptação dos cabos electricos á communicação telephonica. Esta invenção, para a qual duas patentes foram emittidas no mez de Junho de 1900, é tida como uma das mais excepcionaes que até hoje tem offerecido o Dr. PUPIN. Até agora considera-se necessario, para fallar a uma distancia dada (por exemplo, 500 milhas) por meio de cabos subterraneos, empregar grossos arames de cobre cobertos de materia de isolamento. A despeza occasionada por semelhantes arames e materia tem sido bastante para impedir a construcção de longos circuitos debaixo da terra. Diz-se que a descoberta do Dr. PUPIN apresenta um meio pelo qual os conductores d’um diametro relativamente pequeno,

cobertos d'uma materia isoladora de espessura moderada, pôdem ser usados em lugar dos conductores grossos e custosos que outr'ora se julgavam indispensaveis. Fazendo experiencias com conductores artificiaes, o Dr. PUPIN descobriu que era possivel telephonar por extensões de cabo muito maiores do que as até então julgadas possiveis, e elle exhibiu um desenho para bobinas de inducção que devem ser introduzidas a intervallos convenientes que facilitarão a conversação atravez do oceano. As pessoas que têm investigado attentamente o assumpto são do parecer que os seus aperfeiçoamentos permittirão, ao mesmo tempo, a transmissão de mensagens telephonicas por linhas terrestres seja qual fôr o seu comprimento, e demais, resolverão o problema da telephonia oceanica. A "American Telephone and Telegraph Company" comprou as patentes ou privilegios do inventor mediante uma somma determinada, e além disto elle ha de receber um salario annual de \$7,500 durante a vigencia das patentes.

#### **IMPORTAÇÕES DE BANANAS.**

Só a partir de 1884 é que nas estatisticas dos Estados Unidos apparecem as importações de bananas, que naquelle anno alcançaram a \$1,820,178, e continuaram augmentando rapidamente até o anno de 1891, em cuja epocha apparecem avaliadas em \$5,854,752. Desde aquella data, o valor das bananas importadas diminuiu constantemente, chegando a \$5,665,588 no anno de 1899. Em 1900, subiu a \$5,877,835. Ainda quando pelo que se refere ao valor das importações o augmento não tenha sido grande em 1900, comparado com 1891, a quantidade importada foi 50 por cento mais, isto é, em 1891 o numero de cachos alcançou a 11,116,754 contra 16,509,111 em 1900. O numero de vapores que se occupa no commercio de importação de fructas tropicaes alcança a 97, sendo de notar que a fructa que se importa mais é a banana. A maior parte das fructas que chegam aos Estados Unidos procede da America Central e o resto de Colombia, Venezuela e as Antilhas. O numero de cachos importados em 1900 não foi tão grande como o dos importados em 1894, em cuja epocha alcançou a 17,864,714.

#### **SUPERIORIDADE DOS LIMÕES DA CALIFORNIA.**

Chimicos da Bolsa de Fructos de Nova York teem feito estudos sobre os limões da California e os de Sicilia, com o resultado de que o producto americano produz maior quantidade de sumo que o outro, nesta forma: 300 limões da California produziram 450 onças de sumo e 26.74 de acido citrico, emquanto que igual numero do producto de Sicilia deu 325 onças de sumo e 19.70 de acido. No que se refere ao aroma, o producto americano parece ser mais solicitado que o italiano.

#### **FABRICAS DE TECIDOS EM 1900.**

Segundo o "Textile World," no anno de 1900 se construíram nos Estados Unidos 400 fabricas de tecidos de todas as classes. Nos oito

ultimos annos o estabelecimento destas fabricas tem sido por termo médio 196 por anno, tendo alcançado em 1892 a 272.

Dos 400 estabelecimentos creados em 1900, 43 por cento corresponde a fabricas de tecidos de algodão, e 27 por cento ás de tecidos de ponto; o numero dos primeiros alcançou a 171, isto é, 88 por cento mais que em 1899. Deste numero, 131 correspondem aos Estados do Sul onde se produz o algodão e os 24 restantes aos Estados de Nova Inglaterra. Nas novas fabricas do Sul se installaram 1,109,584 fusos, isto é 197,200 mais que em qualquer outro Estado do paiz. O valor da tela produzida por cada fuso calcula-se em \$17.50, e nesta proporção, todos os fusos das novas fabricas dos Estados Unidos estabelecidas em 1900, produziram \$35,927,950 por anno, ou seja 54 por cento mais do que valem as exportações de algodão que se verificam pelos portos dos Estados Unidos.

A industria de tecidos de ponto se desenvolveu mais notavelmente nos Estados do Centro e do Sul, nos quaes se estabeleceram por junto 109 fabricas correspondendo 52 aos Estados do Centro e o resto ao Sul. Tambem se estabeleceram 43 fabricas de seda, das quaes correspondem 16 ao Estado de Pennsylvania e 17 a New Jersey.

As fabricas de tecidos de algodão estabelecidas durante o anno alcançaram a 48, isto é, uma menos que no anno anterior, das quaes correspondem 14 aos Estados de Nova Inglaterra e 23 aos Estados do Centro. É de notar-se que a industria da lã não alcançou uma condição tão satisfactoria como os outros textis. Entre as fabricas comprehendidas na estatistica sob a denominação de "varias," se contam estabelecimentos para branquear e para dar o acabado ás telas. No Estado de Massachusetts ha um estabelecimento que fabrica toalhas de fio feito com linho cultivado nos Estados Unidos, e se pode dizer que é o principio de uma industria que pode alcançar um grande porvir.

#### MUSEU COMMERCIAL.

Numa reunião importante dos negociantes de São Francisco que teve lugar em 14 de Novembro proximo passado, e á qual assistiu por convite especial o corpo consular daquella cidade, resolveu-se a organização dumi Museu Commercial semelhante ao Museu Commercial de Philadelphia.

Este museu tem por objecto obter e proporcionar aos seus membros as informações que poderiam contribuir para o desenvolvimento do commercio com as nações estrangeiras, com particularidade as Republicas da America Latina que confinam com o Oceano Pacifico. Nelle se recolherão e se exhibirão os productos estrangeiros, crús ou manufacturados em parte, que se pódem considerar uteis aos fabricantes americanos, assim como os productos principaes de exportação e os artigos manufacturados dos paizes em referencia. A Universidade da California cooperará com o museu, fazendo relatorios e analyses



sobre os productos recebidos; serão publicados os resultados que se obtiverem, para que se possam julgar correctamente da utilidade e do valor dos artigos. É objecto do museu, numa palavra, o animar, estimular e desenvolver de toda a maneira o commercio dos Estados Unidos com os paizes estrangeiros, especialmente com aquelles que com facilidade se alcançam da costa Pacifica.

#### **FAZENDA EXPERIMENTAL PERTO DE MANILHA.**

Sob o patronato da Commissão de Philippinas dos Estados Unidos organizar-se-ha uma fazenda experimental a cerca de 200 milhas da cidade de Manilha, onde se experimentará o crescimento de sementes e plantas dos Estados Unidos. O Professor BERNARD MOSES, da dita commissão, communicou-se com a Universidade da California com relação á obra projectada e, a sua instigação, aquelle instituto estadoal tem mandado das suas estações experimentaes as sementes e as plantas pedidas.

#### **DINHEIRO EM CIRCULAÇÃO.**

Uma exposição feita pelo Ministerio da Fazenda em 1º de Fevereiro de 1901 mostra que, naquella data, a quantia total do dinheiro em circulação nos Estados Unidos era de \$2,190,780,213, contra \$2,003,149,355 em igual data de 1900. No anno passado, a moeda de ouro em circulação decresceu de \$619,477,176 a \$615,576,805, e a quantia das cédulas de ouro augmentou de \$184,882,889 a \$275,667,279. No mesmo periodo diminuiu a circulação de dolares de prata de \$67,888,019 a \$63,457,812. Houve augmento consideravel da quantia das moedas miudas de prata em circulação, importando tal augmento em mais de \$30,000,000. Em quasi todas as classes de papel moeda teve logar um augmento da circulação. Estima-se que cada homem, mulher e criança nos Estados Unidos tinha, pela média, \$128.32 em 1º de Fevereiro de 1901, baseando-se o calculo das quantias possuidas por cabeça, numa população estimada de 77,195,000.

A circulação total de cédulas bancarias em 31 de Janeiro de 1901 foi de \$346,742,186, conforme a exposição do Fiscalizador do Ministerio da Fazenda. O augmento da circulação desde 31 de Janeiro de 1900 foi de \$99,752,943, devido, em parte, ao estabelecimento de numerosos pequenos bancos sob a nova lei monetaria. O total dos titulos registrados da divida publica depositados para garantir cédulas bancarias em circulação, no fim de Janeiro de 1901, foi de \$138,422,980, e para garantir os depositos do publico, de \$101,868,470.

#### **AS PESCARIAS DE ESPONJAS.**

Diz-se que o Governo se propõe emprehender o estudo das areas esponjeiras da Florida no intuito de desenvolver eventualmente uma industria importante. É a Florida a unica parte dos Estados Unidos

que produz esponjas de valor commercial, empregando-se 310 navios com mais de 2,000 homens nesta industria. Calcula-se que a producção destas pescarias correspondente ao anno de 1900-1901 terá um valor commercial de \$850,000. As esponjas se encontram nas costas oriental e occidental da Florida, sendo porém mais abundantes na ultima, devido a serem mais uniforme a temperatura e menos profunda a agua, assim como á auzencia de furacões violentos.

Os terrenos onde se acham esponjas no Golfo de Mexico extendem-se dos recifes de Florida até aos de St. Mark, chegando a uma distancia de 15 milhas da beira. As melhores esponjas, no que diz respeito á côr, á contextura e ao tamanho, são indigenas á agua profunda e, visto que alcançam os preços mais altos nos mercados, os navios occupam-se muitas vezes desta pesca por espaço de varios dias sem que se veja a terra. Parece não apresentar-se nenhuma razão para se não poder desenvolver dahi uma industria florescente. O Governo tem tido tanto exito nos diversos esforços deste character feitos por elle até agora, que muito espera-se desta obra cogitada.

#### NOVAS LINHAS DE VAPORES.

A Commissão de Commercio e Embarcação creada pelo governo sueco, segundo a “Deutsche Export Zeitung,” propoz o estabelecimento duma linha direita de vapores entre a Suecia, a Republica Argentina, o Brazil e os Estados Unidos. Chama-se a attenção sobre o facto de serem as condições commerciaes muito desfavoraveis presentemente á Suecia, especialmente em relação aos Estados Unidos, os quaes exportam largamente para os paizes escandinavos porém importando delles muito pouco directamente. Visto que as estatisticas suecas só mostram as exportações e importações directas, fica a situação ainda peor do que parece, porque os Estados Unidos exportam grandes quantidades de generos para a Suecia por via da Inglaterra, de Hamburgo e da Antuerpia figurando taes generos nas estatisticas como procedentes de ditos logares. As exportações suecas não estarão ainda por muitos annos em condições de sustentarem a linha proposta, tendo-se portanto suggerido uma subvenção pelo governo. Não se menciona a quantia, porém se entende que a somma pedida será de 150,000 a 200,000 corôas suecas. A Commissão suggeriu tambem a subvenção de linhas de vapores para a Finlandia na importancia de 100,000 corôas.

O vapor *Guatemala*, levando uma carga de 3,327 toneladas, chegou de Valparaíso ao porto de São Diego no dia 28 de Janeiro de 1901, inaugurando deste modo a linha estabelecida conjunctamente, entre o porto chileno e São Diego, pela Companhia Pacifica de Navegação a Vapor e pela Companhia Sud-Americana de Vapores. Desde muitos annos têm estas feito alternativamente o serviço de navegação na costa Sur Americana, dando-se a entender agora que hão de estender o mesmo serviço

quinzenal á costa da California. O Guatemala será seguido pelo vapor *Palema* de 2,553 toneladas, o qual deve chegar duas semanas depois do seu precursor. Neste serviço farão escala pelos portos principaes do Mexico e da America Central, devendo-se estender o serviço para o norte até a São Francisco. Em Valparaiso estarão os vapores em correspondencia com os navios da Companhia Pacifica de Navegação a Vapor que fazem as viagens para Liverpool, Inglaterra.

#### COMMERCIO DE GADO ENTRE FLORIDA E CUBA.

A extensão do commercio de gado que, pelos portos do Atlantico, fazem os Estados Unidos com Cuba é immensa, segundo se vê dos relatorios referentes aos distinctos postos da Florida por onde se embarca gado para aquella ilha e que se referem ao anno de 1900. Calcula-se que do 1º de Maio ao 31 de Dezembro de dito anno o numero de cabeças de gado embarcadas de ditos portos para aquelle destino alcançou a 150,000, emquanto que os embarques que se fizeram pelos portos de Mobile e da costa do Golfo teem sido proporcionalmente grandes.

#### DESCOBRIMENTO DE NOVOS DEPOSITOS DE PETROLEO EM TEXAS.

No Estado de Texas descobrio-se ultimamente depositos de petroleo que parecem indicar a possibilidade de que este chegue a ser um dos principaes Estados productores de petroleo no paiz. Por mais de trinta annos Texas tem sido conhecido por suas fontes de petroleo, mas a producção não chegou a alcançar importancia alguma até ha quatro annos, em que de 50 barris em 1895 chegou a produzir 66,000 barris em 1897 e 546,000 em 1898. Os novos poços ficam no extremo sudeste do Estado, cerca de 30 milhas do lago Sabine; na vizinhança da cidade de Beaumont, e com excepção dos poços de California são os que estão mais proximos ao mar. Já teem-se gasto grandes sommas para afundar o Passo de Sabine que liga o lago ao Golfo, e si os novos poços dão os resultados que promettem só se necessitará empregar um systema de canalização para pol-os em communicação com as refinarias á margem do lago. Diz-se que um dos poços em exploração nesta região produz cerca de 15,000 barris de petroleo por dia.

#### MATERIAES TYPOGRAPHICOS PARA A REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

Embarcaram-se no porto de Nova York em Janeiro de 1901, por \$60,000 de materiaes e maquinas destinados a serem empregados por um dos principaes jornaes diarios de Buenos Aires. Incluam-se nas embarcações: grandes prelos, machinas a vapor e caldeiras, uma installação electrica, quantidades de typos e outros accessorios typographicos. A compra destes materiaes foi contratada pelo administrador de "El

Diario," o qual visitou os Estados Unidos neste intuito em Outubro de 1900. Até agora os Inglezes têm dominado o mercado da Republica Argentina em tudo que se relacionava com materiaes typographicos.

#### **PATENTES PARA CIDADÃOS MEXICANOS.**

Em 18 de Dezembro de 1900, foi concedida pelo Governo dos Estados Unidos a GEORGE W. JOHNSON, da cidade de Mexico, uma patente (n. 664272) para um "apparelho de medir e de registro." Concedeu-se em 25 de Dezembro de 1900, a ALPHONSO Z. BALDENEBO da cidade de Mexico, uma patente para um "apparelho de amalgamar por grãos."

#### **MATERIAL DE ESTRADA DE FERRO PARA O EQUADOR.**

Em fins de Janeiro de 1901, o vapor *Coya* levou do porto de Nova York duas locomotivas avaliadas em \$19,300, trilhos no valor de \$14,000 e outro material ferro-viario destinado para Guayaquil. Evidencia isto que a construcção de estradas de ferro no Equador acha-se em estado de actividade. O mesmo navio levou tambem uma grande carga de material acabado para portos peruanos.

Teve lugar recentemente nos Estados Unidos um embarque de dormentes de estrada de ferro, o qual nas rodas interessadas na madeira de construcção considera-se como o precursor do desenvolvimento de largas e lucrativas relações commerciaes com o interior da America do Sul. O vapor *Charles D. Lane*, com uma carga de 1,000,000 pés de dormentes de estrada de ferro, sahiu de Fairhaven, Estado de Washington, levando a primeira partida de dormentes enviada do Estreito de Puget para a America do Sul. Estão destinados os dormentes a serem empregados na construcção duma estrada de ferro entre Guayaquil e Quito.

---

### **HAITI.**

#### **TRATADO DE TARIFA MINIMA COM A FRANÇA.**

Publicou-se no "Journal Officiel" (Pariz), de 30 de Dezembro de 1900, um decreto presidencial francez, applicando provisoriamente em 1º de Janeiro, e até 30 de Junho de 1901, as taxas de tarifa minima aos seguintes productos importados de Haiti na França:

Café em grão, chocolate, pimenta, pimenta da Jamaica, amomos e cardamos, canella, cassia, lignea, noz moscada, macis, cravos da India, baunilha e chá.

Em 2 de Janeiro de 1901, foi assignada uma lei pelo Presidente da França, ratificando a convenção commercial com Haiti. Foi assignada a convenção em Porto Principe, Haiti, em 31 de Julho de 1900, restando

sómente a troca das ratificações para que comece a vigorar. Os benefícios provenientes deste tratado para ambos paizes foram dados em detalhe no BOLETIM MENSAL correspondente ao mez de Outubro de 1900, pagina 770.

## MEXICO.

### POPULAÇÃO DA REPUBLICA.

O “Diario Oficial” da cidade de Mexico, na sua edição de 3 de Janeiro de 1901, publica por inteiro os resultados do recenseamento da Republica levantado em 28 de Outubro de 1900, mostrando que a população de Mexico é de 13,570,545, distribuida segundo se demonstra no seguinte quadro:

Estados.	População.		
	1900.	1895.	Augmento.
Aguascalientes .....	101,910	104,615	12,705
Campeche .....	84,281	88,121	13,840
Coahuila .....	280,899	241,026	39,873
Colima .....	65,026	59,752	9,274
Chiapas .....	363,216	319,599	43,617
Chihuahua .....	327,004	262,771	64,233
Districto Federal .....	530,723	476,413	54,310
Durango .....	371,274	295,105	76,169
Guanajuato .....	1,065,317	1,062,554	2,763
Guerrero .....	474,594	420,339	54,255
Hidalgo .....	603,074	558,769	44,305
Jalisco .....	1,137,311	1,107,227	30,084
México .....	924,457	841,618	82,839
Michoacán .....	985,849	896,495	39,354
Morelos .....	161,697	159,355	2,342
Nuevo León .....	326,940	309,252	17,688
Oaxaca .....	947,910	884,909	63,001
Puebla .....	1,024,446	984,413	40,003
Querétaro .....	228,489	228,551	162
San Luis Potosí .....	582,486	568,449	14,037
Sinaloa .....	296,109	258,865	37,244
Sonora .....	220,553	191,281	29,272
Tabasco .....	158,107	134,839	23,268
Tamaulipas .....	220,253	206,502	13,751
Tlaxcala .....	172,217	166,803	5,414
Veracruz .....	960,570	866,355	94,215
Yucatán .....	312,264	298,850	13,414
Zacatecas .....	496,810	452,578	44,232
Territorio de Tepic .....	149,677	148,776	901
Territorio da Baixa California .....	47,082	42,245	4,837
Total .....	13,570,545	12,632,427	938,118

<sup>1</sup> Diminuição.

Deprehende-se deste quadro que o Estado mais povoado da Republica é Jalisco, ao qual correspondem 1,137,311 habitantes; seguem na ordem da sua importancia Guanajuato e Puebla, com mais de um milhão de habitantes cada um. O Districto Federal, no qual está situada a capital da nação, contém 530,723 almas e é a parte mais densamente povoada da nação.

Resulta de uma inspecção mais minuciosa do quadro que a população de sete Estados, a saber, Jalisco, Guanajuato, Puebla, Veracruz, Oaxaca, Michoacán e Mexico, é de 6,995,880 habitantes, ou seja um pouco mais

de metade da população inteira do paiz. A população dos Estados de Sonora, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Morelos, Tabasco, Aguascalientes, Campeche e Colima e dos Territorios de Tepic e da Baixa California, a area total dos quaes é mais dum quarto do paiz inteiro, é um pouco mais de 1,380,000, o que dá uma densidade de cerca de 2.7 habitantes ao kilometro quadrado.

As partes central e meridional da nação são as mais densamente povoadas, sendo os Estados do oeste e do norte os de mais escassa povoação, e a região do Golfo, isto é a costa oriental, contém mais habitantes do que o littoral Pacifico. Os algarismos mostram augmento da população inteira do paiz. Em certos Estados, por exemplo Guanajuato e Morelos, o augmento foi pequeno, ao passo que em alguns outros Estados da União, por exemplo Veracruz, Mexico, Durango, Chihuahua, Guerrero e Coahuila, houve um incremento bem marcado da população. A tres dos Estados corresponde uma ligeira diminuição do numero dos habitantes, o que é explicado provavelmente por condições locais em certos districtos agricolas que têm soffrido muito pelas séccas. Entre estes figura o Estado de Aguascalientes, e ainda que este Estado tenha perdido em população rural, experimentou augmento consideravel da sua população urbana, sendo sobretudo o caso na cidade de Aguascalientes, que tem crescido dum modo maravilhoso não só na sua população como na sua riqueza durante os ultimos annos. A causa principal desta circumstancia é a construcção a este ponto das officinas da Companhia da Estrada de Ferro Central Mexicana, assim como a erecção de um grande estabelecimento de fundição de cobre por uma companhia americana. Sómente estas duas industrias têm accrescentado milhares de familias á população de Aguascalientes; além disto, o estabelecimento de outras industrias tem attrahido muita gente áquella cidade nos ultimos annos.

Nota-se a mais grande porcentagem de augmento nos Estados septentrionaes da União, sendo estes, além de bons districtos agricolas, enormemente ricos em mineraes; de facto, o grande augmento da população é devido principalmente ao rapido desenvolvimento das minas da Republica, á erecção de officinas para fundição e de fabricas, e ao impulso geral que deram ao trafego e ao commercio a construcção de estradas de ferro e o emprego em grande escala dos capitaes estrangeiros na Republica.

#### **ESTRADA DE FERRO DE SAN LUÍS POTOSÍ E RIO VERDE.**

A estrada de ferro da cidade de San Luís Potosí ao districto do Rio Verde está para ser acabada. Está encarregado das obras de construcção o engenheiro T. W. PARVIN, que outr'ora tinha interesse nas estradas de ferro Central Mexicana e Septentrional Mexicana. As pessoas que compõem a companhia que está construindo esta via ferrea são proprietarias da estrada de ferro Septentrional Mexicana, da estrada

de ferro da Zona Mineral em Monterrey, das minas de Sombrerete e Sierra Mojada, e da officina de fundição em San Luís Potosí. Afim de se conseguir lenha para a fundição em San Luís Potosí, obteve-se a concessão duma matta a cerca de 45 kilometros da officina, tendo sido ao mesmo tempo outorgada a permissão de construir-se uma via ferrea da cidade de San Luís Potosí para a dita matta. Ultimamente a companhia resolveu estender a sua linha ao districto do Rio Verde, cerca de 170 kilometros de San Luís Potosí. Percorre a linha uma das regiões agricolas mais fertis do Mexico, sendo o districto do Rio Verde desde muito tempo celebre pelas suas ricas e rendosas plantações de assucar.

#### **MINERIO DE CHUMBO ARGENTIFERO.**

Diz “La Unión” de Monterrey que as minas de Diente Estado de Nuevo León, estão supprindo as fundições de Monterrey com 18 a 24 carros de minerio de chumbo argentifero, diariamente. Estes mineiros são muitissimo valiosos para facilitarem a fusão dos metaes e são muito procurados.

---

### **URUGUAY.**

#### **CUNHAGEM DE MOEDA DE NICKEL.**

O Congresso Nacional do Uruguay decretou recentemente uma lei auctorisando a cunhagem de moeda de nickel, que foi sancionada pelo Ministro da Fazenda e approvada pelo Presidente. A quantidade a ser cunhada é de \$500,000, compondo-se o metal de 25 partes de nickel e de 75 partes de cobre puro. Haverá 6,000,000 de peças de 5 centavos, representando \$300,000; 7,500,000 de peças de 2 centavos, representando um total de \$150,000; e 5,000,000 de peças de 1 centavo, representando \$50,000. As medidas respectivas destas moedas serão de 5, de 3½ e de 2 grãos. Serão de forma circular com borda lisa, sendo os diametros respectivamente de 23, de 20 e de 17 millimetros.

A quantidade maxima de moedas de nickel a serem recebidas num unico pagamento por um funcionario publico será de 25 centavos. As moedas de cobre em circulação na actualidade devem ser retiradas dentro em oito mezes contados da data de promulgação da lei; decorrido este prazo, não serão recibidas como moeda. Depois da sua demone-tização, serão vendidas estas moedas no paiz ou no estrangeiro.

O lucro proveniente da operação desta lei será utilizado da seguinte maneira: \$40,000 na construcção ou aquisição de escolas no interior e no aperfeçoamento da propriedade escolar; \$10,000 na construcção de um sanitarium para tratamento da tuberculosis; \$20,000 no melhoramento do edificio occupado pelo Congresso; \$15,000 para a estação de quarantena da Ilha de Flores; e o restante para a compra de dragas e para obras de canalisação nos rios.

## IMPOSTOS SOBRE O CAFÉ NA EUROPA.

Por intermedio do illustre Senhor O. L. SPAULDING, Subsecretario da Thesouraria dos Estados Unidos, a Secretaria das Republicas Americanas recebeu um relatorio muito interessante e importante sobre os impostos cobrados do café nas alfandegas das diversas nações europeas. Ver-se-ha que, contrariamente á politica dos Estados Unidos, o maior mercado do café no mundo, todos esses paizes (exceptuando a Hollanda, que se não nomea) impõem um tributo sobre o café importado, embora a bebida feita do grão preparado considere-se como um elemento indispensavel da alimentação.

A comunicação, datada em 6 de Janeiro de 1901, com os dados que a acompanham, é reproduzida em seguida:

“Em resposta ao vosso pedido em nome do Senhor Ministro de Costa Rica, em data de 13 de Dezembro ultimo passado, tenho a honra de participar-vos, que em consequencia de uma investigação circumstanciada este Ministerio soube pelo ‘International Customs Journal,’ com os seus annexos, que as disposições relativas aos impostos sobre o café importado nos paizes europeos abaixo mencionados são as seguintes:

“*Austria-Hungaria*.—Café, crú, 40 *florins* por 100 kilogrammas; quando importado por via maritima, 37 *florins* por 100 kilogrammas; torrado, 50 *florins* por 100 kilogrammas.

“A porcentagem de tara correspondente ao café crú é como se segue: dezesete, em caixas de madeira dura de menos de 200 kilogrammas; 16, em caixas de madeira molle de menos de 200 kilogrammas; 10, em caixas de 200 kilogrammas e mais, e em barricas com aduelas de madeira dura e com fundos de madeira dura ou molle; 8, em outras barricas.

“Em barricas de patente de forma cylindrica (de construcção mais ligeira); 8, com aduelas e fundos de madeira dura; 7, com aduelas de madeira dura e fundos de madeira molle, e 5, com aduelas e fundos de madeira molle; 7, em cestos; 2, em fardos ou em *saccas* fortes e duplos; 1.5, em *saccas* (fardos) ‘fortes e simples,’ ou ligeiras e duplas; 0.8, em *saccas* (fardos) ligeiras e simples; e 0.6, em *saccas* de algodão. Em *saccas* (fardos) duplas, ‘uma das quaes é comprehendida na categoria de *saccas* (fardos) ligeiras e a outra na de *saccas* (fardos) fortes,’ a tara é de 2 por cento do peso bruto, e quando a importação se effectua em ‘fardos duplos de liber,’ 3.5 por cento do peso bruto. A porcentagem de tara correspondente ao café torrado é de 17 em caixas ou barricas, 9 em cestos e 2 em fardos.

“*Belgica*.—Café, torrado, 13 *francos* por 100 kilogrammas; não torrado, 10 *francos* por 100 kilogrammas.

“*Bulgaria*.—‘Café de Yemen,’ 32 *leva* por 100 kilogrammas, peso



bruto, em saccas. Parece, porém, que se cobra uma sisa de 50 *francos* por 100 kilogrammas sobre as importações de café. O valor approximado do *lev* de 100 *stotinki* é de 9½d. (19 centavos).

“*Dinamarca*.—Café, 4 *skillings* por *pund*; centimos addicionaes de guerra, 3 *skillings* por *pund*; torrado, 4.5 *skillings* por *pund*; centimos addicionaes de guerra, 2.5 *skillings* por *pund*.

“A tara correspondente ao café não torrado é de 8 em barricas ou em caixas de mais de 400 *punds*, peso bruto; 16, em barricas ou caixas de menos de 400 *punds*, peso bruto; 2, em pacotes de palha; 1, em pacotes de algodão, gune, ou tela, com cobertura simples, e 2 com cobertura dupla. A tara para o café torrado em barricas ou caixas é de 10 *punds*. O typo de valor é o *rigsdaler* de 96 *skillings*, cujo valor approximado é de 2s. 2¾d. (52½ centavos). O *pund* equivale a 1.102 libras (de 16 onças).

“*França*.—Os impostos sobre o café são iguaes na ‘tarifa geral’ e na ‘tarifa maxima,’ a saber: em grão, 156 *francos*, peso liquido, por 100 kilogrammas; torrado ou moido, 208 *francos* por 100 kilogrammas, peso liquido. ‘Incluem-se os impostos addicionaes e 4 por cento.’ Impõe-se um direito sobre o ‘peso liquido real’ do café.

“Emendas ás disposições acima indicadas apparecem nos supplementos 16 e 17 do ‘Journal.’ De conformidade com a lei de 24 de Fevereiro de 1900, modifica-se o direito como segue:

“Tarifa geral, café em grão e cascas de café, 300 *francos* por 100 kilogrammas; tarifa maxima, café em grão e cascas de café, 156 *francos* por 100 kilogrammas; café torrado ou moido, 400 *francos* por 100 kilogrammas.

“A lei de 17 de Julho de 1900, modificando os impostos aduaneiros sobre o café, fixa o direito minimo sobre o café em grão e casca, em 136 *francos* por 100 kilogrammas. Em virtude do decreto de 17 de Julho de 1900, relativo ao café brasileiro, os direitos especificados na tarifa minima são applicaveis ao producto de origem brasileira mencionado no artigo 1º das leis de 24 de Fevereiro e 17 de Julho de 1900.

“Póde-se applicar a ‘tarifa minima’ aos generos produzidos nos paizes onde os generos francezes gozam de vantagens analogas e aos quaes se applica a ‘tarifa minima.’

“Conforme a Escala C da tarifa, o café em grão produzido num paiz não europeu, importado na França de um paiz europeu, fica sujeito a um imposto adicional de 10 *francos* por 100 kilogrammas.

“Ao passo que a Escala E da dita tarifa prescreve que ‘uma metade do direito estipulado na tarifa da metropole,’ incluindo ‘impostos addicionaes’ será imposto sobre ‘o café, em grão, ou torrado, ou moido,’ importado na França das colonias e possessões francezas e dos paizes do Protectorado Indo-Chinez, essa disposição fica modificada pelo artigo 2 da lei de 17 de Julho de 1900, a qual é do teor seguinte:

“‘A Escala E, annexa á lei de 11 de Janeiro de 1892, modifica-  
Bull. No. 2—01—12

se do seguinte modo: café em grão e na casca, 78 *francos* por 100 kilogrammas de menos que a tarifa mínima metropolitana.”

“*Allemanha*.—Café, em grão, crú, 40 *marcos* por 100 kilogrammas; café, torrado, 50 *marcos* por 100 kilogrammas.

“A tara para o café crú é como segue:

“As caixas de menos de 200 kilogrammas, 17; caixas de 200 kilogrammas e mais, 12; barrica, ou barril, com aduelas de carvalho ou de outra madeira dura, 2; outros fardos ou barricas, 8; caixinhas, 9; fardos, 2; pacotes ligeiros de tela de enfardar, 1. Para o café crú: caixas de madeira molle de menos de 200 kilogrammas, 16; barris duplos de construção ligeira e de forma especial, os chamados barris de patente, fabricados no todo ou em parte de madeira, 8; saccas, 1.5; e pacotes ligeiros de tela de embarcar, 0.75. A tara correspondente ao café torrado em barris ou barricas e caixas, 20; cestos, 13, e fardos, 6.

“*Reino Unido (Grã Bretanha)*.—Um direito de 14 chelins por cento é imposto sobre o café crú, e quando seccado ao forno, torrado ou moido, 2 *pence* por libra.

“*Grecia*.—Um direito na razão de 100 *drachmas* por 100 *okes* (275 libras) é imposto sobre o café em geral, e sobre o café moido e misturado com outras substancias.

“*Italia*.—O café crú é sujeito a um direito na razão de 150 *lire* por quintal, e o café torrado na razão de 207 *lire* por quintal sob a base do seu peso liquido legal.

“O direito sobre o ‘café natural’ de origem brasileira foi reduzido a 130 *francos* por quintal pelo decreto datado em 24 de Julho de 1900, e parece que a mesma taxa é applicavel a productos semelhantes de todos os outros paizes que gozam do tratamento que se dispensa ‘á nação mais favorecida.’

“*Montenegro*.—O café é sujeito a um direito de 6 por cento *ad valorem*.

“*Norvega*.—A ‘tarifa maxima’ sobre o café crú (credito para armarzenagem, ‘Kreditoplæg’: 240 kilogrammas) é de 50 *öre* por kilogramma; torrado, 75 *öre* por kilogramma. A tarifa minima sobre o primeiro é de 30 *öre*, e sobre o ultimo, de 50 *öre* por kilogramma. A tara, quando se importa o café em saccas simples, é de 1½ por cento; em saccas duplas, 2½ por cento, e em barris, 8 por cento.

“A unidade monetaria empregada na tarifa norueguesa é a *krone*, igual a 100 *öre*, ou 1s. 1½d. (valor approximado, sendo igual a 27 centavos).

“*Portugal*.—O café, descascado ou não, é sujeito a um direito na razão de 180 reis por kilogramma. Torrado ou moido, é sujeito a um direito na razão de 400 reis por kilogramma, incluindo-se os pacotes interiores. Quando se estabelece o peso liquido pela tara legal, deduz-se 2 por cento do peso bruto do café em saccas.

“*Roumania*.—Café crú, de toda a qualidade, 18 *leis* por 100 kilogrammas. A porcentagem do peso bruto no abatimento por tara é de

8 em caixas ou barris, e de 5 em cestos. Quando o café é importado em saccas não se faz nenhuma deducção do peso bruto por tara. O *lei* equivale a 9.6d. (20 centavos approximadamente).

“*Russia*.—Café crú, em grão, 3 *rublos* (ouro) por *pucl*; torrado, moido ou não, 4 *rublos* por *pucl*. O *pucl*, de 40 *funts*, equivale a 36 libras de 16 onças.

“*Servia*.—Café crú, descascado ou não, 20 *dinares* por 100 kilogrammas; torrado, em grão ou em pó, 200 *dinares* por 100 kilogrammas.

“A porcentagem de tara deduzida de 100 kilogrammas, peso bruto, é como segue: quatorze, em caixas ou em barricas, quando as aduelas e os fundos forem de madeira dura; 12, em outras caixas ou barricas; 9, em cestos; e 2, em fardos ou saccas. O *dinar*, de 100 *paras*, iguala a 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

“*Espanha*.—Café em grão, não torrado, produzido e importado directamente de Fernando Po, 105 *pesetas* por 100 kilogrammas, peso liquido; café de outra procedencia, 140 *pesetas* por 100 kilogrammas, peso liquido; torrado ou moido, 250 *pesetas* por 100 kilogrammas, peso liquido.

“O café importado na Peninsula ou nas Ilhas Balearicas, procedente da Europa ou embarcado num porto europeu, é sujeito a um imposto adicional de 4 *pesetas* e 50 *centimos* por 100 kilogrammas. O que precede applica-se aos productos de procedencia extra-europea e importados de um paiz europeu.

“*Suecia*.—Café, 12 *öre* por kilogramma; torrado, 20 *öre* por kilogramma.

“A unidade monetaria é a *krone*, que se divide em 100 *öre* e iguala a 1s.  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. (approximadamente).

“*Suiça*.—Café crú, 3 *francos* 50 *centimos* por quintal; torrado, 5 *francos* 50 *centimos* por quintal.

“*Turquia*.—Provisoriamente, até que se estabeleça uma tarifa uniforme, são impostos direitos sobre todos os generos que se importam na Turquia na razão de 8 por cento *ad valorem*, calculado sob a base do valor corrente de ditos generos no mercado.

“O seguinte paragrapho extrahi-se do já referido ‘International Customs Journal’:

“A Secretaria Internacional empenha-se para consagrar o maximo cuidado ás traducções das Leis Aduaneiras, assim como das publicações que interpretam ditas leis, porém entende-se que os governos interessados não se responsabilizam de nenhuma maneira pela exactidão das traducções mencionadas, devendo-se recorrer ao texto original respectivo nos casos eventuaes de incerteza.’ (Art. 3 das Disposições Executorias da Convenção Internacional de 5 de Julho de 1890.)”

[As colonias e possessões francezas, assim como os paizes do Protectorado Indo-Chinez, aos quaes se tem feito referencia, são os seguintes: Guadalupe e suas dependencias, Martinique, Guiana, Ilha de Reunião, Indo-China franceza (Cochin-China), Cambodia, Annão, Tonquim, Gabão francez, Nova Caledonia, Mayote, St. Pierre e Miquelon. O café importado do Congo francez (Bacia Continental) tem direito

a uma diminuição de impostos, equivalente ao direito *ad valorem* de 6 por cento imposto na colonia sobre productos semelhantes de procedencia estrangeira, “para grãos de café, 12 *francos* por 100 kilogrammas.”

O consul dos Estados Unidos em Marselha mandou ao Departamento de Estado em Washington um exemplar dum decreto francez, publicado no “*Journal Officiel*” de 27 de Dezembro de 1900. Em virtude deste decreto os preços da tarifa minima serão applicaveis provisoriamente até 30 de Junho de 1901 aos cafés procedentes de varios portos do mundo. É este decreto de interesse especial, porque affectará ás diversas Republicas Americanas, bem como a Cuba, a Porto Rico e ás Ilhas Philippinas. Refere o consul que o direito minimo sobre o café verde é de \$30 por 220 libras, sendo a taxa maxima de \$57.90 por 220 libras.

Eis uma traducção dos pontos que mais se destacam no referido decreto:

“ARTIGO 1. Os impostos prescriptos sob a denominação de taxas minimas de direito continuarão applicaveis provisoriamente, até 30 de Junho de 1901, aos productos comprehendidos no artigo 1 das leis de 24 de Fevereiro e 17 de Julho de 1900 (cafés verdes), procedentes dos seguintes territorios: Portugal; as colonias, possessões e protectorados sob o dominio da Allemanha, Grã Bretanha, Dinamarca, Espanha, Hollanda e Portugal; os Estados Unidos da America; as cinco Republicas da America Central; Cuba e Porto Rico; Equador, Perú e Chile; Liberia e o Estado Libre do Congo; Ethiopia; Corêa, China e Sião, e as Ilhas Philippinas.

“ARTIGO 2. Os ditos productos procedentes de paizes não incluídos na enumeração acima, recebidos nos armazens francezes de 24 de Janeiro a 30 de Agosto de 1900, serão admissiveis sob a taxa minima de direito até 30 de Junho de 1901.”

Na tarifa aduaneira do Reino de Italia, publicada no “*International Customs Journal*” do mez de Março de 1899, a qual contém uma “escala das taras legaes,” é a tara para o café, “por quintal, peso bruto,” de 1 kilogramma em “*saccas simples*,” de 1.50 kilogrammas em “*saccas duplas*,” e de 4 kilogrammas em “*fardos*.” Explica-se numa nota que “as taras legaes estabelecidas para o café e o assucar só serão applicaveis quando os ditos productos forem apresentados na alfandega nos mesmos receptaculos em que foram directamente importados do estrangeiro. Nos demais casos, o café e o assucar serão taxados pelo peso bruto, ainda quando acondicionados em *saccos*, fardos ou cestas de rotim.”

Na Norvega, a tarifa maxima é applicavel aos productos de qualquer paiz estrangeiro que não tenha celebrado um tratado de commercio e navegação com a Norvega, e nos quaes os generos e navios noruegueses são menos favorecidos do que os generos e navios de qualquer outro paiz.—*Nota do redactor.*]

## EXPANSÃO COMMERCIAL DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Os calculos feitos pela Secção de Estatistica do Departamento do Thesouro dos Estados Unidos, indicam a mudança notavel que se tem verificado no commercio deste paiz na decada que terminou com o anno civil de 1900. As importações que em 1890 se avaliaram em \$823,397,702 alcançaram em 1900 á somma de \$829,019,337, o que representa um augmento de menos de 1 por cento durante o periodo em referencia, emquanto que as exportações que em 1890 se estimaram em \$857,502,548, para 31 de Dezembro de 1900 se elevaram a \$1,477,949,666, isto é, um augmento de 72.4 por cento. Em 1890 o excedente das exportações sobre as importações foi \$5,654,390 e em 1900, \$648,930,329.

As relações commerciaes que durante o tempo em referencia mantiveram os Estados Unidos com os outros paizes do mundo soffreram tambem mudanças igualmente notaveis. As importações feitas da Europa diminuíram de \$474,000,000, ao principio da decada a \$439,000,000 ao terminar esta, ao passo que as exportações para Europa augmentaram de \$682,000,000 a \$1,111,000,000. Sob o titulo de Norte America, que nas estatisticas em referencia, incluye não só a parte britannica da America do Norte mas tambem Mexico, America, Central e as Antilhas, as importações feitas pelos Estados Unidos diminuíram de \$151,000,000 em 1890 a \$131,000,000 em 1900, emquanto que as exportações dos Estados Unidos para esses paizes augmentaram de \$95,000,000 a \$202,000,000.

No tocante á America do Sul, tanto as importações como as exportações teem augmentado, as primeiras de \$35,000,000 a \$41,000,000, e as segundas de \$101,000,000 a \$102,000,000 na referida decada.

O commercio com a Asia augmentou, no que se refere a importações, de \$69,000,000 em 1890 a \$123,000,000 em 1900, e as exportações dos Estados Unidos para a Asia augmentaram tambem de \$23,000,000 a \$61,000,000. Em 1890 as importações feitas da Oceania foram avaliadas em \$23,000,000, que são os mesmos algarismos que representam as de 1900; não succede o mesmo com as exportações dos Estados Unidos para aquella parte do mundo, que avaliadas em 1890 em \$17,000,000, dão em 1900 a cifra de \$40,000,000. As importações de Africa augmentaram de \$3,000,000 a \$9,000,000 e as exportações para aquelle destino de \$4,500,000 a \$22,000,000. Duas grandes causas parecem haver concorrido a este movimento commercial; a primeira, o desenvolvimento das industrias manufactureiras do paiz, e a segunda, a diversidade de productos que têm servido para ampliar os antigos mercados e crear novos.

Europa, que em outro tempo enviava aos Estados Unidos uma grande parte dos artigos manufacturados de uso aqui, tem augmentado seu con-

sumo de oleo de semente de algodão, oleomargarina, parafina, manufacturas de ferro, aço e cobre e machinas para agricultura, viveres e algodão, que em conjuncto representam a quantia de \$428,000,000, que é a que mostra o augmento da exportação destes productos durante a decada em referencia. Ao mesmo tempo, a importação de manufacturas de origem europea diminuiu em mais de \$35,000,000. Em \$20,000,000 diminuíram tambem as importações que apparecem sob o titulo de Norte America, como já se explicou, devido em grande parte á baixa da produção de assucar nas Antilhas, havendo diminuido as de Cuba sómente de \$54,000,000 em 1890 a \$27,000,000 em 1900. As exportações com aquelle destino augmentou em mais de \$100,000,000, devido em sua maior parte aos ramos de manufacturas e comestiveis.

As importações da America do Sul teem augmentado, especialmente no que se refere ao café e á borracha, mas teem diminuido proporcionalmente no preço destes productos, de sorte que o augmento total em valores durante a decada em referencia está representado unicamente em \$1,000,000. As exportações augmentaram em \$6,500,000, especialmente no que se refere a artigos manufacturados. As importações provenientes de Asia augmentaram em mais de \$50,000,000, augmento que em sua maior parte se compõe de assucar e materias primas de consumo nas industrias dos Estados Unidos; as exportações com aquelle destino augmentaram em cerca de \$40,000,000, representadas principalmente por productos manufacturados e algodão em rama.

Nas importações procedentes da Oceania tem sido pequeno o augmento, o que se attribue em parte á falta de estatisticas do Hawaii referentes aos ultimos seis mezes de 1900, mas as exportações com aquelle destino apresentam um augmento de mais de \$20,000,000, em sua maior parte representados em artigos manufacturados. O algodão em rama é o principal artigo cuja importação da Africa indica augmento, avaliado em \$6,000,000 e as exportações dos Estados Unidos para a Africa apparecem elevadas em \$17,000,000 por manufacturas.

O seguinte quadro indica o commercio estrangeiro dos Estados Unidos, por grandes divisões, nos annos civis de 1890 e 1900, segundo o computo feito pela Repartição de Estatistica:

Paizes.	Importações.		Exportações.	
	1900.	1890.	1900.	1890.
Europa.....	\$441, 610, 461	\$474, 656, 257	\$1, 116, 399, 524	\$682, 585, 856
Norte America.....	130, 231, 076	151, 490, 330	198, 791, 572	95, 517, 863
America do Sul .....	102, 706, 633	100, 959, 799	41, 248, 051	34, 722, 122
Asia.....	120, 378, 219	68, 340, 309	58, 726, 173	22, 854, 028
Oceania.....	23, 067, 642	23, 781, 018	39, 805, 176	17, 375, 745
Africa.....	11, 025, 306	3, 169, 086	22, 979, 170	4, 446, 934

## O MOVIMENTO DO CAFÉ EM 1900.

O quadro seguinte dá as procedencias do café importado nos Estados Unidos durante o anno civil de 1900, bem como uma comparação com taes importações para o anno anterior:

Paizes.	1900.		1899.	
	Quantidade.	Valor.	Quantidade.	Valor.
	<i>Libras.</i>		<i>Libras.</i>	
Grã Bretanha .....	2, 128, 942	\$263, 289	4, 146, 236	\$411, 147
França .....	2, 159, 374	222, 257	90, 907	8, 061
Allemanha .....	4, 416, 834	331, 131	1, 998, 342	186, 725
Paizes Baixos .....	1, 967, 483	251, 728	4, 392, 345	438, 963
Europa restante .....	1, 721, 330	176, 420	697, 442	51, 242
America Central .....	43, 961, 550	4, 246, 571	45, 303, 068	5, 244, 797
Mexico .....	30, 010, 567	2, 859, 090	31, 637, 552	3, 026, 624
Indias Occidentaes .....	9, 148, 580	739, 900	10, 946, 540	866, 496
Brazil .....	608, 429, 596	41, 945, 564	674, 461, 411	36, 286, 817
Mais paizes da America do Sul .....	56, 052, 222	4, 993, 145	83, 177, 802	6, 253, 620
Indias Orientaes .....	22, 224, 166	2, 928, 761	14, 053, 872	2, 152, 074
Mais paizes da Asia e a Oceanla .....	3, 562, 864	537, 896	5, 050, 886	811, 336
Africa .....	49, 813	5, 505	694, 262	113, 821
Mais paizes .....	85, 213	9, 114	1, 526, 764	215, 271
Total .....	785, 918, 534	59, 510, 771	878, 198, 029	56, 068, 994

O “American Grocer” de 30 de Janeiro de 1901, traz a seguinte exposição do movimento do café nos Estados Unidos e na Europa durante o anno commum de 1900:

	Saccas.
Stocks, 1 de Janeiro de 1900:	
Europa .....	4, 021, 401
Estados Unidos .....	1, 079, 692
	5, 101, 093
Entradas durante 1900:	
Europa .....	8, 422, 861
Estados Unidos .....	5, 511, 910
	13, 934, 771
Produção total para 1900 .....	19, 035, 864
Menos stocks em 1 de Janeiro de 1900:	
Estados Unidos .....	1, 031, 610
Europa .....	3, 881, 735
	4, 913, 345
Entregas durante 1900 .....	14, 122, 519
Entregas durante 1899 .....	14, 891, 499
Decrescimento em 1900 .....	768, 980

As entregas nos Estados Unidos foram de 5,559,992 saccas, e na Europa de 8,562,527 saccas, ao todo 14,122,519 saccas. O supprimento visivel do mundo compara-se da seguinte maneira:

	Saccas.
1 de Janeiro de 1900 .....	7, 560, 345
1 de Janeiro de 1901 .....	7, 036, 093
Augmento em 1900 .....	524, 252

Comparam-se da seguinte fôrma os recebimentos de café do Rio e de Santos para o anno civil:

	1900.	1899.
Rio de Janeiro.....	<i>Saccas.</i> 2, 809, 000	<i>Saccas.</i> 3, 508, 000
Santos .....	6, 500, 000	6, 394, 000
Produção total.....	9, 309, 000	9, 902, 000

Consta da exposição acima que a produção total do café no anno passado excedeu ás entregas em 4,913,345 saccas.

As exigencias médias annuaes da Europa e dos Estados Unidos não passaram de 14,500,000 ou 14,750,000 saccas; para satisfazer a esta procura haverá um total de quasi 20,000,000 de saccas. Quando a produção excede ao consumo, segue como consequencia natural uma diminuição do preço. Uma tal diminuição tem tido logar comparativamente aos preços altos do anno passado. Em 1893-94 o café do Rio tipo n. 7 vendia-se em Nova York por  $15\frac{3}{4}$ — $18\frac{3}{8}$  centavos, com uma colheita no Brazil de 4,309,000 saccas. Em 1899, o preço estava de  $5\frac{7}{16}$  a  $8\frac{3}{8}$  centavos; para o anno civil de 1900, regulava o preço entre  $6\frac{3}{4}$  e 10 centavos.

Segundo um relatório estatístico sobre o café das Indias Occidentaes para 1900, de todas as entradas deste producto em Nova York durante 1900, Maracaibo forneceu 342,274 saccas; La Guayra, 41,404 saccas; Coro, 8,035; Savanilla, 64,745; Mexico, 171,301; America Central, 204,839; e Jamaica, 20,903 saccas.

## A PRODUÇÃO DA PLATINA EM 1900.

Com a excepção da Russia, o unico paiz cuja produção de platina é bastante grande para ter valor commercial é a Republica da Colombia, cuja produção média annual é de cerca de 11,500 onças de troy. Esta quantidade não representa a capacidade do paiz, pois que um augmento fora promettido para 1900; porém, as condições internas impediram até aqui o desenvolvimento desta fonte de prosperidade economica. A produção do mundo inteiro tem regulado nos ultimos annos, conforme o “Mining and Engineering Journal,” de 165,000 para 170,000 onças. Em 1900, o total foi de cerca de 165,000 onças, o que, porém, não bastou para satisfazer á procura, e causou os altos preços. O seu custo approxima-se ao do ouro, e por causa do supprimento limitado e dos preços elevados, fica o seu uso no commercio proporcionadamente restringido.



Mais de 90 por cento da produção total annual provém da Russia, cuja produção, em 1900, foi approximadamente de 153,000 onças. A produção dos Estados Unidos é insignificante, sendo sómente de uns 200 onças annualmente. As importações deste metal nos Estados Unidos augmentaram durante o anno civil de 1900, em cerca de 800 libras contra o anno anterior, representando 7,000 libras a importação total. O metal importa-se em forma crua, sendo refinado no paiz. O preço da platina em Nova York no fim do anno de 1900 era de \$18.20 a \$18.50 por onça, estando as cotisações de Londres á paridade com esse preço. Manufacturada em artigos de chimica ou em arame, vende-se em Nova York ao preço de 72 centavos a gramma.

---

## DIREITO DE PROPRIEDADE INDUSTRIAL.

A Conferencia da União Internacional para a Protecção da Propriedade Industrial, á qual enviaram seus representantes os Estados Unidos e que teve lugar em Bruxellas, approvou as resoluções seguintes:

I. O periodo de direitos exclusivos, que havia sido fixado antes em seis mezes para as patentes e tres para os debuxos industriaes, modelos e marcas de fabrica, tem sido prorogado em um anno para o primeiro e quatro mezes para os segundos.

II. Os paizes signatarios da Convenção gozarão reciprocamente da protecção que cada paiz por si concede a seus proprios cidadãos contra a competencia illegal.

III. As patentes não caducam porque não se tenham posto em circulação senão depois de um minimo de tres annos desde o dia em que se fez a primeira solicitude nos paizes onde se tem concedido a patente e nos casos tambem em que as condições da patente não justificam as causas de demora ou inacção.

---

## BIBLIOGRAPHIA.

Nesta secção do Boletim Mensal se tratará dos livros e folhetos enviados á Secretaria das Republicas Americanas que se referem a assumptos de interesse aos paizes da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

“A Conferencia da Paz da Haya,” por FREDERICK W. HOLLS (Companhia Macmillan, Nova York e Londres, 1900).

O auctor foi membro da Conferencia delegado pelos Estados Unidos, resultando por isso augmentado o valor da obra; e ainda que se possam

publicar no futuro commentarios mais circumstanciados e mais completos, será a sua obra a primeira que appareceu, tratando duma maneira comprehensiva o assumpto inteiro, incluindo o texto completo assim como as declarações resolvidas pela conferencia, tanto no original como tambem na versão ingleza, bem como o relatorio geral apresentado pela commissão dos Estados Unidos ao Secretario de Estado. Refere-se o auctor ao facto que, por não terem sido publicadas as actas officiaes senão ultimamente, não ha quasi nenhum acontecimento importante que seja tão pouco conhecido, ainda pelo publico intelligente, como os resultados que com effeito se conseguiram na Conferencia da Paz. Cita os acontecimentos no Sul da Africa assim como no extremo Oriente, desde a terminação da Conferencia, attribuindo-lhes o effeito de intensarem as opiniões erroneas que prevalecem relativas aos seus resultados e á sua importancia.

Affirma ser a sua convicção que a Conferencia da Paz conseguiu fins grandes e gloriosos, não sómente em tornar mais humanitarios os meios da guerra, como tambem na promulgação da Carta Magna do direito internacional, na reunião das nações civilisadas numa Federação de Justiça, e no estabelecimento de um Tribunal Internacional Permanente de Arbitramento. Acredita que esta opinião irá sendo partilhada por um numero crescente de observadores com o andar do tempo, e que, por consequente, a historia da Conferencia e a descripção da sua obra, ainda realizadas dentro dos limites forçosamente restringidos para um membro individual, não faltarão de interesse. As actas officiaes da Conferencia ainda não foram publicadas na lingua ingleza e o Dr. HOLLS diz que, quando forem publicadas, conterão muitos detalhes, technicos e mais, de pouco interesse geral. O presente livro, por tanto, mostrar-se-ha sem duvida sufficiente para todos os fins praticos, assim para o estudante de direito internacional como tambem para o leitor ordinario.

O auctor exprime o seu reconhecimento pelas palavras de encorajamento assim como pelas suggestões valiosas que lhe dispensaram o Embaixador WHITE, Lord PAUNCEFOTE e o illustre Senhor DAVID JAYNE HILL, Subsecretario de Estado. Pela amabilidade de Sua Excellencia o Senhor JOHN HAY, Secretario de Estado, foi-lhe permitida toda a liberdade no exame dos archivos do Departamento de Estado, com relação á Conferencia. Têm-se utilisado livremente dos relatorios da Commissão americana, bem como dos dos distinctos peritos militares e navaes, os Capitães CROZIER do Exercito e MAHAN da Marinha de Guerra.

O "New York Tribune" está publicando uma serie de cartas interessantes e instructivas, descriptivas do Mexico tal qual existe hoje, comparando-se as condições actuaes com as de ha muitos annos. Emanam estas cartas da penna do illustre Senhor JOHN W. FOSTER, o qual entrou

na carreira diplomatica como Ministro dos Estados Unidos ao Mexico, em 1873, continuando nesta qualidade por espaço de sete annos. Durante este periodo elle adquiriu um conhecimento comprehensivo e correcto do paiz. Desde então, foi Ministro á Russia e á Espanha, havendo corôado a sua carreira no serviço publico desempenhando a pasta das Relações Exteriores em Washington. É esta a primeira visita do Senhor FOSTER ao Mexico desde a sua revocação como Ministro, e depois duma auzencia de vinte annos, chama elle a attenção ao facto de estes annos terem sido annos de paz não interrompida, tendo o Mexico durante este tempo “experimentado um desenvolvimento dos seus recursos, industrias, commercio, riquezas, ordem social e politica, educação e intelligência geral não igualado por qualquer outro paiz que seja no mundo.”

A primeira coisa que attrahiu a attenção do auctor foi a facilidade e a commodidade com que se faz hoje a viagem para a cidade de Mexico. Quando o Senhor FOSTER fez esta viagem pela primeira vez, elle averiguou que um vapor sahia de Nova York para Veracruz uma vez em cada tres semanas, levando a viagem doze dias entre os dois portos. Naquelle anno (1873) uma estrada de ferro fôra acabada desde o porto até a capital mexicana, sendo o seu comprimento total de 264 milhas; esta linha tinha estado em via de construcção desde dezanove annos. Exigia-se mais de um dia para percorrer este trajecto. Hoje ha quatro vias ferreas que entram na Republica Mexicana dos Estados Unidos, podendo-se fazer a viagem em cinco dias de Nova York á cidade de Mexico num carro Pullman, com sómente uma baldeação nos trens regulares.

Tem-se emittido da prensa de “La Revista de Chile,” em Santiago, um folheto intitulado: “Un Viaje á Valdivia—La Civilización Alemana en Chile” (Uma Viagem a Valdivia—A Civilização allemã em Chile), escripto por Don JOSÉ ALFONSO. Eis a narração duma viagem por via terrestre de Santiago a Valdivia, passando por Los Angeles e pela Cachoeira da Laja, donde por via ferrea até Tenuco e logo a cavallo atravez da Araucania. A descripção desta parte da Republica e muito interessante, especialmente no que se refere á antiga cidade de Villarricca, fundada pelos Espanhoes trezentos annos ha, mas capturada e destruida pelos Indios cem annos mais tarde. Desde o recobro da Araucania pelo Chile, levantou-se entre as ruinas da cidade velha uma nova povoação habitada por immigrants allemães. Descreve o auctor as numerosas industrias que têm sido estabelecidas por colonos allemães em Valdivia, o que faz da povoação um centro de riqueza e de actividade. Essas incluem cervejarias e fabricas de cortume; fabricas de sapatos, de moveis e de escovas; uma fundição de ferro e muitos outros estabelecimentos de menor importancia. Refere tambem que os Allemães têm estabelecido varios clubs e sociedades de musica, que

têm um excellente systema escolar e parecem estar prosperos e contentes.

A Secretaria das Republicas Americanas recebeu o annuario do Instituto Internacional de Bibliographia (*Annuaire de l'Institut International de Bibliographie*), de Bruxellas, correspondente ao anno de 1899, bem como um folheto publicado para uso na Exposição Universal de Pariz, o qual explica o intuito e o plano da organização desse Instituto.

O Instituto Internacional de Bibliographia foi estabelecido em 1895 e é uma associação puramente scientifica. Tem por objecto principal convidar a cooperação internacional afim de se estabelecer um indice bibliographico das produções intellectuaes do mundo.

Os gastos do Instituto são custeados por meio de assignaturas voluntarias. Os membros activos pagam uma pequena joia, recebendo gratis o Boletim e o Annuario e gozando de outras vantagens na formação de indices para o seu proprio uso.

Entre os membros figuram homens scientificos distinctos, sociedades scientificas, membros de universidades, de bibliothecas, etc. de toda a parte do mundo, que se interessam no estudo da bibliographia e que querem concorrer para o trabalho do Instituto ou d'elle tirarem proveito.

A Sociedade Scientifica da Republica Argentina, pela instrumentalidade da qual se organizou o Congresso Scientifico Latino-Americano que se celebrou dois annos ha, está publicando neste momento uma memoria completa deste congresso assim como dos papeis que nelle foram lidos. O volume terceiro da serie dedica-se ás sciencias physica e natural. Este volume contém numerosos estudos, a mór parte dos quaes estão organizados com cuidado; versam sobre diversos assumptos, entre os quaes os seguintes têm referencia especial á Republica Argentina e ao Uruguay: “A Mycologia deste Vasto Paiz,” pelo Senhor CARLOS SPEAZZINI; “A Atta Lundi, uma das Pragas da Agricultura da America do Sul,” pelo Senhor CARLOS HONORÉ; “Uma Expedição Biologica a ser organizada nas Costas da Republica Argentina,” pelo Senhor F. LAHITTE; “Os differentes generos de Fauna de Ushuia” e “A Fauna da Republica Argentina,” pelo mesmo auctor; “Varios Detalhes da Hydrographia de La Plata,” pelo Senhor GABRIEL CARRASCO; “O Clima de Montevideo,” pelo Senhor LUIS MORANDI; “Os Ventos do Porto de Montevideo,” pelo Senhor MANUEL B. OTERO.

As Fracções Decimaes e a Decimalização (“Decimals and Decimalisation”) é o titulo dum pequeno folheto unico no seu genero, organizado por ARTHUR HARVEY, membro da Sociedade Real do Canadá. É isto um estudo e uma descripção dos systemas primordiaes de numeração,

da origem e introdução do calculo por fracções decimaes, dos systemas duodecimal e sexagesimo, assim como da origem do systema metrico. Relata a maneira por que os Estados Unidos introduziram a moeda e as contas decimaes, e dá suggestões para reduzir-se a moeda ingleza ao systema decimal. Inclue um resumo dos relatorios de diplomatas inglezes, assim como as resoluções da Camara dos Deputados dos Estados Unidos com referencia ao systema metrico, conjunctamente com outros dados pertencentes á materia. Tem dois annexos, um dos quaes contém um resumo das opiniões estrangeiras sobre o systema metrico e o melhor modo de o introduzir, em quanto que o outro dá os pesos e as medidas metricos.

“Auf alten Wegen in Mexico und Guatemala” (Nas antigas veredas de Mexico e Guatemala), por CÄCILIE SELER, editado por DIETRICH REIMER, Berlim, 1900. É uma narração encantadora de estudos archeologicos e botanicos realizados numa viagem empreendida pelo Professor EDUARDO SELER com a sua mulher, de Outubro de 1895 a Abril de 1897, nos estados meridionaes de Mexico e da Republica de Guatemala. Sob o ponto de vista archeologico eram as descobertas muito importantes, com especialidade as feitas no noroeste da Guatemala perto de Chaculá, assim como as das ruinas de Santa Lucia Cozumalhuapa. Constituem o valor principal deste livro as suas illustrações, as quaes, pela mór parte, são reproducções de photographias tiradas pelo auctor, dando uma imagem characteristica dos typos do povo, bem como da paizagem, da formação vegetal e das antiquidades, que são de maximo interesse aos geographos e aos archeologos. Um mappa acompanha a obra.

“Un Viaje á la Sierra Madre del Sur” (Uma viagem á Sierra Madre do Sul), por E. ORDOÑEZ. Relatorio da Sociedade de “Antonio Alzate,” Mexico, 1899. Produzio o auctor, em termos bem escolhidos, a narração da passagem da Sierra Madre do Sul em Guerrero, da costa Pacifica ao valle das Balsas, pela via Acapulco, San Gerónimo, Tecpam, Rio Chiquito, Carrizal, Rio de Tepalcatepec, Ajuchitlán. O auctor fez extensas investigações geologicas, conseguindo determinar o character da cordilheira, que é eminentemente rica em minerios, com especialidade de cobre, o qual, devido á falta de vias de communicacão, estará na impossibilidade de ser alcançado ainda por muito tempo.

Acaba de ver a luz o quarto tomo de uma serie de livros illustrados cujo auctor é o Senhor J. R. SOUTHWORTH, dedicados ao estudo dos Estados Mexicanos. O primeiro volume é consagrado ao Estado de Sonora, o segundo a Sinaloa, o terceiro á Baixa California, e o quarto a que se faz referencia ao Estado de Veracruz. Além de uma extensa noticia

historica contem informações sobre as producções naturaes, o desenvolvimento industrial agricola, as vias de comunicação, etc., do Estado de Veracruz. A obra está profusamente illustrada com vistas de edificios, fabricas, fazendas de café e canna, escolas, retratos, e em uma palavra, tudo quanto tende a dar uma idea do gráo de adiantamento a que tem chegado Veracruz.

No anno que acaba de terminar a Secção de Hydrographia do Departamento da Marinha dos Estados Unidos tem terminado grande parte do trabalho da Carta do Oceano Pacifico. É digno de notar com este motivo que já estão acabadas as seguintes cartas hydrographicas: Porto de São Luis de Apra, na Ilha de Guam; o porto Pearl, nas Ilhas do Hawaii; o porto de Bluefields, em Nicaragua; a costa da Baixa California desde a Bahia de Magdalena até Punta Pescadero, cerca de La Paz, Mexico; a Barra de Maturín, na bocca do rio San Juan e o curso de varios rios do San Juan a Guanoco, Venezuela. Tambem fez-se o estudo preliminar do porto de Cebú e seus arredores, nas Ilhas Philippinas.

O "South American Journal" (de Londres), na sua edição de 29 de Dezembro de 1900, iniciou uma serie de artigos sobre o "Congresso Hispano-Americano" que se celebrou em Madrid durante o precedente mez de Novembro. O titulo do artigo na edição em referencia é o seguinte: "O que o Congresso Hispano-Americano conseguiu e o que se poderia fazer." Neste artigo discutem-se a origem e os intuitos do Congresso, citando-se as opiniões dos delegados. O redactor, Mr. JOHN SAMSON, tinha já descripto anteriormente os incidentes relativos á abertura e á organização deste Congresso, assim como as actas do mesmo, dando um resumo das resoluções tomadas, as quaes parecem abranger o assumpto completamente.

A edição correspondente a 12 de Janeiro de 1901 da publicação intitulada "The Electrical Review," de Nova York, está consagrada ao estudo dos progressos alcançados na electricidade durante o seculo XIX. Contém vinte e um artigos de escriptores especiaes que tratam de todos os adiantamentos e invenções electricas que se teem feito no mundo e os retratos de setenta e tres inventores e engenheiros electricos que teem contribuido ao desenvolvimento da sciencia e da industria. Nos ultimos dez annos os progressos que a applicação da electricidade em todos seus ramos tem feito em todos os paizes da America latina são notaveis.

"Amanhã em Cuba," por CHARLES M. PEPPER, foi publicado por Harper e Irmãos, Nova York e Londres, 1899. O Senhor PEPPER é um correspondente jornalístico bem conhecido, e antes, durante e desde

a guerra com Espanha, tem-se occupado activamente da investigação das condições em Cuba e Porto Rico. É o seu presente trabalho o resultado dos estudos que tem feito. Estes foram feitos duma maneira muito completa, e ao passo que elle trata o assumpto sob um ponto de vista inteiramente patriotico, não hesita em exprimir-se muito claramente. Fallando genericamente, elle prophetiza um futuro brilhante para a “Perla das Antilhas.”

A Secretaria das Republicas Americanas agradece ao Senhor HENRY JALHAY, o distincto representante consular de Honduras em Bruxellas, um exemplar da segunda edição do seu relatorio interessante e instructivo sobre a historia, geographia, industria e commercio da Republica de Honduras, que acaba de ser publicado pela casa editora da Viuva de BECKER, n. 35 Rue Zirk, Bruxellas. Uma traducção de certas partes da primeira edição foi publicada no BOLETIM MENSAL correspondente ao mez de Março de 1899. Esta nova edição foi cuidadosamente refundida e posta em dia.

“La Expansi3n del Pueblo Americano” é o titulo de uma obra escripta em inglez pelo Dr. EDWIN ERLE SPARKS, da Universidade de Chicago, a qual trata do desenvolvimento social e material dos Estados Unidos e descreve a marcha dos povos atravez do continente, fazendo ao mesmo tempo uma narraç3o da historia de cada um dos pontos por onde tem passado. A obra dedica um grande espaço ás ondas de immigraç3o, facilidades de communicaç3o e modo de effectuar as viagens. A obra est3 profusamente illustrada com reproducç3es photographicas dos principaes pontos historicos.

“Le Mexique s3ismique” (o Mexico seismico), por F. MONTESSUS DE BALLORE (Archivo da Sociedade de Physica, 1900). O auctor tentou, em 1892, estabelecer as condiç3es seismicas do Mexico, sendo a obra presente uma revis3o dos seus esforços anteriores. É muitissimo interessante a comparaç3o destas condiç3es nas diversas divis3es do paiz; por exemplo, o auctor diz que não ha terremotos no Yucatan, não obstante ser a natureza do paiz tal que se creia que os houvesse; doutra parte, a cidade de Mexico é em alto gr3o seismico.

“Os Exercitos do Mundo,” por CHARLES S. JERRAM (Livraria de Nova Amsterdam, Nova York, 1900), é uma obra de consulta muito commoda, dando os dados mais importantes acerca das forças militares dos paizes do mundo, com referencia aos methodos empregados. Tirar3o proveito deste livro os militares e os jornalistas, assim como o publico em geral. Acompanha-o um mappa indicativo das estradas de ferro estrategicas da Asia, sendo o objecto principal deste mappa o demonstrar as forças relativas da Russia e da India na Asia.

O Honrado JOHN STEWART, Consul-Geral do Paraguay, serviu-se doar á bibliotheca da Secretaria das Republicas Americanas uma interessantissima obra de ERNEST SOLVAY, intitulada “Notes sur le Productivisme et le Comptabilisme,” Bruxellas, 1900. Consta de 172 paginas que comprehendem dez e nove capitulos e uma introdução, onde reunio o auctor diferentes notas que já havia publicado, assim como discursos pronunciados no Senado sobre as materias que indica o titulo.

O Senhor EDUARDO DE EZCURRA, da Republica Argentina, publicou ha pouco uma obra sobre a legislação aduaneira, que ainda que em sua maior parte de character technico é summamente util para os commerciantes importadores e exportadores. Além de occupar-se dos impostos de importação e direitos aduaneiros contém importantes ideas referentes á melhora do serviço aduaneiro da Argentina.

O Professor ANGELO HEILPRIN publica um artigo no supplemento ao “Scientific American” (Nova York) correspondente ao mez de Janeiro e referente ás aguas que caem no lago Nicaragua. Esta é uma das questões da maior importancia que se relacionam com a construcção do canal proposto e as estatisticas que publica o Professor HEILPRIN dão maior importancia á materia.



# BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

## BUREAU DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

---

---

VOL. X.

FÉVRIER 1901.

No. 2.

---

---

### RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

#### MARQUES DE FABRIQUE, DE COMMERCE ET D'AGRICULTURE.

La Chambre de Commerce Française de Buenos-Ayres a publié le texte de la loi sur la Propriété des marques de fabrique, de commerce et d'agriculture, votée par les Chambres de la République Argentine. Les principaux articles de cette loi sont les suivants:

“ARTICLE PREMIER. Pourront être employés comme marques de fabrique, de commerce ou d'agriculture, les dénominations des objets ou les noms des personnes sous une forme particulière, les emblèmes, monogrammes, gravures, étampages, timbres, vignettes, reliefs, franges, paroles ou nom de fantaisie, lettres et numéros avec dessin spécial, ou formant une combinaison, les récipients ou enveloppes des objets et tout autre signe quelconque par lesquels on voudrait distinguer les produits d'une fabrique, les marchandises d'un commerce ou les produits du sol et des industries agricoles.

“Les personnes s'occupant d'industries extractives pourront également adopter des marques dans les conditions et pour les effets prévus par la présente loi.

“ART. 2. Les marques peuvent être apposées soit sur les récipients ou enveloppes des articles que l'on veut distinguer, soit directement sur ces mêmes articles.

“ART. 3. Ne pourront être considérés comme marques de fabrique, de commerce ou d'agriculture:

“1°. Les lettres, mots, noms ou insignes distinctifs que les autorités nationales ou provinciales emploient ou doivent employer.

“2°. La forme donnée aux objets par le fabricant.

“3°. La couleur des produits.

“4°. Les termes ou locutions qui sont d'un usage général, et les signes ne présentant pas des caractères de nouveauté et de spécialité.

“5°. Les désignations usuellement employées pour indiquer la nature des produits ou la classe à laquelle ils appartiennent.

“6°. Les dessins ou expressions contraires à la morale.

“ART. 5. Les noms de localités, de domaines privés, ne pourront être employés comme marques par les propriétaires de ces domaines, à moins que ces noms n'appartiennent à la catégorie de ceux mentionnés dans l'article 3, paragraphe 4, et en adoptant des spécifications suffisantes pour éviter toute confusion. Dans ces mêmes conditions les noms de lieux ou de villes pourront être employés comme marques.

“ART. 6. La propriété exclusive d'une marque ainsi que le droit de s'opposer à l'usage de toute autre qui, directement ou indirectement, pourrait produire une confusion entre les produits, appartient à l'industriel, au commerçant ou à l'agriculteur qui aura rempli les formalités exigées par la loi.

“ART. 7. L'emploi de la marque est facultatif. Toutefois cet emploi pourra être obligatoire, lorsque les besoins de convenance publique le requerront.

“ART. 9. La propriété d'une marque passe aux héritiers et peut être transmise par contrat ou par disposition de dernière volonté.

“ART. 10. Sauf stipulation contraire, la cession ou vente d'un établissement entraîne celle de la marque, et le cessionnaire a le droit d'user de celle-ci, même s'il s'agit d'un nom, de la même manière que le cédant, et sans autres restrictions que celles qui seraient expressément stipulées dans le contrat de vente ou de cession.

“ART. 11. L'acheteur ou cessionnaire d'une marque n'aura le droit d'en user qu'après avoir communiqué son transfert au bureau où elle aurait été enregistrée.

“ART. 13. La protection aux droits pour l'usage exclusif d'une marque sera accordée pour une durée de dix ans, mais pourra être prorogée indéfiniment pour d'autres termes d'égale durée, en remplissant chaque fois les formalités nécessaires et en effectuant chaque fois le paiement des droits établis plus loin.

“ART. 14. Le droit de propriété à une marque s'éteint:

“1°. Sur la demande de l'intéressé.

“2°. Quand celui-ci aura laissé écouler un délai de dix ans sans effectuer les renouvellements du dépôt de la marque.

“3°. Quand la validité d'une marque ayant été discutée, une sentence aura déclaré que la propriété de cette marque ne pouvait être accordée, soit parce qu'elle appartenait déjà à une autre personne, soit pour une autre des circonstances énumérées dans la présente loi.

“ART. 16. Toute personne désirant obtenir la propriété d'une marque de fabrique, de commerce ou d'agriculture, devra présenter, à cet effet, une demande au bureau des brevets d'invention.

“ART. 17. A la demande, devront être joints les documents suivants:

1°. Six exemplaires de la marque dont on veut faire usage.

2°. Une description en duplicata de ladite marque, s'il s'agit de dessins ou d'emblèmes, en indiquant à quelle classe d'articles ils sont destinés, et en spécifiant s'ils seront appliqués aux produits d'une fabrique, aux articles d'un commerce ou à des produits du sol.

“3°. Un reçu constatant le dépôt à la Trésorerie Générale du montant du droit établi par l'art. 38.

“4°. Une procuration en forme légale, dans le cas où l'intéressé ne se présenterait pas personnellement.

“5°. L'autorisation correspondante, dans le cas prévu par l'art. 4.

“ART. 18. Si l'impression de la marque était un secret que les intéressés ne voudraient pas divulguer, ils devront l'exprimer dans la demande à laquelle se réfèrent les articles 16 et 17. Dans ce cas, la description du procédé d'impression sera déposée sous pli fermé et cacheté qui ne sera ouvert qu'en cas de litige.

“ART. 19. Le dépôt d'une demande de propriété de marque sera constaté dans un acte résumant le contenu de la demande, ainsi que la date et l'heure de la présentation, sur un registre dûment folioté et paraphé par le ministre compétent. Le pétitionnant devra manifester dans cet acte s'il renonce à son recours judiciaire dans le cas d'opposition ou de refus du bureau des brevets d'invention à concéder la propriété de la marque qu'il aurait demandée.

“L'acte précité sera signé par le chef et par le secrétaire du bureau des brevets d'invention et par le pétitionnant à qui il sera délivré un reçu des documents déposés, et portant le numéro de l'acte de dépôt.

“Une copie de cet acte pourra être également délivrée à l'intéressé sur sa demande, sans autre débours que le prix du papier employé à cette copie.

“ART. 20. L'acte auquel se réfère l'article antérieur une fois dressé, il sera procédé, aux frais de l'intéressé, à la publication officielle d'un extrait de sa demande, avec date de la présentation, nom de l'intéressé et reproduction de la marque.

“La publication sera faite pendant cinq jours consécutifs dans la capitale de la République et dans la province ou le territoire du domicile de l'intéressé.

“ART. 21. Si, trente jours après la dernière publication prescrite par l'article antérieur, il ne s'est produit aucune opposition et si des marques identiques ou ressemblantes dans les conditions des art. 6 et 8, n'ont pas été déjà accordées, la marque sera enregistrée et il sera délivré un certificat de sa propriété.

\* \* \* \* \*

“ART. 42. Le nom de l'agriculteur, du commerçant ou du fabricant, celui de la raison sociale, celui de l'enseigne, ou la désignation d'une maison ou d'un établissement, qui négocient des articles ou des produits déterminés, constituent une propriété pour les effets de la présente loi.

“ART. 43. Toute personne qui voudrait exercer une industrie, un commerce ou une branche d'agriculture déjà exploitée par une autre personne sous le même nom ou avec la même désignation conventionnelle, adoptera une modification afin que ce nom ou cette désignation soient visiblement distincts de ceux usés par la maison ou par l'établissement préexistant.

“ART. 44. Toute personne se prétendant lésée par l'usage d'un nom de fabrique, de commerce ou de branche d'agriculture devra présenter ses réclamations à cet effet dans le délai d'un an à partir du jour où ce nom aura été usé par une autre personne, sous peine de prescription.

“ART. 47. L'enregistrement du nom n'est pas nécessaire pour exercer les droits reconnus par la présente loi, sauf dans le cas où ce nom formerait partie de la marque.”

#### NOUVEAU PAPIER-MONNAIE.

Le journal “Southern Cross” rapporte qu'une partie de l'émission des nouveaux billets de banque, représentant une valeur totale de \$50,000,000, a été mise en circulation dans la République Argentine à la place des vieux billets représentant une somme moins grande. Le dessin de ces nouveaux billets est très simple et difficile à imiter. Les premiers issus sont de \$100, \$50, \$10, \$2, \$1, et 50 cents, le signe dollar représentant le peso. Plus tard des billets de \$500 et de \$1,000 seront mis en circulation.

Ce nouveau papier-monnaie est un peu semblable en apparence à celui émis par la Banque de France. Les billets de 50 cents ont la couleur de crème; ceux de \$1 sont d'un rose pâle; ceux de \$5, vert pâle; ceux de \$10, gris de perle; ceux de \$50, sont d'un rose violet; ceux de \$100, de couleur paille; ceux de \$500 ont une couleur marbrée et ceux de \$1,000 sont d'un gris bleuâtre. Deux couleurs d'encre sont seulement employées. La nouvelle monnaie est fabriquée dans l'Hôtel des Monnaies à Buenos-Ayres où des machines spéciales ont été installées. Le prix que coûtera l'émission de ces nouveaux billets (\$32,000,000) y compris celui des machines, est estimé à \$100,000 et contraste d'une manière frappante avec celui payé pour les deux premières émissions imprimées à l'étranger, l'une ayant coûté un million de dollars, l'autre \$105,000.

#### LE GRAND CHEMIN DE FER DE L'OUEST.

La Compagnie du Grand Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest doit en grande partie sa prospérité au commerce de vins. Pendant les 12 mois finissant le 30 juin 1900, la compagnie a transporté 310,000 tonnes de marchandises dont 140,473 tonnes, ou 45 pour cent, consistaient en vins. Cette quantité comparée avec les 112,380 tonnes transportées pendant l'année précédente, les 86,000 tonnes en 1897-98; les 85,000 tonnes en 1896-97 et les 68,000 tonnes en 1895-96, montre que pendant ces quatre années,

la quantité de vin transportée a plus que doublé. En outre, cette compagnie a transporté, pendant la même année fiscale, 12,902 tonnes de tuteurs en bois dur pour les vignes, 42,208 tonnes de barils pour y mettre le vin et de douves pour faire ces derniers. Ce chemin de fer rapporte que ses affaires ont tellement prospéré, que pendant les 12 derniers mois les bénéfices de la compagnie ont été plus gros que jamais. En 1895-96, le gain s'est monté à 261,000 livres sterling et l'année dernière, il s'élevait à près de 457,000 livres sterling environ, soit une augmentation en quatre ans de 196,000 livres sterling ou près de 43 pour cent. Pendant la même période de quatre ans, les bénéfices nets se sont élevés de 51,000 livres sterling à plus de 66,000 livres sterling, soit une augmentation d'environ 22 pour cent.

#### LE COMMERCE DES ÉVENTAILS.

L'usage des éventails est très répandu parmi la population féminine de la République Argentine. On trouve le plus communément des éventails en papier ordinaires, de provenance espagnole (Valence); le Japon fournit aussi de petits éventails pour enfants, qui sont vendus à Buenos-Aires au prix de 3 pesos les 100.

Le prix des éventails de coton varie de 50 à 300 centavos, tandis que les éventails de matière fine et légère, garnis de dentelles, coûtent 2, 3, 4, 5 pesos et plus.

#### PRODUCTION SUCRIÈRE DE TUCUMAN.

On constate que la récolte sucrière de l'Etat de Tucuman pour 1900 sera de 10,000 à 15,000 tonnes plus considérable que celle de l'année dernière; en effet, en 1899, les usines avaient complètement cessé de travailler au commencement du mois de Septembre, tandis qu'au 21 septembre 1900, elles étaient toutes encore en pleine activité. On s'attend à une récolte encore plus considérable pour l'année prochaine.

---

### BRÉSIL.

#### BEURRERIES DANS L'ÉTAT DE MINAS GERAES.

Le Ministre de l'Agriculture de Minas Geraes dit, dans son dernier rapport, qu'il existe actuellement dans cet État, trente beurreries dont les produits chasseront à jamais du pays le beurre étranger. Il n'y a seulement que depuis dix ans que l'on fait du beurre au Mexique, mais cette industrie a fait de rapides progrès pendant les trois ou quatre dernières années.

Le chemin de fer de Minas et Rio (the Minas and Rio railway) a réduit le prix du fret sur le beurre du pays de 250 à 150 "reis" par tonne et kilomètre.

## CHILI.

**EXPORTATIONS ET IMPORTATIONS, 1898-1899.**

D'après des données récentes, les exportations principales du Chili, se montaient respectivement en 1898 et 1899 à \$126,742,641 et \$137,637,603.

Les importations de minerais et de métaux pendant la même période s'élevaient, en 1898, à \$28,407, et en 1899 à \$42,319.

Les importations des articles manufacturés se montaient en 1898 à \$17,689,104 et en 1899 à \$15,982,274.

**TRAITÉ D'EXTRADITION AVEC CETTE RÉPUBLIQUE.**

Le "Chilian Times" du 15 décembre, 1900, dit que le traité d'extradition passé entre le Chili et le Brésil le 4 mai 1897 et ratifié à Rio-de-Janeiro le 8 mai 1900, a reçu récemment la sanction du Congrès Chilien. Ce traité a été promulgué au Chili, le 14 décembre 1900.

## ETATS-UNIS.

**IMPORTATIONS DE BANANES.**

Ce n'est seulement que depuis 1884 que les importations de bananes aux Etats-Unis sont l'objet d'un article spécial dans les statistiques du Ministère des Finances. Le total des importations cette année-là était évalué à \$1,820,178. Les statistiques concernant ce fruit ont montré que jusqu'en 1891 les importations ont augmenté considérablement, étant évaluées à cette époque-là, à \$5,854,752. Depuis 1891, la valeur des bananes importées a baissé constamment jusqu'en 1899, quand ces importations valaient \$5,665,588, atteignant le chiffre de \$5,877,835 pendant l'année fiscale 1900. Quoique la valeur totale des importations n'ait pas été matériellement plus forte que celle de l'année 1891, la quantité importée en 1900 fut environ 50 pour cent plus grande, le nombre de régimes pendant la dernière année étant 16,509,111, contre 11,116,754 en 1891.

Il y a 97 bateaux à vapeur qui sont employés à l'importation des fruits tropicaux, les bananes formant la plus grande partie de ces importations. La plupart de ces fruits viennent de l'Amérique Centrale; la Colombie, le Vénézuéla et les Antilles (Indes-Occidentales) en fournissent aussi de grandes quantités. Le nombre de régimes de bananes importés en 1900 n'a été excédé seulement qu'une fois, en 1894, quand les importations se montaient à 17,864,714 régimes.

## IMPORTATIONS DE CAFÉ.

Le tableau suivant donne le pays d'origine du café importé aux Etats-Unis pendant l'année civile 1900, ainsi qu'une comparaison de ces importations avec celles de l'année antérieure.

Pays.	1900.		1899.	
	Quantité.	Valeur.	Quantité.	Valeur.
	<i>Livres.</i>		<i>Livres.</i>	
Royaume-Uni .....	2, 128, 942	\$263, 289	4, 146, 236	\$411, 147
France .....	2, 159, 374	222, 257	90, 907	8, 061
Allemagne .....	4, 416, 834	331, 131	1, 998, 342	186, 725
Hollande .....	1, 967, 483	251, 728	4, 392, 345	438, 963
Autres pays d'Europe .....	1, 721, 330	176, 420	697, 442	51, 242
Amérique Centrale .....	43, 961, 550	4, 246, 571	45, 303, 668	5, 244, 797
Mexique .....	30, 010, 567	2, 859, 690	31, 657, 552	3, 026, 624
Antilles .....	9, 148, 580	739, 900	10, 946, 540	866, 496
Brésil .....	608, 429, 596	41, 915, 564	674, 461, 411	36, 286, 817
Autres pays de l'Amérique du Sud .....	56, 052, 222	4, 993, 145	83, 177, 802	6, 255, 620
Indes-Orientales .....	22, 224, 166	2, 928, 761	14, 053, 872	2, 152, 074
Autres pays d'Asie et d'Océanie .....	3, 562, 864	537, 896	5, 050, 886	811, 336
Afrique .....	49, 813	5, 505	694, 262	113, 821
Autres pays .....	85, 213	9, 114	1, 526, 764	215, 271
	785, 918, 534	59, 510, 771	878, 198, 029	56, 068, 994

## LA CONSOMMATION DU SUCRE.

Pendant l'année 1900, la consommation générale et par tête du sucre aux Etats-Unis a augmenté considérablement. D'après le journal l'“Epicier Américain” (“American Grocer”) on aurait consommé en 1900, 2,219,847 tonnes de sucre, contre 2,078,068 tonnes en 1899. La consommation par tête se montait, en 1900, à 6 livres, contre 61 livres en 1899. Voici comment était divisée, d'après les estimations, la quantité consommée en 1900: Sucre de canne du pays, 174,450 tonnes; sucre de betterave du pays, 82,736 tonnes; sucre d'érable, 5,000 tonnes et sucre de mélasse, 7,647 tonnes, montant le total de la consommation de ce produit domestique à 269,833 tonnes; tandis que le produit étranger se chiffre à 1,960,014 tonnes, divisées comme suit: 1,569,194 tonnes de sucre de canne, 373,077 tonnes de sucre brut de betterave et 17,743 tonnes de sucre raffiné. Dans le total étranger, cependant, sont comprises, 250,885 tonnes de sucre provenant des Iles Sandwich.

Pendant l'année 1900, on a consommé 2,178,615 tonnes de sucre raffiné, contre 2,022,134 tonnes en 1899, et on estime les récoltes de sucre du monde, pour l'année 1900-1901, à 9,375,500 tonnes, soit 1,037,170 tonnes de plus que l'année précédente et la plus grande quantité qui ait jamais été produite.

En 1900, le nombre de sucreries de sucre de betterave du pays, ainsi que la quantité de sucre produite, ont augmenté. On se propose de construire cette année plusieurs nouvelles sucreries, et l'année commence avec la perspective d'une industrie meilleure que jamais. Pendant l'année, l'industrie de la canne à sucre du pays a été retardée par suite des conditions défavorables du temps.

**LA PROVISION DE BOIS DE CONSTRUCTION.**

D'après un rapport publié par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances des Etats-Unis, il y a, dans le pays, 1,094,496 milles carrés couverts de bois de construction, la provision étant estimée à 2,300,000,000,000 pieds. On coupe annuellement 40,000,000,000 pieds environ de ce bois, et en supposant que l'on continue à en couper la même quantité, la provision durera près de soixante ans. On estime que les Etats situés sur la côte du Pacifique, qui ont la plus grande provision totale (1,000,000,000,000 pieds) ne coupent pas plus de 4,000,000,000 pieds par an, qui est, en proportion, la plus petite coupe, tandis que la région du Lac, avec une provision de 500,000,000,000 pieds, est créditée avec une coupe annuelle de 18,000,000,000. Dans la dernière section, cependant, on a constaté, pendant l'année dernière, une diminution nette dans la quantité coupée comparée avec la moyenne des dix dernières années.

L'exportation de bois de construction devient un facteur très important du commerce extérieur, ayant presque doublée pendant les dix dernières années. Les valeurs des exportations de bois de construction et des produits manufacturés avec cette substance sont cotées, pour l'année dernière, à \$50,598,416, la plupart de ce bois ayant été envoyé des côtes du Pacifique à l'Amérique du Sud et aux pays asiatiques.

On a craint considérablement que le bois de construction ne vînt à manquer, et les industries dépendantes de ce produit forestier ont regardé sa disparition dans l'avenir, avec appréhension. L'Association Américaine de Sylviculture a cependant réussi à attirer l'attention du Gouvernement sur cette question importante, et une politique systématique pour la conservation des forêts a été adoptée. Par ce moyen on a protégé les intérêts permanents des communautés dépendant des forêts, empêché les dégâts considérables causés depuis des années et augmenté de cette façon la provision commerciale de bois de construction. Le Texas, avec une superficie forestière de 60,000 milles carrés, est à la tête de toutes les autres sections du pays qui produisent ce genre de bois et est suivi par l'Orégon, le Minnesota, Washington, l'Arkansas, la Californie, Montana, la Géorgie et le Missouri, dans l'ordre ci-dessus indiqué. L'augmentation des industries manufacturières de bois, les progrès des fabriques de meubles et le développement de la carrosserie, des fabriques de boîtes, de la tonnellerie, tout tend à augmenter la valeur des forêts de bois de construction, et il est reconnu que sous beaucoup de rapports les Etats-Unis ont un monopole des meilleures ressources forestières valables du monde. Pendant l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1900, la valeur des exportations des articles manufacturés avec ce bois s'est montée à près d'un tiers de celle des exportations de bois de construction, et on prédit que la politique des



Etats-Unis donnera, dans un avenir peu éloigné, plus d'extension à ce commerce, la première place, dans la liste des exportations, étant prise par les produits manufacturés plutôt que par le matériel brut.

#### **AUGMENTATION DE L'EXPORTATION DE FOURNITURES ET DU MATÉRIEL DE CHEMINS DE FER.**

Tous les pays commencent à se rendre compte de la puissante impulsion résultant de la construction de chemins de fer. Les chemins de fer ouvrent les pays à l'exploitation et rendent le trafic possible.

Il n'y a guère aux États-Unis d'atelier, d'usine de rails ou de fabrique de locomotives qui n'ait sur ses livres des commandes pour l'exportation pour plusieurs mois à venir. Les négociants et les fabricants signalent un flot de demandes. Le Gouvernement chilien a commandé trois cents wagons et celui de Costa-Rica trente wagons à marchandises. Des commissionnaires en marchandises faisant l'exportation sont actuellement chargés de faire exécuter d'importants contrats pour des fournitures et du matériel de chemin de fer pour le compte du Mexique, de Java, de la République Argentine, du Brésil, du Japon, de l'Amérique Centrale, de l'Australie et des Antilles. Dans le cours de l'année 1900 la valeur des rails exportés a été de \$12,000,000. L'année dernière les exportations de locomotives se sont élevées, en chiffres ronds, à \$5,000,000, celles des wagons à \$3,000,000, et celles des machines électriques et des fournitures pour télégraphe et téléphone à \$12,000,000.

#### **VALEUR DES PRODUITS AGRICOLES.**

Le statisticien du Ministère de l'Agriculture rapporte qu'en 1900 la valeur des neuf principaux produits agricoles du pays s'est montée à \$2,275,116,372, soit une augmentation de \$248,430,298, ou de 12 pour cent, sur celle de 1899. Voici quelles sont, en chiffres ronds, les augmentations sur 1899: Maïs, \$127,000,000; blé, \$46,000,000; sarrasin, \$1,000,000; foin, \$28,000,000; coton, \$73,000,000. La valeur de l'avoine a diminué de \$20,000,000, celle du seigle de \$1,000,000, celle de l'orge et des pommes de terre de \$3,000,000 chacune. On ne dit pas si les fermiers ont touché cette somme d'argent, car la plus grande partie du maïs, du foin et des autres récoltes fut consommée dans les fermes; mais la valeur de la récolte pour le fermier n'a pas diminué par le fait qu'il a employé chez lui ce qu'il n'a pas vendu, ce qui revient au même.

De ces neuf récoltes c'est celle du maïs qui, en 1900, a rapporté le plus, suivie, après un long intervalle, par celle du foin et ensuite, après un intervalle comparativement court, par celles du coton et du blé, les pommes de terre et l'avoine venant longtemps après. Les trois autres récoltes sont évaluées, dans le total, pour une moitié seulement de la valeur des pommes de terre.

### LA PÊCHE DES ÉPONGES.

On rapporte que le Gouvernement se propose d'étudier les moyens de développer l'industrie importante de la pêche des éponges dans la plaine liquide de la Floride, qui est le seul endroit aux États-Unis qui produit des éponges ayant une valeur commerciale et où 310 navires ayant à bord plus de 2,000 hommes sont employés à la recherche de ce zoophyte marin. On estime que pendant l'année 1900-1901 ces pêches rapporteront \$850,000. Les éponges se trouvent sur les côtes orientales et occidentales de la Floride, mais sont en plus grande abondance sur les dernières, la température en étant plus égale, la profondeur de l'eau plus calme et les vents moins furieux.

Les pêcheries du Golfe du Mexique s'étendent depuis les récifs Floridiens jusqu'à Saint Mark et sur une distance de quinze milles du rivage. Les meilleurs éponges, comme couleur, texture et grosseur, se trouvent dans les eaux profondes, et comme elles sont très recherchées et se payent très cher, les vaisseaux qui les cherchent travaillent souvent des journées entières hors de vue du rivage. On ne voit pas pourquoi on ne tâcherait pas de donner un plus grand développement à cette industrie. Le Gouvernement a toujours si bien réussi dans toutes les entreprises de ce genre qu'il a tentées, qu'il n'y a aucun doute que les nouveaux efforts qu'il va faire ne seront pas vains.

### LES CITRONS DE LA CALIFORNIE.

Les chimistes du "New-York Produce Exchange" ont fait des recherches sur la nature et les qualités des citrons de la Californie et de la Sicile et ont trouvé qu'avec 300 des premiers on pouvait produire 450 onces de jus et 26.64 onces d'acide citrique, tandis que le même nombre de citrons étrangers ne donnait que 325 onces de jus et 19.70 onces d'acide citrique. Ceci veut dire que l'acheteur de citrons qui est à la recherche de jus a le choix d'acheter une douzaine de limons de la Californie ou près de 17 de Messine pour obtenir la quantité donnée. Si l'on ne recherchait seulement que l'acide citrique, un peu plus de 16 citrons de Messine suffiraient pour produire la quantité que l'on pourrait obtenir d'une douzaine de citrons Californiens. Quant à la saveur de ces produits luttant en rivalité, le goût a évidemment changé puisqu'il favorise le produit de la côte du Pacifique.

### LES INDUSTRIES DE L'ÉTAT DU MAINE.

Le rapport annuel du Commissaire des Statistiques du Travail et de l'Industrie de l'État du Maine pour l'année 1900 a été publié dans le courant de janvier 1901. Il est dit, dans ce rapport, que les progrès faits dans la construction de navires et le tonnage ont été surprenants et que l'on a construit et lancé cette année-là plus de vaisseaux que pendant de nombreuses années et que les espérances d'un progrès con-

tinuel sont très encourageantes. Avant la construction des navires en fer, le Maine était le plus grand Etat constructeur de navires de l'Union.

L'autre grande industrie de cet Etat est l'emballage des légumes et des fruits. La mise en boîte des sardines, du maïs frais, de certains coquillages bivalves comme les moules, les huîtres, et des baies est aussi une des plus grandes industries de cet Etat et a pris de telles proportions que le Maine est devenu un des principaux Etats en ce qui concerne les conserves alimentaires. Il occupe le premier rang dans la préparation des sardines et le troisième dans la quantité de maïs mise en boîte.

#### **LE COMMERCE DE BESTIAUX DE LA FLORIDE AVEC CUBA.**

Les rapports des différents ports Floridiens pendant l'année 1900 donneront une idée du commerce immense de bestiaux qui se fait maintenant entre les ports de l'Atlantique des Etats-Unis et Cuba. Du 1<sup>er</sup> mai au 31 décembre de l'année en question, on estime que l'on a embarqué pour Cuba, de ces ports seuls, 150,000 têtes de bétail, pendant que les embarquements de Mobile et des villes situées sur le golfe ont été, en proportion, prodigieux.

#### **EXPORTATIONS PHÉNOMÉNALES.**

Les Etats-Unis sont aujourd'hui à la tête du monde entier, au point de vue des exportations; ils dépassent même la Grande-Bretagne. Le chiffre vérifié des exportations pendant onze mois de 1900, a été de \$1,308,913,789 pour les Etats-Unis et de \$1,303,440,000 pour la Grande-Bretagne.

#### **L'ACIER ET LE FER DANS LA CONSTRUCTION DES INSTRUMENTS AGRICOLES.**

L'acier et le fer entrent de plus en plus dans la construction des instruments agricoles. On en assure ainsi la légèreté, la solidité, la durabilité et l'efficacité. Les instruments agricoles en bois sont grossiers et lourds et ne conviennent plus au fermier d'aujourd'hui, qui est ami du progrès.

#### **TRAVERSES DE CHEMIN DE FER POUR L'ÉQUATEUR.**

Les Etats-Unis ont expédié dernièrement à l'Equateur des traverses pour voie-ferrée. Cet embarquement est considéré dans les chantiers de bois de construction comme le signe précurseur du développement des grandes et précieuses relations commerciales avec l'Amérique du sud. Le bateau à vapeur *Charles D. Lane* ayant à bord 1,000,000 pieds de traverses est parti de Fairhaven, Etat de Washington, pour l'Amérique du Sud, emportant avec lui la première cargaison de traverses du détroit Puget. Ces traverses doivent servir à la construction du chemin de fer qui reliera Guayaquil à Quito.

## GUATÉMALA.

## LE CHEMIN DE FER DU NORD.

Le BULLETIN MENSUEL du mois de janvier 1901 a annoncé la convocation du Congrès en session extraordinaire dans le but d'examiner avec soin un contrat pour la construction du chemin de fer du Nord. Le 14 novembre 1900, Mr. JOHN C. McNALLY, Consul des États-Unis à Guatémala, a adressé au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères à Washington, une traduction du contrat ratifié par le Congrès.

Ce contrat a été passé entre le Gouvernement de Guatemala et la "Central American Improvement Company," et le chemin de fer pour lequel le susdit a été fait, s'étendra de El Rancho à la ville de Guatemala. La compagnie dont il s'agit est formé, d'après les lois de l'Etat de New Jersey, de capitalistes des États-Unis et est connue sous le nom de "Central American Improvement Company." Ce contrat qui contient 34 articles est rédigé de façon à prévoir tous les événements fortuits et a été signé par le Ministre des Travaux Publics représentant le Gouvernement de Guatemala et par Mr. RICHARD BARTHEL au nom de la Compagnie.

---

## HAÏTI.

## CONVENTION FRANCO-HAÏTIENNE.

Mercredi 9 janvier a eu lieu au quai d'Orsay par M. DELCASSÉ, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et M. FIRMIN, Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la République d'Haïti, l'échange des ratifications de la convention signée à Port au Prince le 31 juillet 1900.

Par cette convention:

"ART. 1<sup>er</sup>. Les cafés et autres denrées coloniales originaires de la République d'Haïti, bénéficieront à leur importation en France et en Algérie, des taxes de douane les plus réduites, applicables aux produits similaires de toute autre origine étrangère.

"ART. 2. Les produits naturels et fabriqués, originaires de France et d'Algérie, seront à leur importation dans la République d'Haïti, complètement exempts des droits additionnels à l'importation de 50 pour cent et de 33½ pour cent respectivement établis par les lois haïtiennes des 16 novembre 1876 et 2 mars 1888.

"Le même dégrèvement des surtaxes de 50 et 33½ pour cent sera accordé en ce qui touche les droits de tonnage payés par les voiliers français et sur les marchandises débarquées des vapeurs français, à la condition que les dites marchandises soient d'origine française. Cette origine devra être constatée au moyen de certificats délivrés par les

autorités françaises compétentes et visés par les consuls haïtiens dans les ports d'embarquement; ces certificats indiqueront le nombre des colis, leurs marques, numérotage, poids et contenu. Les certificats d'origine exigés pour l'admission des marchandises aux régimes de faveur stipulés par la présente convention seront visés par les consuls français et par les consuls haïtiens, en gratuité des taxes consulaires de chancellerie.

“ART. 3. Les vins français importés en bouteilles seront dégrevés des surtaxes de 50 et 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  pour cent.

“Les vins français importés en barriques et titrant au maximum 13 degrés d'alcool paieront, par barrique d'une valeur de 300 fr. et au dessous, un cinquième des droits actuels, et deux cinquièmes des dits droits si la valeur de la barrique est supérieure à 300 fr.

“ART. 4. Dans le cas où le Gouvernement haïtien modifierait, pour n'importe quelle raison et sous une forme quelconque, les droits principaux ou additionnels de son tarif douanier, il est expressément entendu que les produits naturels ou fabriqués de provenance française qui sont, en vertu de la présente convention exemptés des surtaxes établies par les lois haïtiennes précitées de 1876 et de 1888 seront, dans une proportion exactement correspondante au dégrèvement qui leur est ainsi procuré, exonérés du montant des droits nouveaux ou modifiés établis sur les produits similaires de provenance étrangère.”

#### L'INDUSTRIE DES BANANES.

Le “Bulletin Officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie” de la République de Haïti, publie un intéressant rapport sur le développement remarquable de l'industrie des bananes, ainsi que sur sa valeur industrielle.

Le Bananier (*Musa sapientium*), écrit M. JOSEPH JUSTIN, l'auteur de l'article, est une plante d'une grande beauté, originaire des contrées chaudes et humides de l'Asie et de l'Afrique.

Le fruit du bananier sert de nourriture à d'innombrables populations, et s'il faut en croire la statistique, le nombre des consommateurs dans le monde augmente à vue d'œil. Il est constaté que les bananes fournissent pour la nourriture une ressource plus abondante que le blé et la pomme de terre. D'après Humboldt, le grand explorateur naturaliste allemand, la même étendue de terrains produit: En bananes, un poids de 106,000 kilogrammes; en pommes de terre 2,400 kilogrammes, en froment 800 kilogrammes.

Les bananiers donnent par conséquent un produit 133 fois plus considérable que le froment et 44 fois plus que la pomme de terre. La farine de banane est depuis peu employée à confectionner des gâteaux, du pain et du biscuit, et elle sert également d'aliment aux enfants et aux dyspeptiques. On prétend que, dans la fabrication de la bière, elle peut remplacer avantageusement l'orge. Au surplus, on trouve

dans les fibres de la tige des bananiers une filasse propre à faire des cordages, des toiles et même des étoffes légères.

De nombreuses variétés de cette plante sont aujourd'hui cultivées dans toutes les régions tropicales du globe. Mais les variétés les plus appréciées sur les marchés américains sont la variété Martinique ou Jamaïque avec ses gros fruits jaunes dite *figue la rose*; la variété de Cuba qui a des fruits plus courts et moins gros, avec une écorce d'un rouge foncé; la variété de la Trinité *banane gros michel*. L'Amérique Centrale fournit une variété très grosse, à la peau rosâtre.

L'exemple de la petite République de Costa Rica est tout à fait typique. En 1880, ce pays envoya pour la première fois aux États-Unis, un chargement insignifiant d'environ 400 régimes de bananes, à titre d'essai. Quatre ans plus tard il y avait au Costa Rica 350 plantations de bananes, avec 600,000 plants, et l'exportation était de 425,000 régimes. En 1898 l'exportation était de 2,331,036 régimes. Et comme depuis on a augmenté l'étendue des terres consacrées à la culture du bananier, l'exportation n'est pas loin d'atteindre le chiffre de 3,000,000 de régimes. En 1892 l'importation des bananes aux États-Unis a été de 25,728,000 francs, en 1893 de 27,470,000 francs, en 1898 de 35,400,048 francs. La Jamaïque expédie chaque année plus de 4,000,000 de régimes estimés à plus de \$1,500,000. Cuba, Porto-Rico, Port-Limon, la République Dominicaine, le Nicaragua, la Colombie, le Honduras, les îles Hawaï et d'autres pays circonvoisins expédient annuellement dans les ports des États-Unis des dizaines de millions de régimes. Les principaux ports d'arrivée sont New-York, la Nouvelle-Orléans, Philadelphie, Boston, Baltimore, San Francisco, Mobile, Savannah. A New-York, notamment, la figue-banane est un fruit très estimé; les régimes se vendent à des prix fabuleux.

La culture des bananes au Haïti n'a pas encore été sérieusement entreprise quoique cette industrie promet de beaux bénéfices aux producteurs, car la banane est très productive et sa culture est tout ce qu'il y a de plus facile, et la fertilité du sol est telle qu'on pourrait fournir tous les quinze jours à 20,000 régimes de bananes à huit branches et au-dessus, de la même qualité que celles qui proviennent de la Jamaïque et de Cuba.

#### IMPORTATIONS D'HAÏTI.

En vertu d'un décret du 28 décembre 1900, les taxes inscrites au tarif minimum contribueront à être applicables à titre provisoire, et jusqu'au 30 juin 1901, aux denrées visées à l'article 1<sup>er</sup> des lois des 24 février et 17 juillet 1900, originaires d'Haïti.

## MEXIQUE.

## POPULATION DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE.

Les tableaux complets du recensement de la République publiés, le 3 janvier 1901, dans le journal officiel "Diario Oficial" de la ville de Mexico, montrent qu'au 28 octobre 1900, la population du Mexique était de 13,570,545 habitants.

Le tableau suivant donne le dénombrement détaillé par Etat:

Etats.	Population.		Augmenta- tion.
	1900.	1895.	
Aguascalientes .....	101,910	104,615	12,705
Campêche .....	84,281	88,121	13,840
Coahuila .....	280,899	241,026	39,873
Colima .....	65,026	55,752	9,274
Chiapas .....	363,216	319,599	43,617
Chihuahua .....	327,004	262,771	64,233
District Fédéral .....	539,723	476,413	54,310
Durango .....	371,274	295,105	76,169
Guanajuato .....	1,065,317	1,062,554	2,763
Guerrero .....	474,594	420,339	54,255
Hidalgo .....	603,074	558,769	44,305
Jalisco .....	1,137,311	1,107,227	30,084
Mexico .....	924,457	841,618	82,839
Michoacán .....	935,849	896,495	39,354
Morelos .....	161,697	159,355	2,342
Nuevo León .....	326,940	309,252	17,688
Oaxaca .....	947,910	884,909	63,001
Puebla .....	1,024,446	984,413	40,033
Querétaro .....	228,489	228,551	162
San Luis Potosí .....	582,486	568,449	14,037
Sinaloa .....	296,109	258,865	37,244
Sonora .....	220,553	191,281	29,272
Tabasco .....	158,107	134,889	23,268
Tamaulipas .....	220,253	206,502	13,751
Tlaxcala .....	172,217	166,803	5,414
Veracruz .....	960,570	866,355	94,215
Yucatán .....	312,264	298,850	13,414
Zacatecas .....	496,810	452,578	44,232
Territoire du Tépïc .....	149,677	148,776	901
Territoire de la Basse-Californie .....	47,082	42,245	4,837
Total .....	13,570,545	12,632,427	938,118

<sup>1</sup> Diminution

D'après ce tableau, on constatera que l'Etat le plus peuplé de la République est Jalisco qui a 1,137,311 habitants; après lequel viennent, par ordre de leur importance, les Etats de Guanajuato et Puebla qui ont chacun plus de 1,000,000 d'habitants. Le District Fédéral, dans lequel est situé la capitale de la nation, contient 530,723 âmes et est le plus peuplé de toutes les autres parties de la République.

Si on examine sérieusement cette table, on verra que la population des sept Etats suivants—Jalisco, Guanajuato, Puebla, Veracruz, Oaxaca, Michoacán et Mexico—est de 6,995,880 habitants ou un petit peu plus d'une moitié de la population entière du pays. La population des Etats de Sonora, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Morelos, Tabasco, Aguascalientes, Campêche, Colima, des Territoires du Tépïc et de la Basse-Californie, dont la superficie est plus d'un quart du pays entier, est un

petit peu plus de 1,380,000 habitants ou un petit peu plus de 2.7 habitants environ par kilomètre carré.

Les parties centrales et méridionales du pays sont les plus peuplées, les Etats de l'Ouest et du Nord les moins peuplés et la région du Golfe ou côte orientale contient un plus grand nombre d'habitants que la région qui se trouve sur la côte du Pacifique. D'après ces chiffres on verra que la population entière du pays a augmenté graduellement. Dans quelques Etats, comme, par exemple, ceux de Guanajuato et Morelos, la population a très peu augmenté tandis que dans d'autres, tels que Veracruz, Mexico, Durango, Chihuahua, Guerrero et Coahuila, l'augmentation a été remarquable. Dans trois de ces Etats la population a diminué légèrement; cette diminution est due probablement à quelques causes locales, particulièrement dans les districts agricoles qui ont souffert de la sécheresse. L'Etat de Aguascalientes est parmi ce nombre, car tandis que sa population rurale a diminué sa population urbaine a augmenté considérablement. Ceci est particulièrement vrai en ce qui concerne la ville d'Aguascalientes dont la richesse et la population se sont accrues d'une manière surprenante pendant les quelques dernières années et cet accroissement est principalement dû à la construction, dans cette ville, des ateliers de la compagnie de chemins de fer mexicains et de l'érection, par une compagnie américaine, d'une fonderie de cuivre. Ces deux industries seules ont attiré des milliers de familles et une affluence considérable est arrivée dans cette ville, pendant les dernières années, par suite de l'établissement de plusieurs autres industries importantes.

Le plus grand pourcentage d'augmentation se fait remarquer dans les Etats situés dans la partie septentrionale de l'Union. Ces Etats, outre qu'ils sont de bons districts agricoles, sont excessivement riches en minerais, et la grande augmentation constatée dans la population de cette partie du pays est due principalement au développement rapide des mines de la République, à l'érection de fonderies et d'usines manufacturières et à l'impulsion générale donnée au commerce par la construction de chemins de fer et les nombreux capitaux étrangers qui ont été placés dans la République.

#### DE TAMPICO AU PACIFIQUE.

Le "Recueil Consulaire Belge" publie le rapport du voyage effectué récemment de Tampico au Pacifique, par le Baron MONCHER, Ministre de Belgique au Mexique.

Le premier chapitre est consacré à la ville de Tampico, principal port de mer de l'Etat de Tamaulipas.

Après une courte description de la ville même, le Baron MONCHER dit que le mouvement du port de Tampico est le plus actif du Mexique au point de vue du tonnage; mais sous le rapport de la valeur des



produits importés, la douane de cette ville le cède de beaucoup à celle de Vera Cruz.

Le raison en est que Vera Cruz importe la majeure partie des produits manufacturés et articles de luxe destinés à Mexico et aux autres villes de l'intérieur, tandis que Tampico reçoit principalement des matières premières pondéreuses pour les établissements industriels du plateau central, des machines et de la houille pour les mines, les sucreries, etc.

Aussi, alors que les importations de Vera Cruz atteignaient pendant le dernier exercice fiscal le valeur de 21,000,000 de piastres or (105,000,000 de francs), celles de Tampico n'étaient que de 8,223,017 de piastres or (41,000,000 de francs).

La plupart des marchandises débarquées dans le port sont immédiatement acheminées vers l'intérieur par les deux lignes de chemin de fer, dont l'une se dirige vers San Luis Potosí et l'autre vers Monterrey (Etat de Nuevo León).

Le commerce de la ville profite fort peu de ce transit, les commandes étant généralement faites directement, sans l'intervention des maisons de commissions établies dans le port.

Le mouvement commercial de la ville même, qui ne compte que 15,000 habitants est assez limité. On y trouve néanmoins plusieurs maisons d'importation qui ont un courant d'affaires très actif dans les transactions de détail et surtout dans le commerce de gros. Ce sont elles qui alimentent les magasins de détail établis dans le nord de l'Etat de Vera Cruz, où il se rencontre de riches populations, une partie de l'Etat de San Luis Potosí et le sud de l'Etat de Tamaulipas.

La consommation de la *ferreteria* (quincaillerie) à Tampico et dans le rayon commercial de cette ville est peu développée.

Cependant la vente de la ronce artificielle prend une grande importance. Les *hacendados* de la Huasteca et de Tamaulipas ont adopté ce fil métallique pour enclore leurs immenses pâturages. On ne connaît pas exactement le chiffre de la vente de cet article à Tampico, mais il doit être considérable. Un propriétaire, à lui seul, a enclos 12,000 hectares de cette manière.

La ronce artificielle vendue à Tampico vient exclusivement des Etats-Unis. Au mois de janvier dernier, son prix d'achat à New York était de 2.80 piastres or, et son prix de vente à Tampico de 7½ piastres argent, par rouleau de 46 kilogrammes. Depuis lors les prix ont sensiblement augmenté. Le rouleau de 46 kilogrammes contient environ 500 yards de fil, et comme les clôtures ont ordinairement 5 fils, il faut donc un rouleau par 100 yards de clôture.

Les poutrelles métalliques ne trouvent encore qu'un faible débit, mais l'usage du fer ondulé pour toiture commence à se répandre beaucoup, même à la campagne où il remplace les toits en feuilles de palmier qui présentent de grands dangers d'incendie. On préfère le

fer ondulé anglais à celui d'Amérique qui s'oxyde plus facilement. Il se vendait en janvier dernier 24 centavos (60 centimes) le kilogramme.

Il s'importe fort peu de machines en destination de la ville même de Tampico ou des environs où il n'y a presque pas d'industrie.

Comme dans toutes les villes de la côte les *machetes* sont ici d'un débit courant. Tous les Indiens sont munis de ce grand couteau allongé en forme de sabre qui leur tient lieu de toute espèce d'outil, aussi bien que d'arme défensive. Ils sont fournis presque exclusivement par la maison Collins, à Hartford (Connecticut). Cette marque est la seule que les Indiens acceptent en général. Les *machetes* rendus à Tampico valent 20 piastres (50 francs) la douzaine. Un établissement d'Elberfeld a voulu faire concurrence à l'Amérique et fabrique des *machetes* qui se vendent à Tampico 15 piastres la douzaine, mais il est difficile de les faire accepter aux clients.

Tandis que dans le centre du Mexique on se sert de pointes de Paris de fabrication nationale, on trouve encore avantage sur la côte à les faire venir de l'étranger.

Elles arrivent généralement de Hambourg en caisses de 5 kilogrammes contenant 17 paquets. Elles reviennent en moyenne, à Tampico, à 46 centavos (1 franc) le kilogramme. On les revend à 31 centavos (77 centimes) la livre dans les *tiendas* (boutiques) de la campagne.

Le clou de cordonnier, à tête plate, nommé *alfilerillo*, est d'origine allemande et revient à 60 centavos (1 fr. 50) le kilogramme. Celui de provenance américaine est d'un prix beaucoup plus élevé.

L'usage du fer émaillé pour la table et la toilette devient absolument général à la campagne. Il est importé d'Elberfeld; il en vient également d'Autriche, de qualité plus fine.

Cet article étant taxé fortement à l'entrée, non pas ad valorem mais d'après le poids, les producteurs s'attachent pour l'importation au Mexique, à le faire aussi léger que possible, et la qualité de l'émail s'en ressent très souvent.

Les fusils de bonne qualité trouvent peu de débit. On vend des fusils à baguette à un coup de la fabrication la plus commune. Il en vient beaucoup de l'établissement d'Eibar dans les Asturies. Cette usine a trouvé un grand débouché au Mexique il y a deux ans, quand la baisse énorme du change sur Madrid lui permettait de vendre ses produits ici à des prix très modérés.

A présent ces armes communes s'achètent en Espagne à 11 pesetas et se revendent en détail à Tampico 7 piastres (17 fr. 50).

Les verres à vitres sont envoyés directement de Belgique par les bateaux de la "Prince Line;" il en arrive aussi par l'intermédiaire de maisons anglaises. D'ailleurs l'importation pour les maisons de Tampico est insignifiante.

L'usage de vitres est peu répandu dans la ville elle-même, et c'est un luxe tout à fait inconnu dans les localités des environs.

La cristallerie commune est fournie par les Etats-Unis. Les dames-jeannes entourées d'osier, d'une contenance de 5 gallons, sont importées en grandes quantités de Hambourg pour les fabriques d'alcool de canne. Cet article coûte à Hambourg 1 marc et est revendu environ 1 piastre (2 fr. 50) ici.

La porcelaine se vend fort peu; il en est de même de la faïence fine. Au contraire, la faïence ordinaire s'expédie en grandes quantités dans les *tiendas* (boutique) de la campagne.

Les carrelages rouges, de 20 centimètres de côté, dont l'usage est très répandu dans la ville et les environs, proviennent de Marseille et s'achètent sur le marché de Tampico à raison de 72 piastres (180 francs) le mille. On en fabrique à présent dans le pays même, à Monterey, mais leur qualité est inférieure sans que leur prix présente d'avantages.

Le ciment vient d'Allemagne et aussi de Belgique par la voie de Hambourg. Les articles comptés dans cette ville à raison de 7 marcs le baril de 180 kilogrammes, se revendaient en janvier dernier 10 piastres (25 francs) à Tampico. La consommation n'est d'ailleurs pas considérable.

Le papier est presque exclusivement de fabrication nationale. Ce n'est que dans les principaux centres du Mexique qu'on trouve le papier de luxe étranger.

La parfumerie venait précédemment de France qui était le seul fournisseur de Mexique, mais aujourd'hui l'Allemagne prend également une part très active à ce trafic. Les maisons étrangères expédient aussi vers ce pays certaines essences avec lesquelles on fabrique sur place la parfumerie, de façon à échapper en grande partie aux droits d'entrée.

Il y a à Tampico des maisons de *ropa* (cotonnades, soieries, lainages, etc.), très importantes, faisant le commerce de gros avec les magasins établis dans les localités de l'intérieur.

Malgré les rapides progrès de l'industrie indigène, environ 50 pour cent des cotonnades proviennent encore de l'étranger. Il en est de même des lainages. Ceux pour dames viennent généralement de France et ceux pour hommes d'Angleterre.

Les fabriques italiennes réussissent maintenant à placer au Mexique leurs produits qui auparavant y étaient complètement inconnus. Environ 75 pour cent des flanelles vendues à Tampico proviennent d'Italie. On y trouve aussi des coutils et étoffes de fantaisie des environs de Gênes.

La statistique de la douane de Tampico indique une très grande importation de charbon et coke, mais ils sont, pour la presque totalité, en destination des usines de l'intérieur, entre autres des fonderies de

de minerais d'argent et de plomb d'Aguascalientes, San Luis Potosí et Monterey.

L'agence commerciale et maritime HEINE ET PATERSON possède un dépôt de charbon à Tampico destiné notamment à l'alimentation des navires du port. Le combustible provient exclusivement des Etats-Unis. Le frêt de Baltimore ou Philadelphie est réduit à \$2 par tonne. Le prix de vente à Tampico était, en janvier dernier, de 4.50 à 5.75 piastres or la tonne. Depuis lors, le prix a dû augmenter.

Les maisons de commission font peu d'affaires à Tampico. Les industriels et les négociants de l'intérieur du pays adressent directement leurs commandes à l'étranger.

Le frêt varie beaucoup d'après la nature des marchandises. Pour beaucoup d'articles, il est de Liverpool à Tampico de 17s. 6d., plus 10 pour cent de primage. Le frêt pour les chargements de Hambourg est à peu près le même. De New-York à Tampico, la plupart des marchandises payent 40 centavos les 100 livres, soit environ 20 francs la tonne.

Grâce à l'obligeance du directeur général de la douane à Tampico on a pu recueillir sur le mouvement des importations et des exportations de ce port, des renseignements qui jusqu'au 1<sup>er</sup> mai n'avaient pas été livrés à la publicité.

Durant l'exercice fiscal prenant fin le 30 juin 1899, la valeur totale des importations s'est chiffrée par 8,217,991 piastres (environ 41,000,000 de francs).

Voici les principales provenances:

	Piastres.
Etats-Unis .....	3, 123, 390
Angleterre .....	1, 975, 958
Allemagne .....	1, 406, 009
France .....	899, 073
Belgique.....	180, 273
Autres pays.....	633, 288
Total .....	8, 217, 991

Les Etats-Unis participent pour 38 pour cent seulement au total des importations, alors que dans certains autres ports la proportion atteint presque 60 pour cent.

La plus grande partie des marchandises dédouanées à Tampico ne sont pas, ainsi qu'on l'a déjà dit, destinées à la ville ni aux environs, mais partent directement pour l'intérieur du pays.

Le chiffre indiqué par les statistiques pour les exportations est énorme, mais la plus grande partie consiste en métaux précieux: barres d'argent, plomb argentifère, minerais d'or et d'argent expédiés des mines du plateau central.

Le tableau suivant renseigne la valeur de l'exportation des articles rentrant dans la rubrique "Métaux précieux" durant l'exercice dernier:

	Piastres.
Etats-Unis.....	29, 793, 385
Belgique.....	1, 457, 111
Allemagne.....	402, 064
Angleterre.....	225, 275
France.....	113, 098
Total.....	31, 995, 923

La valeur de l'exportation totale étant de 40,690,586 piastres, il ne reste pour les autres exportations que 8,694,663 piastres.

Celles-ci ont consisté principalement en—

	Piastres.
Ixtle.....	551, 872
Bois d'ébénisterie.....	93, 285
Bois de teinture (palo moral).....	89, 994
Cuirs.....	876, 000
Miel.....	122, 836
Bétail.....	1, 665, 300

Les exportations autres que celles des métaux précieux proviennent du nord de l'Etat de Vera Cruz, de l'Etat de San Luis Potosí et de celui de Tamaulipas.

L'exportation du bois de teinture (palo moral) diminue considérablement. On a exploité tout le bois qui se trouvait à proximité des voies de communication. Il faut maintenant remonter très haut le cours des rivières pour en trouver. On en rencontre encore sur les bords de la rivière Tamasunchal, affluent du haut Panuco. Il y en a également dans l'Etat de Tamaulipas, mais sa qualité est inférieure.

En même temps que le bois devenait plus rare, son prix baissait à cause de la concurrence des Indes Occidentales. Après s'être vendu longtemps 1.40 piastres (3 fr. 50) les 100 livres, il ne vaut plus aujourd'hui que 80 centavos (2 fr.); il est même tombé un moment à 50 centavos (1 fr. 25).

L'exportation du bois d'ébénisterie est tout à fait insignifiante.

L'apiculture a pris un grand développement; il n'y a pas de *ranchos* dans la Huasteca qui ne possède son rucher. On utilise toujours en guise de ruches les caisses à pétrole. Le miel se vend à présent à raison de 22 centavos (55 centimes) le litre et s'exporte pour la majeure partie en Amérique. La cire vaut 1.20 piastre (3 fr.) le kilogramme.

Le tabac de la Huasteca est d'une qualité impropre à l'exportation. La production, qui est d'environ 5,000 balles, sert à la fabrication des cigarettes dans le pays même.

La région de la Huasteca est le principal centre producteur de la salsepareille. Les Indiens qui la récoltent descendent en canots la Panuco pour la vendre aux exportateurs de Tampico, d'où elle est dirigée sur les plus importants marchés du globe.

L'exportation de bétail vers la Havane a pris une extension énorme, l'île de Cuba se trouvant au dépourvu au lendemain de la guerre, 43,000 têtes de bétail ont été embarquées au port de Tampico l'année dernière. Les prix ont accusé une hausse très sensible et, grâce à ce trafic, des fortunes se sont rapidement édifiées à Tampico. Durant le dernier exercice, les envois de bétail vers Progreso et les autres ports mexicains du golfe ont été de 8,263 têtes, représentant une valeur de 300,000 piastres.

L'ixtle qui s'exporte par Tampico provient principalement du district de Tula dans l'Etat de Tamaulipas et d'une région voisine dans l'Etat de San Luis Potosí. C'est une fibre extraite d'une plante de la famille des agraves, ressemblant beaucoup au hennequen; mais tandis que cette dernière plante est soigneusement cultivée, l'ixtle se récolte à l'état sauvage; ses feuilles ne se défibrent pas à la machine, comme celles du hennequen, mais seulement à la main. Sa qualité est d'ailleurs inférieure à celle de la plante qui fait la fortune du Yucatán. Elle sert surtout à la fabrication des brosses; en la teignant on lui donne l'apparence du crin. Les principaux marchés pour l'ixtle sont Anvers et Hambourg.

L'industrie n'existe presque pas à Tampico ni dans les environs, à l'exception de l'industrie sucrière. La WALTER PIERCE OIL CO. a établi près de Tampico ses raffineries de pétrole. C'est elle qui fournit le Mexique presque tout entier.

Le mouvement maritime s'est beaucoup développé depuis quelques années. L'entrée des navires dans le port de Tampico pour l'exercice fiscal terminé au 30 juin dernier en accusait 401 avec un chargement total de 481 tonnes, tandis qu'il y a dix ans, en 1890, le nombre des navires entrés avait été de 1,401 seulement, avec un chargement total de 154,665 tonnes. Sur les 207 navires à vapeur et à voiles arrivés de l'étranger sans escale, 147 venaient des Etats-Unis, 14 d'Allemagne, 16 d'Angleterre, 23 de Cuba et 7 de divers pays.

Les vapeurs au long cours, arrivés par escale, se répartissent, d'après la provenance, de la manière suivante: Etats-Unis, 49; Angleterre, 40; Allemagne, 15; Belgique, 8; Italie, 7; autres pays, 4.

Tampico est relié à l'intérieur du pays par deux voies ferrées:

1°. Chemin de fer du Mexican Central, de Tampico à San Luis Potosí. Cette ligne présente un trafic de marchandise très important. C'est elle qui transporte les machines, matières premières, combustibles, etc., destinés aux fabriques et aux mines de tout le centre du Mexique. Elle amène à Mexico les minerais et métaux précieux provenant du plateau central. La construction a nécessité de remarquables travaux d'art; la différence de niveau entre San Luis Potosí et la mer étant de près de 2,000 mètres. L'exploitation en est dispendieuse et difficile, mais de nombreuses améliorations ont été apportées récemment à la voie, qui est maintenant parfaitement bal-

lastée et se trouve dans d'aussi bonnes conditions que les lignes de montagnes existant en Europe.

2°. Chemin de fer de Monterrey au Golfe du Mexique (Compagnie Belge). Cette ligne est la seule à voie normale qui existe dans l'Etat de Tamaulipas, où elle rend de grands services à l'agriculture, spécialement pour l'expédition des bestiaux et des céréales vers Tampico. C'est aussi par ce chemin de fer que les mines et les industries diverses de Nuevo León et d'autres Etats du nord du Mexique font venir le combustible et les matières premières, et renvoient leurs produits en destination des Etats-Unis et de l'Europe.

### L'INDUSTRIE DE LA BIÈRE.

On lit dans une récente publication française que depuis quelques années la fabrication de la bière a pris, au Mexique, un développement prodigieux. On a pu s'en rendre compte lors de l'Exposition Universelle.

En effet, dans la section mexicaine, trois établissements ont soumis leurs produits au jury international. Ce sont les brasseries dites: Toluca, Moctezuma et Cuauhtemoc qui ont fait très bonne figure.

La brasserie Cuauhtemoc établie à Monterrey est la plus importante de toutes, et a remporté une médaille d'or à l'Exposition Universelle de Paris.

Fondée en 1890, au capital de \$150,000, elle possède actuellement un capital de \$1,000,000.

Monterrey est maintenant une grande ville d'environ 100,000 habitants, placée sur la voie ferrée la plus directe des Etats-Unis à Mexico. La situation de la brasserie Cuauhtemoc, est donc très favorable et lui permet de lutter victorieusement avec les plus puissants établissements similaires de l'Amérique du Nord. Ses produits ont acquis rapidement une réputation telle que l'année dernière, la production a atteint plus de 130,000 hectolitres, chiffre colossal, car toute la vente se fait en bouteilles et est expédiée en caisses.

La brasserie Cuauhtemoc emploie annuellement, plus de 18,000,000 de bouteilles et est obligée de s'agrandir sans cesse pour pouvoir répondre aux demandes toujours croissantes de sa clientèle.

La bière de Cuauhtemoc, très appréciée, a presque complètement arrêté l'importation des bières étrangères. Ses marques principales sont: Salvator, Lager, fabriquées selon la méthode de Munich; Bohemia et Pilsen, fabriquées selon la méthode de Pilsen.

Les bières de Cuauhtemoc sont admirablement franches de goût et d'une tenue (conservation) parfaite. Celles qui ont été expédiées, il y a dix mois de Monterrey, à l'Exposition Universelle de Paris sont aussi brillantes qu'au départ de la brasserie.

La brasserie Cuauhtemoc a, comme on a déjà dit, remporté une médaille d'or à l'Exposition de 1900. A ce propos, on doit, certes, faire remarquer qu'elle exposait en Europe pour la première fois, et qu'elle y a trouvé dans les grandes brasseries anglaises, allemandes, autrichiennes, belges, françaises et nord-américaines des concurrents redoutables.

### L'EXPORTATION AGRICOLE DE JUIN 1899 À MARS 1900.

Les produits agricoles du Mexique, écrit M. CHARLES S. STEPHEN, Titulaire d'une Bourse Commerciale, de séjour à Mexico, qui ont donné le plus de chiffres d'affaires à l'exportation pendant les neuf mois qui se sont écoulés depuis le 30 juin 1899 jusqu'au 31 mars 1900, ont été par contre l'importance de l'hennequen, le café, l'ixtle, le tabac, la racine de chiendent, la vanille, la chicle et le caoutchouc.

Le plus important des produits exportés est l'hennequen de Yucatán; son exportation s'étant accrue pendant la guerre Philippine et maintenant elle commence à diminuer par suite de la pacification presque complète de l'article.

#### *Exportation de hennequen.*

	Kilos.
Du 30 juin 1899 au 31 mars 1900.....	56, 481, 442
Du 30 juin 1898 au 31 mars 1899.....	53, 759, 155
Diminution de .....	2, 722, 287

Il y a eu pourtant, dans la production de l'hennequen une augmentation équivalant environ au 5 pour cent de l'année précédente. Quand à l'augmentation du prix elle fut énorme.

Pour les neuf mois expirant le 31 mars 1900, elle fut de .....	\$19, 733, 011
Pour les neuf mois expirant le 31 mars 1899, elle fut de .....	14, 273, 010
Augmentation de .....	5, 460, 001

La hausse du prix de l'hennequen a eu pour conséquence de faire augmenter l'exportation de ce textile de 10,000,000 de piastres par an. Il est regrettable que cette hausse ne se maintienne pas et que l'hennequen baisse de nouveau au prix de \$1 argent les 11½ k.

Malgré la baisse que le prix du café a subie par suite de l'apparition de la peste bubonique au Brésil, l'exportation de ce produit s'est élevée pendant la dernière année fiscale à son maximum.

#### *Exportation du café.*

Premiers neuf mois de—	Kilos.
1899-1900.....	13, 474, 755
1898-1899.....	12, 730, 734

L'année où le Mexique a exporté le plus de café fut celle de 1897 à 1898, où l'exportation s'est élevée à 20,000,000 de kilogrammes; il est évident que la présente année fiscale a surpassé celle de 1897 et 1898.



Un article qui a subi une baisse considérable fut le tabac.

*Exportation de tabac.*

Premiers neufs mois de—	Kilos.
1899-1900.....	593, 365
1898-1899.....	7, 832, 610

Cette baisse est due au mauvais état des récoltes.

L'ixtle est un article dont l'exportation croit de jour en jour et qui peut devenir colossale.

*Exportation de l'ixtle.*

Premiers neufs mois de—	Kilos.
1899-1900.....	7, 832, 610
1898-1899.....	6, 672, 659

Cette fibre est appelée à rendre un service immense dans l'application industrielle de la fabrication de la pâte à papier.

Les articles de moindre importance et dont l'exportation annuelle évolue autour d'une valeur de 1,000,000 de piastres comme la vanille, la chicle et le caoutchouc sont tous augmentés.

Parmi eux, le caoutchouc est susceptible d'un développement énorme par suite des fortes demandes dont il est l'objet.

La marche de cet article a été la suivante:

*Exportation de la vanille.*

Premiers neuf mois de—	Kilos.
1899-1900.....	40, 042
1898-1899.....	26, 504
Soit une augmentation de.....	13, 538

*Exportation de chicle.*

Même période—	
1899-1900.....	188, 540
1898-1899.....	132, 128
Soit une augmentation de.....	36, 417

*Exportation du caoutchouc.*

Même période—	
1899-1900.....	202, 112
1898-1899.....	107, 125
Soit une augmentation de.....	14, 987

Les chiffres sont, sans aucun doute, des motifs suffisants pour qualifier de satisfaisante la marche de l'agriculture tropicale mexicaine.

**LES TRAVAUX D'ASSAINISSEMENT DE LA CAPITALE.**

M. GUILLERMO LANDA Y ESCANDON, président du Conseil municipal, vient de publier un mémoire des plus intéressants sur la situation économique de la capitale et sur les grands travaux d'intérêt public actuellement. La situation économique s'améliore chaque jour et les

revenus de la ville sont en augmentation constante. Parmi les grands travaux en cours, les plus importants sont sans aucun doute ceux qu'exécutent l'entreprise CHARLES VÉZIN et L. LETELLIER, pour doter la capitale d'un magnifique régime d'égouts. Les travaux sont, dit l'honorable président du Conseil municipal, menés avec une grande rapidité et exécutés avec un soin et art remarquables.

Au 31 octobre dernier, on avait déjà construit 16,130 mètres de collecteurs, 31,671 mètres d'égouts, 31,902 de conduits et placé 6,783 mètres de tubes en fer destinés au lavage des égouts et collecteurs. A cette même date, l'entreprise CHARLES VÉZIN et LETELLIER avait reçu une somme de \$3,119,112.72 pour travaux exécutés et reçus par la commission officielle.

M. LANDA Y ESCANDON estime que si rien ne vient entraver la marche régulière des travaux, ceux-ci seront achevés complètement à la fin d'octobre de cette année.

#### **L'INDUSTRIE DU CAOUTCHOUC.**

D'après une communication de la Légation de France à Mexico, le caoutchouc donne aujourd'hui d'excellents résultats aux planteurs de l'Etat de Coahuila, qui en expédient de grandes quantités aux Etats-Unis où on le paye un bon prix.

Cependant, grâce à l'initiative de certains producteurs, des usines viennent d'être montées près de Saltillo dans le but de fabriquer, sur place, des objets en caoutchouc.

Les exportations de ce produit aux Etats-Unis sont donc appelées à diminuer considérablement.

#### **NOUVELLE INDUSTRIE.**

M. BENJAMIN BARRIOS, représentant de M. PAUL GARNIER, industriel français, vient de solliciter du gouvernement l'autorisation d'établir au Mexique une manufacture d'objets en caoutchouc, tels que jantes de bicyclettes, d'automobiles, etc. Ces articles seraient fabriqués avec des caoutchouc du pays.

#### **DÉCOUVERTE DE MINES DE CUIVRE.**

On a récemment découvert de très riches mines de cuivre, dans l'Etat de Puebla. C'est particulièrement dans les environs de Tezuitlan que ces gisements sont les plus riches et les plus étendus. De fortes compagnies s'organisent pour les exploiter.

#### **EXTENSION DE LA CULTURE DU COTON.**

Encouragés par la demande croissante du coton, sur les marchés nationaux et étrangers, de nombreux planteurs de la région de Torreon et de Durango se sont réunis dernièrement à l'effet de s'entendre pour donner une plus grande extension à la culture de ce textile.

Il paraît que, d'après les décisions qu'ils ont prises, on peut espérer que la prochaine récolte de coton sera d'au moins 30 pour cent plus considérable que celle de l'année actuelle.

#### **AFFERMAGE D'UN CHEMIN DE FER.**

Le contrat d'affermage du chemin de fer de Michoacán au Pacifique, par la Compagnie du National Mexicain, a été signé.

Les termes de ce contrat qui est de vingt ans, ont été rédigés par M. SEBASTIÁN CAMACHO, pour la compagnie propriétaire et par M. MORTON pour le Chemin de Fer National.

---

### **PÉROU.**

#### **DROITS DE CONSOMMATION SUR LES LIQUEURS.**

D'après les clauses d'un décret récent, les droits de consommation suivant seront perçus, en outre des droits d'importation, sur la bière, les spiritueux et les vins sur le certificat de ces articles à la douane: bière, 7 centavos par litre; absinthe, grains d'anis, eau-de-vie, rhum, amer, liqueurs et boissons alcooliques autres que les vins, 40 centavos par litre; vin blanc et vin rouge de Bourgogne, vin du Rhin, vin de Chypre, vin de cerises, vin de Madère, vin d'Oporto, vin de Frontignan, Malaga, malvoisie, vin muscat, vermouth, et autres vins mousseux, 30 centavos par litre; clairnet blanc et rouge, *chianti* et vins de la même espèce, 25 centavos par litre, et le champagne, 50 centavos par litre.

---

### **URUGUAY.**

#### **CONVENTION URUGUAYO-ARGENTINE.**

D'ici peu, dit le "Nouveau-Monde" du 19 janvier, la Chambre des Députés va commencer la discussion de la convention Uruguayo-Argentine arrêtée, il y a déjà longtemps, entre les gouvernements des deux pays au sujet de l'importation et de l'exportation du bétail sur pied. La base première est de garantir le bétail des deux Républiques contractantes contre les épidémies qui pourraient avoir une origine extérieure. Il y a déjà un an, la Commission de législation avait tenu à bien éclaircir la portée de la désignation stricte des ports habilités dans chacun des deux pays, et en conseillant l'approbation elle mentionnait dans le projet de loi qu'il était entendu que la désignation faite n'enlevait à aucun des deux Etats le droit de habiliter d'autres ports.

Après un long délai, le projet revient enfin devant la Chambre avec un article additionnel qui établit, qu'en cas de morve, peste bovine, fièvre aphteuse ou pleuro-pneumonie contagieuse, la dénonciation de la convention pourra être remplacée par des tempéraments qui pourraient être arrêtés d'accord avec l'autre partie contractante.

On éviterait de cette façon la nécessité de faire cesser la convention à chaque apparition d'une des épizooties mentionnées, ce qui mettrait dans l'obligation d'entreprendre de nouvelles négociations chaque fois qu'auraient cessé la cause d'interruption.

#### FABRICATION DE LA MONNAIE DE NICKEL.

Le Congrès National de l'Uruguay a récemment passé une loi, sanctionnée par le Ministre des Finances, approuvée par le Président et autorisant la fabrication de la monnaie de nickel. La quantité qui doit être frappée se montera à \$500,000 et le métal devra être composé de 25 parties de nickel et de 75 parties de cuivre pur. Il y aura six millions de pièces de 5 cents, représentant \$300,000; sept millions et demi de pièces de 2 cents, représentant un total de \$150,000, et cinq millions de pièces de 1 cent, représentant \$50,000. Les poids respectifs de ces pièces de monnaie seront de 5,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  et 2 grains. Elles devront avoir une forme circulaire avec les cordons unis et des diamètres respectifs de 23, 20 et 17 millimètres.

Le montant maximum de monnaie de cuivre qui devra être reçu dans un seul paiement par un fonctionnaire public est fixé à 25 cents. La monnaie de cuivre actuellement en cours sera retirée de la circulation dans l'espace de huit mois à partir de la date de la promulgation de la loi; après quelle période elle n'aura plus cours comme monnaie. Après avoir été démonétisée, cette monnaie sera vendue dans le pays ou à l'étranger.

Voici à quoi serviront les bénéfices que produira la mise en vigueur de cette loi: \$40,000 seront employés dans la construction ou l'acquisition, dans l'intérieur, de bâtiments appropriés pour des écoles et dans l'amélioration de celles existantes; \$10,000 serviront à construire un sanitarium pour le traitement de la tuberculose; \$20,000 pour travaux d'amélioration dans les bâtiments occupés par le Congrès; \$15,000 pour le lazaret de l'Ile Flores, et le restant pour l'achat de dragues et les travaux de canalisation des fleuves.

#### TAUX D'ÉVALUATION DES LAINES.

Il résulte d'une communication faite par le représentant de la France à Montévidéo que, pour donner satisfaction aux vœux exprimés par un certain nombre d'exportateurs, la direction générale des douanes de l'Uruguay vient d'abaisser à la somme de 18 piastres les 100 kilogrammes le taux d'évaluation des laines fixé pour la perception du droit additionnel de 10 pour cent à l'exportation.

**EXPORTATIONS DE PIERRES.**

Un numéro récent du journal le "Siglo" contient quelques statistiques relatives aux exportations de pierres de l'Uruguay, disant qu'en 1899 les exportations de pierres brutes se sont montées à 45,161 tonnes. Sous le stimulus d'une nouvelle loi passée en 1900, les exportations se sont montées, pendant dix mois de la dite année, à 95,034 tonnes. Le nombre de pavés expédiés à l'étranger a augmenté de 821,900 à 1,501,800; celui des pierres de taille de 4,276 tonnes à 4,508 tonnes et celui du grès de 112,279 à 166,279 tonnes. Il y a une carrière à "Sauce" qui fournit la pierre pour le nouveau bâtiment que l'on construit pour le Congrès à Buenos-Ayres, République Argentine.

---

**VÉNÉZUÉLA.****GISEMENT D'ASPHALTE.**

On a découvert cette année près de Bermudez, au Vénézuéla, un lac d'asphalte qui, d'après le Handels Museum de Vienne, dépasserait même le célèbre Pitch Lake, situé au sud-ouest de la Trinidad. Il est dix fois aussi grand et fournit un asphalte plus pur encore que celui au sud des Antilles. La masse extraite du lac près de Bermudez contient 97 pour cent d'asphalte; celle de la Trinidad n'en contient que 56 pour cent.

L'île de la Trinidad ne pourra plus désormais dominer le marché de l'asphalte. Toutefois, les anciens producteurs bénéficieront de ce que la consommation de l'asphalte augmente et de ce que l'embarquement s'opère plus facilement et plus avantageusement à la Trinidad que pour les gisements vénézuéliens.

**DÉPÔTS D'ÉCHANTILLONS D'OBJETS FABRIQUÉS À L'ÉTRANGER.**

On signale l'établissement à Caracas d'une exposition permanente, très complète, d'objets fabriqués sortant des manufactures des sociétés de l' "Union des industriels exportateurs américains" de Philadelphie. Cette exposition a été d'un précieux concours auxdits exportateurs américains. Les Italiens ont créé une institution semblable qui est loin cependant de pouvoir rivaliser avec la première.

---

**DROITS SUR LE CAFÉ EUROPÉEN.**

Le Bureau des Républiques Américaines a reçu, par l'entremise de l'Honorable O. L. SPAULDING, sous-secrétaire d'Etat au Ministère des Finances des Etats-Unis, un rapport des plus importants et des plus

intéressants au sujet des droits perçus sur le café dans les douanes de plusieurs nations européennes. On verra que, en contraste frappant avec la politique des Etats-Unis, le plus grand marché au café du monde, tous ces pays, à l'exception de la Hollande, imposent un droit sur le café importé, quoique le breuvage fait par infusion d'eau bouillante avec ce grain brûlé et moulu soit regardé comme un article indispensable à l'alimentation.

Voici la lettre accompagnée de données que ce haut fonctionnaire a adressée au Bureau, le 8 janvier 1901:

“En réponse à la demande que vous m'avez adressée le 13 septembre dernier au nom de M. le Ministre de la République de Costa-Rica, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer qu'à la suite de recherches minutieuses, le Département s'est assuré, d'après le Bulletin International des Douanes et des suppléments qui y sont annexés, que les lois qui ont rapport aux droits imposés sur le café importé dans les pays Européens ci-dessous mentionnés sont comme suit:

“*Autriche-Hongrie*.—Café vert, 40 ‘florins’ par 100 kilogrammes; café importé par mer, 37 ‘florins’ par 100 kilogrammes; café torréfié, 50 florins par 100 kilogrammes.

“Le pourcentage de la tare allouée sur le café brut est comme suit: 17 en caisses de bois dur de moins de 200 kilogrammes, 16 en caisses de bois tendre de moins de 200 kilogrammes, 10 en caisses de 200 kilogrammes et plus et en tonneaux avec douves de bois dur et fonds de bois dur ou tendre; 8 dans les autres tonneaux. En tonneaux patentés (de forme cylindrique et de construction légère): 8 avec douves et fonds de bois dur, 7 avec douves de bois dur et fonds de bois tendre, 5 avec douves et fonds de bois tendre, 7 en paniers, 2 en fardes et en sacs (ballots) forts, doubles; 1, 5 en sacs (ballots) forts, simples ou légers et doubles; 0, 8 en sacs (ballots) légers, simples, et 0, 6 en sacs de coton.

“Le pourcentage de la tare allouée pour le café torréfié est 17 en caisses et en tonneaux, 9 en paniers et 2 en ballots.

“*Belgique*.—Café torréfié, 13 francs par 100 kilogrammes; café non torréfié, 10 francs par 100 kilogrammes.

“*Bulgarie*.—Café de ‘yemen’ en sacs, 32 ‘levs’ par 100 kilogrammes. Il paraît cependant qu'un droit d'accise de 50 francs par 100 kilogrammes est perçu sur les importations de café. La valeur approximative du ‘lev’ de 100 ‘stotinki’ est 9½d.

“*Danemark*.—Café, 4 ‘skillings’ par livre; centimes additionnels de la guerre, 3 ‘skillings’ par livre; torréfié, 4.5 ‘skillings’ par livre; centimes additionnels de la guerre, 2.5 ‘skillings’ par livre.

“La tare allouée sur le café non torréfié est en tonneaux ou en caisses de plus de 400 livres, 12; 16 dans les mêmes tonneaux ou caisses de moins de 400 livres; 2 en paniers, 1 en sacs de coton simple et 2 en sacs de coton doubles.

“La tare allouée sur le café en tonneaux ou en caisses est 10 livres.

“L'unité de valeur est le ‘rigsdaler’ de 96 ‘skillings’ dont la valeur approximative est 2 s. 2½ d.

“La ‘pund’ est équivalente à 1.102 livres (avoir du poids).

“*France*.—Les droits de douane perçus sur le café sont les mêmes que ceux inscrits au ‘tarif général’ et au ‘tarif minimum.’ Café en fèves, 156 francs par 100 kilogrammes, café torréfié et moulu 208 francs par 100 kilogrammes.

“Taxes additionnelles y compris ½ pour cent. Un droit est perçu sur le ‘poids réel net’ du café.

“Des modifications au régime douanier précédent paraissent dans les 16<sup>e</sup> et 17<sup>e</sup> supplément du ‘Bulletin international des Douanes.’

“La loi du 24 février 1900 modifie les droits de la manière suivante:

Café en fèves et pellicules, 100 kilogrammes; tarif général, 300 francs; tarif minimum, 156 francs. Café torréfié ou moulu, 160 kilogrammes; tarif général, 400 francs; tarif minimum, 156 francs.

“D’après la loi du 17 juillet 1900 portant modification au régime douanier des cafés, le droit minimum sur le café en fèves et pellicules est fixé à 136 francs par 100 kilogrammes.

“En vertu du décret du 17 juillet 1900 relatif au régime applicable aux cafés Brésiliens, les taxes inscrites au tarif minimum sont applicables aux denrées d’origine brésilienne visées à l’article premier des lois du 24 février et 17 juillet 1900.

“Les taxes inscrites au ‘tarif minimum’ sont applicables aux produits originaires des pays où les marchandises françaises jouissent des mêmes privilèges et auxquelles le tarif minimum est appliqué.

“D’après le tableau ‘C’ du tarif sur le café en fèves, le produit d’un pays non-européen, importé en France d’un pays européen, est sujet à une surtaxe de 10 francs par 100 kilogrammes.

“Tandis que le tableau ‘E’ du tarif en question prescrit que ‘une moitié du droit stipulé dans le tarif de la mère-patrie,’ y compris ‘les taxes additionnelles,’ devra être perçu sur le ‘café en fèves, torréfié ou moulu,’ importé en France des colonies et possessions Françaises et des pays de protectorat de l’Indo-Chine, la loi est modifiée par l’article 2 de la loi du 17 juillet 1900 qui dit:

“Le tableau E annexé à la loi du 11 janvier 1892 est modifié comme suit:

“Café en fèves et pellicules: Droit du tarif minimum métropolitain, diminué de 78 francs.

“*Allemagne*.—Café en fèves, vert, 40 marks par 100 kilogrammes; café torréfié, 50 marks par 100 kilogrammes.

“La tare sur le café brut est comme suit: En caisses de moins de 200 kilogrammes, 17; en caisses de 200 kilogrammes et plus, 12; en tonneaux ou en barils avec douves de bois de chêne ou d’autres bois dur, 2; dans d’autres tonneaux ou ballots, 8; en paniers, 9; en fardes, 2; emballé dans de la toile d’emballage, 1; pour le café brut, en caisses

de bois blanc de moins de 200 kilogrammes, 16; en tonneaux doubles de construction légère et de forme spéciale, proprement dits tonneaux patentés, manufacturés entièrement ou en partie de bois dur, 8; en sacs, 1.5; emballé légèrement dans de la toile d'emballage, 0.75.

“La tare allouée sur le café torréfié est en tonneaux ou en caisses, 20; en paniers, 13; en fardes, 6.”

“*Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande.*—Un droit de 14 shillings est perçu sur le café vert et de 2 pence par livre quand il est séché au four, torréfié ou moulu.

“*Grèce.*—Un droit de 100 ‘drachmas’ (\$19.30) par 100 ‘okes’ (275 livres) est perçu sur le café en général et sur le café moulu et mélangé d’autres substances.

“*Italie.*—Un droit de 150 ‘lire’ par quintal est perçu sur le café vert et de 207 ‘lire’ par quintal sur le café torréfié ‘basé sur le poids net légal.’

“Par décret en date du 24 juillet 1900, le droit perçu sur le ‘café naturel’ d’origine brésilienne est réduit à ‘130 francs par quintal,’ et il paraît que le même droit est applicable aux produits similaires de tous les autres pays rangés dans la catégorie des nations les plus favorisées.

“*Montenegro.*—Le café est sujet à un droit de 6 pour cent ‘ad valorem.’

“*Norvège.*—Le ‘tarif maximum’ sur le café vert (crédit d’entrepôt: 240 kil.) est 50 ‘öre’ par kilog. Torréfié, 75 ‘öre’ par kilog. Le ‘tarif minimum’ sur le premier est 30 ‘öre,’ et sur le second 50 ‘öre’ par kilog.

“Tares: en sacs simples, 1½ pour cent; en sacs doubles, 2½ pour cent; en fûts, 8 pour cent. L’unité monétaire employée dans le tarif norvégien est la ‘krone’ qui est équivalente à 100 ‘öre’ ou 1s. 1½d. ou une valeur approximative de 27 cents.

“*Portugal.*—Le café ‘avec pellicules ou non,’ est sujet à un droit de 180 ‘reis’ par kilog. S’il est torréfié ou moulu, le droit est 400 ‘reis’ par kilogramme y compris les paquets intérieurs.

“Quand le poids net est établi par la tare légale, 2 pour cent sont déduits du poids total du café en sacs. 1,000 ‘reis’ équivalent à 1 milreis ou environ à 4s. 6d.

“*Roumanie.*—Café vert de toutes qualités, 18 ‘leis’ par 100 kilogs. Café torréfié, en grains ou moulu, ainsi que toutes espèces de succédanés du café, 80 ‘leis’ par 100 kilogrammes. Tares en pour cent du poids brut: 8 en caisses ou futailles, 5 en paniers. Pour les sacs, on ne déduit aucune tare. La ‘lei’ équivaut à 9⅞d. ou environ 20 cents.

“*Russie.*—Café vert en fèves, 3 ‘roubles’ (or) par ‘poud.’ Café torréfié, moulu ou non; succédanés du café de toute espèce, moulus ou pressés, y compris le poids de l’emballage, 4 ‘roubles’ (or) par ‘poud.’ Le ‘rouble’ (or) de 100 ‘copecks’ équivaut à 3s. 2d. Le ‘poud’ de 40 ‘funts’ équivaut à 36 livres ‘avoir du poids.’



“*Servie.*—Café vert avec ou sans pellicules, 20 ‘dinars’ par 100 kilogrammes. Torréfié, en fèves ou en poudre, 200 ‘dinars’ par 100 kilogrammes. Tares en pour cent du poids brut: 14 en caisses ou futailles, quand les douves et les fonds sont en bois dur; 12 dans les autres caisses ou barils; 9 en paniers et 2 en fardes ou en sacs. Le ‘dinar’ de 100 ‘paras’ équivaut à  $9\frac{5}{8}$  d.

“*Espagne.*—Café en fèves, non torréfié, de production et de provenance directe de Fernando-Po, 105 ‘pesetas’ par 100 kilogrammes, poids net. Café comme ci-dessus, d’autres provenances, 140 ‘pesetas’ par 100 kilogrammes, poids net. Café torréfié ou moulu, 250 ‘pesetas’ par 100 kilogrammes, poids net.

“Le café importé dans la Péninsule ou les Iles Baléares, provenant d’Europe ou embarqué dans un port européen, est sujet à une surtaxe de 4 ‘pesetas’ 50 centimes par 100 kilogrammes. Cette surtaxe s’applique aux produits d’origine ‘extra-Européenne’ importés d’un pays Européen.

“*Suède.*—Café, 12 ‘öre’ par kilogramme; café torréfié, 20 ‘öre’ par kilogramme. L’unité monétaire est le ‘Krona’ qui est divisé en 100 ‘öre’ et est équivalent à 1 s.  $\frac{1}{4}$  d. environ.

“*Suisse.*—Café vert, 3 francs, 50 centimes par quintal; café torréfié, 5 francs, 50 centimes par quintal.

“*Turquie.*—En attendant l’établissement d’un tarif uniforme, la perception des droits de douane s’effectue sur la valeur des marchandises. Les importations sont soumises à un droit d’entrée de 8 pour cent, perçu sur la valeur des marchandises d’après le prix courant.

“Voici un extrait du Bulletin International des Douanes mentionné ci-dessus:

“Le Bureau International s’engage à apporter les plus grands soins dans la traduction des lois de douane et des publications officielles interprétatives de ces lois, mais il est entendu que les gouvernements intéressés n’assument pas de responsabilité quant à l’exactitude de ces traductions et qu’en cas de contestation le texte original sera leur seul guide.’ (Art. 3 du Règlement d’exécution de la Convention Internationale du 5 juillet 1890.)”

[Les colonies et possessions françaises et les pays de protectorat de l’Indo-Chine mentionnés plus haut sont les suivants: la Guadeloupe et ses dépendances, la Martinique, la Guyane Française, l’île de la Réunion, l’Indo-Chine Française (Cochinchine), le Cambodge, l’Annam, le Tonquin; le Gabon (colonie française), la Nouvelle-Calédonie, l’île Mayotte, Saint-Pierre et Miquelon.

Le café importé du Congo français (Bassin Continental) a droit à une réduction de taxe équivalente au droit de 6 pour cent ‘ad valorem’ perçu dans la colonie sur les produits similaires d’origine étrangère. Pour le café en fèves, 12 francs par 100 kilogrammes.

Le Consul des États-Unis à Marseille a fait parvenir au Ministère  
Bull. No. 2—01—15

des Affaires Etrangères à Washington une copie d'un décret français publié dans le "Journal Officiel" du 27 décembre 1900. En vertu de ce décret, les taxes inscrites au tarif minimum seront provisoirement applicables, jusqu'au 30 juin 1901, aux cafés originaires des différents ports du monde. Ce décret est d'un intérêt spécial car il affecte non seulement plusieurs Républiques Américaines mais encore Cuba, Porto-Rico et les Iles Philippines. Le droit minimum sur les cafés verts, dit le Consul, est fixé à \$30 par livre et celui maximum à \$57.90 par 220 livres.

Ci-dessous est une translation des clauses principales de ce décret:

"ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. Les taxes inscrites au tarif minimum continueront à être applicable jusqu'au 30 juin 1901 aux denrées visées à l'article 1<sup>er</sup> des lois du 24 février et 17 juillet 1900 (cafés verts) et originaires du Portugal, des colonies, possessions et protectorats contrôlés par l'Allemagne, la Grande-Bretagne, le Danemark, l'Espagne, la Hollande et le Portugal; des Etats-Unis d'Amérique; des cinq Républiques de l'Amérique Centrale; de Cuba et de Porto-Rico; de l'Equateur, du Pérou et du Chili; de Libéria et de l'Etat indépendant du Congo; de l'Ethiopie; de la Corée, de la Chine et du royaume de Siam, et des Iles Philippines.

ART. 2. Les denrées similaires des autres pays non mentionnés ci-dessus et qui seront reçus dans les magasins français du 24 janvier au 30 août 1900, bénéficieront des dites taxes jusqu'au 30 juin 1901."

Le tarif douanier du Royaume d'Italie, publié en mars 1899 par le Bulletin International des Douanes, contient un tableau des tares légales, la tare en kilogrammes par 100 kilogrammes de poids brut étant de 1 kilogramme pour le café "en sacs simples;" 1.50 kilogrammes "en sacs doubles" et 4 kilogrammes "en fardes."

Une note au bas de la page explique que "les tares légales établies pour le café et les sucres ne sont applicables que lorsque ces marchandises sont présentées au dédouanement dans les mêmes contenants dans lesquels elles ont été directement importées de l'étranger. Dans les autres cas, le café et les sucres seront taxés au poids brut, même s'ils sont contenus dans des sacs, des fardes, ou des paniers en jone.

En Norvège, le tarif maximum est applicable aux produits de n'importe quel pays étranger n'ayant pas de traité de commerce et de navigation avec ce pays et dans lesquels les marchandises et les vaisseaux norvégiens sont moins favorablement traités que les marchandises et les vaisseaux de n'importe quel autre pays.—*Editeur.*]

**DÉVELOPPEMENT COMMERCIAL DES ETATS-UNIS.**

Les chiffres du Bureau des statistiques du Ministère des Finances des Etats-Unis montrent le changement remarquable qui s'est produit dans le commerce des Etats-Unis pendant la décade finissant avec l'année civile 1900. Les importations qui en 1890 étaient évaluées à \$823,397,762, se montaient en 1900 à \$829,019,327, soit une augmentation de moins de 1 pour cent pour la période nommée, pendant que les exportations qui en 1890 se chiffraient à \$857,502,548 atteignaient en 1900 une valeur de \$1,477,949,666, soit une augmentation de 72.4 pour cent. En 1890 l'excédent des exportations sur les importations était de \$5,654,390, tandis qu'en 1900 cet excédent se montait à \$648,930,329.

Les changements qui se sont opérés dans les relations commerciales avec les différentes parties du monde sont également frappants. Pendant la décade, les importations d'Europe ont été réduites de \$474,000,000 à \$439,000,000, les exportations ayant augmenté, pendant la même période, de \$682,000,000 à \$1,111,000,000. Les importations de l'Amérique du Nord ont diminué de \$151,000,000 en 1890 à \$131,000,000 en 1900, pendant que les exportations des Etats-Unis aux pays compris sous cet en-tête ont augmenté de \$95,000,000 à \$202,000,000.

En ce qui concerne l'Amérique du Sud, les exportations et les importations ont toutes deux augmenté pendant les dix années en question, les premières s'étant élevées de \$35,000,000 à \$41,000,000 et les dernières de \$101,000,000 à \$102,000,000.

Le commerce asiatique montre une augmentation dans les importations de \$69,000,000 en 1890 à \$123,000,000 en 1900, tandis que pendant la même période, la valeur des exportations des Etats-Unis en Asie a augmenté de \$23,000,000 à \$61,000,000. En 1890, les importations d'Océanie se montaient à \$23,000,000, les mêmes valeurs étant données dans l'évaluation de 1900, mais en 1890 les exportations des Etats-Unis en Océanie étaient seulement évaluées à \$17,000,000 et en 1900 avaient plus que doublé, étant cotées à \$40,000,000. Les importations d'Afrique ont augmenté de \$3,000,000 en 1890 à \$9,000,000 en 1900, le changement en faveur des exportations étant de \$4,500,000 en 1890 à \$22,000,000 en 1900.

On attribue à deux grandes causes les changements qui se sont produits dans les exportations et les importations, la première étant due à l'augmentation des produits manufacturés dans le pays, lesquels provenaient jadis principalement de l'étranger et la seconde étant la diversification des produits qui ont donné lieu à l'établissement de nouveaux marchés et à l'agrandissement des vieux. L'Europe, qui jadis, fournissait aux Etats-Unis la plus grande quantité d'articles manufacturés, a

grandement augmenté sa consommation d'huile de coton, d'oléomargarine, de paraffine, des articles en fer, en acier et en cuivre, de machines agricoles, de coton, aussi bien que de provisions de bouche, les exportations de ces produits en Europe ayant augmenté pendant la décade de \$428,000,000, tandis que les importations des produits manufacturés d'Europe ont diminué de plus de \$35,000,000. Les importations de l'Amérique du Nord ont diminué de \$20,000,000, et cette diminution est due principalement au sucre qui a été produit en moins grand quantité dans les Antilles, les importations de Cuba seulement ayant diminué de \$54,000,000 en 1890 à \$27,000,000 en 1900. D'un autre côté les exportations à l'Amérique du Nord ont augmenté de plus de \$100,000,000, cette augmentation se faisant remarquer principalement dans les produits manufacturés et les provisions de bouche.

Les importations de l'Amérique du Sud ont augmenté en quantité, particulièrement en ce qui concerne le café et le caoutchouc, mais une baisse proportionnelle s'est produite dans le prix de ces marchandises, de sorte que l'augmentation totale de la valeur pendant les dix années dont il s'agit n'a été que d'un million de dollars. Les exportations ont, cependant, augmenté de \$6,500,000, les articles manufacturés étant les principaux exportés. Les importations d'Asie ont augmenté de plus de \$50,000,000, le sucre et le matériel brut requis par les manufacturiers des Etats-Unis formant la plus grande partie de cette augmentation; pendant que les exportations en Asie ont augmenté de près de \$40,000,000, principalement celles des produits manufacturés et de coton brut. Une petite augmentation, seulement, est constatée dans les importations d'Océanie, ceci étant attribué, en partie, à l'absence de statistiques des Iles Sandwich pendant la moitié de l'année 1900; mais les exportations en Océanie ont augmenté de plus de \$20,000,000, principalement celles des articles manufacturés. Les importations de l'Afrique ont augmenté de \$6,000,000, le coton brut étant l'article importé le plus important; quant aux exportations dans cette partie du monde, elles ont augmenté de \$17,000,000, les produits manufacturés figurant largement dans cette valeur.

Les tableaux ci-dessous donnent par grandes divisions les importations et les exportations des Etats-Unis pendant les années civiles 1890 et 1900, basées sur les chiffres complets du Bureau des Statistiques:

	Importations.		Exportations.	
	1900.	1890.	1900.	1890.
Europe.....	\$441,610,461	\$474,656,257	\$1,116,399,524	\$682,585,856
Amérique du Nord.....	130,231,076	151,490,330	198,791,572	95,517,863
Amérique du Sud.....	102,706,633	100,959,799	41,248,051	34,722,122
Asie.....	120,378,219	68,340,309	58,726,173	22,854,028
Océanie.....	23,067,642	23,781,018	39,805,176	17,375,745
Afrique.....	11,025,306	3,169,086	22,979,170	4,446,934

## MAISONS DE BANQUE À PORTO-RICO.

D'après le rapport du Contrôleur de la Monnaie du 3 décembre 1900, les affaires de Banque de Porto-Rico sont principalement entre les mains de cinq grands établissements financiers, connus sous les noms de: La Banque de Porto-Rico, anciennement Banque Espagnole de Porto Rico, dont le comptoir principal est situé à San Juan avec une succursale à Mayaguez; "El Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño," à Ponce; la Banque Agricole et Territoriale "El Banco Territorial y Agrícola," à San-Juan; la Banque Populaire "El Banco Popular" à San-Juan et la Banque Coloniale Américaine, à San-Juan.

La Banque de Porto-Rico fut fondée en 1888 en vertu d'un décret royal du monarque espagnol avec un capital de 1,500,000 pesos, pouvant être augmenté par les actionnaires jusqu'à concurrence de 2,000,000 pesos. Conformément à la résolution prise le 6 juin 1900 par le Congrès des Etats-Unis, ce capital en pesos a été remplacé par son équivalent en monnaie courante des Etats-Unis au cours actuel de la Bourse. Le Capital de la Banque est donc de \$900,000 avec la faculté d'être augmentée à \$1,200,000.

La banque est autorisée pour une période de vingt cinq ans à partir de la date de la concession jusqu'au 14 juillet 1913. Presque tous les fonds de la compagnie appartiennent à des Espagnols. Cette maison de banque s'occupe, en général, de toutes les opérations de banque, vend des traites, reçoit des dépôts, négocie des prêts, escompte des billets, des lettres de change, en un mot trafique de toutes sortes d'effets et valeurs négociables. C'est une banque de circulation, ce privilège lui ayant été accordé par la charte espagnole, et a récemment émis des séries de billets de banque de différentes valeurs depuis \$1 jusqu'à \$200. Le dernier tableau de situation de la banque qui porte la date du 19 mai 1900 montre que jusqu'à cette époque, elle a émis pour \$1,594,040 de billets de banque en monnaie courante Porto-Ricaine.

Le "Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño" (Caisse d'Epargne), située à Ponce, fut établie en 1895 conformément au code civil et aux lois sur les corporations. Son capital est de \$200,000, dont 75 pour cent ont été payés, le conseil d'administration pouvant ordonner le versement du restant. Elle s'occupe de toutes les opérations de banque, mais n'est pas une banque de circulation.

La Banque Territoriale et Agricole fut créée en 1894 à San Juan et a aujourd'hui un capital de 1,440,000 pesos. Ses opérations principales se font avec les agriculteurs. Elle fait des prêts à 9 pour cent sur des terres, la somme prêtée n'excédant jamais 40 pour cent de la valeur de la propriété estimée par des experts. Le dernier dividende de cette banque fut déclaré le 30 juin 1900 et était de 6 pour cent.

La Banque Populaire est une petite caisse d'épargne située à San Juan, fondée en 1894 au capital de \$5,000 et incorporée pour une période de dix années.

La Banque Coloniale Américaine est une banque nationale constituée au capital de \$1,000,000 conformément aux lois de l'Etat de la Virginie Occidentale, \$400,000 ayant été payés. C'est une banque où les Etats-Unis versent leurs fonds et ceux de Porto Rico et dont la plupart des actionnaires sont Américains.

## MOUVEMENT DU CAFÉ EN 1900.

D'après le journal "American Grocer" (New-York) du 30 janvier 1901, voici quel a été le trafic du café aux Etats-Unis et en Europe pendant l'année civile 1900:

Stocks au 1 <sup>er</sup> janvier 1900:	Sacs.	
Europe .....	4, 021, 401	
Etats-Unis .....	1, 079, 692	
		5, 101, 093
Arrivées en 1900:		
Europe .....	8, 422, 861	
Etats-Unis .....	5, 511, 910	
		13, 934, 771
Total de l'approvisionnement pour 1900 .....		19, 035, 864
Stocks au 1 <sup>er</sup> janvier 1901:		
Etats-Unis .....	1, 031, 610	
Europe .....	3, 881, 735	
		4, 913, 345
Livraisons en 1900 .....		14, 122, 519
Livraisons en 1899 .....		14, 891, 499
Diminution en 1900 .....		768, 980

Les livraisons aux Etats-Unis se sont élevées à 5,559,992 sacs et en Europe à 3,562,527 sacs, soit un total de 14,122,519 sacs.

Ci-dessous une comparaison de l'approvisionnement du monde:

	Sacs.	
1 <sup>er</sup> janvier 1900 .....	7, 560, 345	
1 <sup>er</sup> janvier 1901 .....	7, 036, 093	
Augmentation en 1900 .....		524, 252

Voici une comparaison des cafés reçus de Rio Janeiro et de Santos pendant l'année civile.

	1900.	1899.
	Sacs.	Sacs.
Rio Janeiro .....	2, 809, 000	3, 508, 000
Santos .....	6, 500, 000	6, 394, 000
Total .....	9, 309, 000	9, 902, 000

D'après l'exposé ci-dessus, il est évident que l'année dernière l'approvisionnement total du café a excédé de 4,913,345 sacs celui des livraisons.

La quantité moyenne de café requise annuellement en Europe et aux Etats-Unis n'excèdera pas 14,500,000 ou 14,750,000 sacs, et pour satisfaire à ces demandes il y aura environ 20,000,000 sacs de café. Une conséquence naturelle de l'excédent de l'approvisionnement sur la consommation est la baisse des prix, ce qui a eu lieu. En 1893-94, No. 7, le café Rio s'est vendu à New-York de 15 $\frac{3}{4}$  à 18 $\frac{3}{8}$  cents avec une récolte brésilienne de 4,309,000 sacs. En 1899, le prix a varié de 5 $\frac{7}{8}$  à 8 $\frac{1}{8}$  cents; pendant l'année civile 1900, il a varié de 6 $\frac{1}{4}$  à 10 cents.

D'après un rapport statistique sur le café, voici quels sont les pays qui sont compris dans le total des arrivées de ce produit à New-York, pendant l'année 1900: Maracaïbo a fourni 342,274 sacs; La Guayra, 41,404 sacs; Coro, 8,035 sacs; Savanilla, 64,745 sacs; Mexique, 171,301 sacs; l'Amérique Centrale, 204,830 sacs, et la Jamaïque, 20,903 sacs.

## CELLULOSE TIRÉE DU MAÏS.

Un journal agricole de Paris publie l'article suivant, préparé par le Baron d'ANCHALD, sur la fabrication de la cellulose des tiges de maïs.

Aux Etats-Unis, dit le Baron, on commence à utiliser les végétaux à croissance rapide pour la fabrication de la cellulose, et les fermiers américains trouvent à vendre maintenant, au prix de 25 fr. la tonne, les tiges des maïs dont ils ne savaient que faire auparavant. De ces tiges on retire industriellement:

1°. De la fibre pour doubler les navires afin de les empêcher de sombrer s'ils viennent à être troués par un projectile.

2°. De la cellulose liquide qui rentre dans la composition de certains vernis (pyroxylin varnish) aux Etats-Unis.

3°. De la cellulose pour fabriquer de la poudre sans fumée et autres explosifs.

4°. De la cellulose pour emballage; cette matière étant un parfait isolant, protège de la chaleur, du froid et des chocs.

5°. Du papier.

6°. Des aliments qu'on additionne de substances nutritives concentrées, comme du sang, des mélasses, du glucose, des cossettes de betteraves, des marcs de pommes.

7°. Deux types d'aliments pour basse-cour, le No. 1 à base azotée pour nourrir les poules; le No. 2 à base de matière carbonée pour engraisser la volaille.

Sur 100 kilogrammes de maïs débarrassés de feuilles et d'épis, on trouve 26 kilogrammes de nœuds, 20 kilogrammes de moëlle et 54 kilogrammes de tiges.

Les nœuds renferment 33 pour cent de cellulose pure, la moëlle 33 pour cent et les tiges 40 pour cent.

Une grande usine a été montée à Owensboro, Kentucky, sous la direction de M. W. MARSDEN, pour exploiter le brevet que cette industrie a pris en 1895 sur l'extraction des produits contenus dans les tiges de maïs. D'autres maisons similaires se montent à Linden, Peoria et Newport, qui vont permettre aux fermiers de ces différentes régions de trouver une plus-value de 55 francs par hectare de maïs cultivé.

Il serait à souhaiter que, chez nous, dit le Baron, les cultivateurs pussent trouver pour la paille un semblable débouché en remplaçant la cellulose fournie par les bois étrangers; cette question si intéressante a été examinée dans le "Journal d'Agriculture Pratique," de Paris, numéro du 21 septembre 1899, à l'occasion du concours des presses à fourrages de Lizy-sur-Ourcq.

---

## BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

**Les livres et les brochures qui seront envoyés au Bureau des Républiques Américaines, et qui contiendront des sujets ou matières traitant des pays de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines, seront mentionnés dans le Bulletin Mensuel sous le titre "Bibliographie."**

Le Bureau vient de recevoir l'Annuaire de l'Institut International de Bibliographie pour l'année 1899, ainsi qu'une brochure publiée à l'occasion de l'Exposition Universelle de Paris qui donne un exposé du but, de l'organisation et des travaux de cet institut.

L'Institut International de Bibliographie, fondé à Bruxelles en 1895, est une association exclusivement scientifique qui a pour objet principal d'organiser la coopération scientifique internationale, en vue d'établir un répertoire bibliographique universel des productions intellectuelles du monde entier.

Il se propose, aussi, d'aider au développement des travaux bibliographiques de toute nature, et à cet effet de rechercher, d'étudier et de propager les méthodes propices à l'inventaire, à la description et au classement des livres, documents et écrits de toute nature.

L'Institut se compose des personnes, des associations et des institutions qui s'occupent effectivement de bibliographie, qui s'intéressent à ses études, coopèrent à ses travaux ou les utilisent. Les membres donateurs subviennent aux besoins de l'Institut par des souscriptions volontaires. Les membres effectifs paient une cotisation annuelle de 10 francs. Ils reçoivent gratuitement le Bulletin et l'Annuaire et bénéficient des divers services que l'Institut a organisés pour les aider dans la formation, à leur usage de répertoires bibliographiques particuliers. Toute demande d'adhésion doit être adressée au secrétaire général de l'Institut, dont le siège est situé à Bruxelles, rue du Musée.



Le répertoire doit réunir les notices bibliographiques se rapportant aux travaux de toute nature (livres, articles de revues, communications aux sociétés savantes, etc.), qui ont parus et paraissent chaque jour dans tous les pays et dans les divers domaines des sciences.

L'Institut délivre, sur demande, des copies ou extraits du répertoire universel relatifs à la bibliographie d'une question particulière.

Le "Bulletin de l'Institut International de Bibliographie" est envoyé gratuitement à tous les membres de l'Institut. On peut s'y abonner au prix de 10 francs l'an, Union Postale. Le Bulletin donne les comptes rendus des travaux de l'Institut; il publie des études documentées et des informations relatives à la bibliographie des diverses sciences et des divers pays; il publie des analyses des ouvrages bibliographiques qui paraissent; il donne aussi des renseignements détaillés sur tout ce qui concerne l'organisation internationale de la bibliographie scientifique et le répertoire universel.

M. le Professeur WILLIS L. MOORE, Directeur de l'Observatoire des Etats-Unis, vient de faire paraître, par l'intermédiaire d'un éditeur de Chicago, un almanach météorologique intéressant qui pourra servir de guide, non seulement aux cultivateurs, aux armateurs, aux voyageurs, mais encore instruira les personnes désireuses de s'initier à l'art de prédire le temps. Cette publication contient, outre les renseignements des almanachs ordinaires, des tables des compilations des températures maximum et minimum constatées chaque mois dans les différents observatoires des Etats-Unis depuis que ces observations ont été faites. En commençant par un résumé historique des progrès qui ont été faits dans la prédiction du temps, l'auteur relate quelques phénomènes prodigieux de l'air et explique la manière de dresser et d'employer les cartes météorologiques. Il donne l'emploi des signaux pour avertir du mauvais temps, signale les erreurs auxquelles ils se prêtent et consacre un chapitre aux tornados avec des illustrations montrant les bizarreries étonnantes de ces perturbations terribles. La manière de prédire le temps longtemps en avance, l'ouragan de Galveston, les grandes inondations, la manière de se protéger contre la gelée, la perte de la vie et des propriétés occasionnée par la foudre, les températures nuisibles aux produits alimentaires, les climats salubres, les taches sur le disque du soleil, et d'autres données extrêmement intéressantes et importantes sont contenues dans cet almanach que l'auteur a l'intention de modifier tous les ans dans l'espoir que dans un laps de temps comparativement court, le public pourra bénéficier de tous les travaux de ce bureau.

Société scientifique Argentine. Première réunion du Congrès scientifique Latino-Américain. "Sociedad Científica Argentina. Primera Reunión del Congreso científico latino-americano."

La Société Scientifique Argentine qui a provoqué, il y a deux ans, Bull. No. 2—01—16

le Congrès scientifique latino-américain, publie le compte rendu détaillé de ce congrès et les mémoires qui y ont été présentés. Elle vient de faire paraître le tome III de cette œuvre importante, consacré aux sciences physiques et naturelles. Ce volume renferme une série d'études, la plupart fort soignées sur les sujets les plus disparates. Celles qui se rapportent spécialement à la République Argentine offrent un intérêt particulier. Citons à ce propos les mémoires de M. CARLOS SPEAZZINI, sur la mycologie de cette vaste contrée; de M. CARLOS HONORÉ, sur l'Atta Lundi, l'un des fléaux de l'agriculture dans l'Amérique du Sud; de M. F. LAHILLE, sur une expédition biologique à organiser sur les côtes de la République Argentine; du même auteur, sur diverses espèces de la faune d'Ushua, puis sur l'ensemble de la faune argentine; de M. GABRIEL CARRASCO, sur divers détails de l'hydrographie de La Plata; de M. LUIS MORANDI, sur le climat de Montévidéo; de M. MANUEL B. OTERO, sur le régime des vents dans le port de Montévidéo.

“Las Nubes en el Archipiélago Filipino” (Les Nuages dans l'Archipel de Philippines), par JOSÉ ALGUÉ, Directeur de l'Observatoire de Manille.

Le Comité météorologique international, dans sa session tenue à Upsal, en août 1894, avait décidé d'inviter chaque pays à observer simultanément, pendant une année, la forme, la hauteur, la direction et la vitesse des nuages. Le présent ouvrage est le résultat des observations qui ont été faites, du 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1896 au 31 juillet 1897, à l'Observatoire de Manille et dans diverses stations des îles Philippines, suivant un plan commun proposé par le Comité international.

Outre l'intérêt général de ces observations pour l'étude des nuages sur la surface de notre globe, elles présentent, pour la région des Philippines, un intérêt particulier, que M. ALGUÉ a bien mis en évidence: les observations photogrammétriques des nuages permettent de prédire l'arrivée et les trajectoires des cyclones qui ravagent si souvent ces contrées; en outre, les relations de hauteur entre les nuages de même forme dans un cyclone permettent de préciser dans quel quadrant sera maximum la violence des vents inférieurs dont dépend la force destructive du météore.

Une nouvelle publication haïtienne, ayant pour titre “Le Bulletin Officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie,” vient de paraître.

Ce Bulletin, qui est publié tous les deux mois par le Ministère de l'Agriculture, est consacré aux questions concernant les intérêts agricoles et industriels du pays, ainsi qu'à l'étude des méthodes pouvant servir à améliorer le présent système agricole.

Le Bulletin comprendra deux parties; une partie officielle et l'autre non officielle.

Dans la partie officielle seront publiés tous les documents officiels

intéressant l'agriculture et l'industrie nationale: lois, projets de lois, arrêtés, règlements, circulaires, avis, etc.

La partie non officielle comprendra toute sorte d'articles et de renseignements tendant à promouvoir l'agriculture et les industries agricoles du pays.

“Climatologie des montagnes de Córdoba” (Climatology of the mountains of Córdoba), tel est le titre d'une publication compilée par M. le Dr. ENRIQUE JORNÚ. Cet ouvrage résume toutes les observations faites par le Dr. JORNÚ dans l'exercice de sa profession dans cette localité, et a été écrit spécialement dans le but d'empêcher la tuberculose de se répandre dans la République Argentine et aussi pour montrer, par l'expérience actuelle et les cas bien constatés, les effets bienfaisants du climat de Córdoba dans le traitement et la guérison de cette insidieuse et terrible affection. Ce volume a été préparé sous les auspices du Conseil de salubrité publique de Córdoba et est destiné à être mis en circulation parmi le peuple, aussi bien qu'à l'usage des médecins. Outre cette précieuse compilation, l'auteur est en train de préparer deux ouvrages importants et intéressants sur des sujets de même nature.

Le 4<sup>me</sup> volume des séries des ouvrages illustrés sur les Etats du Mexique, dont l'auteur est M. J. R. SOUTHWORTH, vient de paraître. Le premier volume de ces séries de publications traite de Sonora, le second de Sinaloa, le troisième de la Basse-Californie et le quatrième, ou celui qui fait l'objet de cet article, de Vera Cruz. Ce volume contient, outre un essai historique étendu de l'Etat en question et une dissertation savante et intéressante sur le rôle important qu'il a joué dans l'histoire mexicaine, des rapports d'une très grande valeur sur sa production naturelle, son développement industriel et agricole, ses facilités de transport, sa richesse minérale, etc. Ce livre est superbement illustré de gravures représentant des édifices, des usines, des cafésières, des plantations de cannes à sucre, des scènes naturelles, des écoles, des portraits, etc., en un mot, tout ce qui tend à montrer les progrès immenses de ce riche et productif Etat.

M. ARTHUR HARVEY, F. R. S. C., de Toronto, Canada, vient de préparer une petite brochure unique qui a pour titre: “Decimals and Decimalization.” C'est une étude et un exposé sommaire des premiers systèmes d'énumération, de l'origine et de l'introduction des calculs décimaux, des systèmes duodécimaux et sexagésimaux et de l'origine du système métrique. Il dit comment la monnaie et les comptes décimaux ont été introduits aux Etats-Unis, et suggère la manière de réduire en décimales la monnaie anglaise. Cette brochure contient aussi, en outre d'autres matières se rapportant au sujet, un sommaire des rapports des diplomates anglais et les résolutions de la Chambre des Députés des Etats-Unis au sujet du système métrique. Il y a deux appendices: l'un contenant un sommaire des opinions étrangères sur le système

métrique et indiquant la meilleure manière de l'introduire, l'autre donnant les poids et mesures métriques.

Le journal "South American," de Londres, a commencé à publier dans son numéro du 29 décembre 1900, des séries d'articles au sujet du Congrès Hispano-Américain qui s'est réuni à Madrid, dans le courant du mois de novembre dernier. Le titre de celui en question est: "What the Hispano-American Congress effected and what might be done" (Ce que le Congrès Hispano-Américain a fait et ce qui doit être fait). Cet article discute l'origine et le but de ce Congrès et cite les opinions des délégués. L'éditeur, M. JOHN SAMSON, décrit préalablement les incidents relatifs à l'ouverture et l'organisation de ce Congrès, la manière dont il procède et rend compte des résolutions adoptées.

En un an, le Service Hydrographique du Ministère de la Marine des Etats-Unis a achevé une quantité de cartes hydrographiques de l'Océan Pacifique. Parmi elles on remarque: une carte du port de San Luis d'Apra, île de Guam; une carte du port Pearl, îles Sandwich; celle du port de Bluefields, Nicaragua; celle de la côte de la Basse-Californie depuis la baie Magdalena jusqu'au cap Pescadero, près de La Paz, Mexique; la barre Maturin à l'embouchure de la rivière San Juan et celles des cours d'un grand nombre de rivières depuis San Juan jusqu'à Guanoco, Vénézuéla, aussi bien qu'un plan préliminaire du port de Cebu et ses entrées dans les îles Philippines.

Le Bureau des Républiques Américaines doit à l'amabilité de M. HENRY JALHAY, le distingué représentant consulaire du Honduras à Bruxelles, la possession de la seconde édition de son intéressant et instructif rapport sur l'histoire, la géographie, l'industrie et le commerce de la République du Honduras qui vient d'être publiée par l'imprimerie Veuve DE BECKER, No. 35, rue Zirk, Bruxelles. Des extraits de la première édition ont été traduits et publiés dans le BULLETIN MENSUEL du mois de mars 1899. Cette nouvelle édition a été soigneusement rédigée et les renseignements sont de fraîche date.

M. le Professeur ANGELO HEILPRIN a fait paraître dans le "Scientific American Supplement," du mois de janvier, un article sur l'approvisionnement d'eau du lac de Nicaragua. Cette question est de la plus haute importance en ce qui concerne la construction projetée du canal de Nicaragua, et les statistiques contenues dans l'article de M. le Professeur HEILPRIN sont très importantes et on ne peut plus intéressantes.

M. EDUARDO DE EZCURRA, de la République Argentine, vient de publier un ouvrage sur la législation douanière. Ce travail est en général technique mais sera utile aux exportateurs et importateurs. En outre de l'espace consacrée aux droits d'importation et aux tarifs douaniers, il contient une quantité d'améliorations suggérées dans le service argentin.

# Monthly Bulletin

OF THE

## Bureau

OF THE

# American Republics.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

---

MARCH, 1901.

---

WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1901.



# MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

## BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. X.

MARCH, 1901.

No. 3.

### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

#### PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

During 1900 the Argentine Republic exported the following articles, a comparative statement for the year 1899 also being included in the appended table:

Articles.	1900.	1899.
Ox hides:		
Dry.....number..	2,308,726	2,031,482
Salted.....do....	1,050,737	1,180,275
Horse hides:		
Dry.....do.....	81,658	88,557
Salted.....do.....	38,445	83,825
Sheepskins.....bales..	63,806	72,310
Goatskins.....do.....	3,507	3,423
Wool.....do.....	253,633	513,863
Hair.....do.....	4,727	6,230
Frozen wethers.....number..	2,372,939	2,485,949
Beef.....quarters..	261,365	113,431
Tallow.....kilos....	17,794,100	14,238,500
Wheat.....tons....	2,042,167	1,791,668
Maize.....do.....	740,685	1,122,720
Linseed.....do.....	201,093	216,426
Flour.....do.....	37,916	54,044
Bran.....do.....	68,915	64,186
Oilseed.....bags....	112,123	90,204
Pollards.....do.....	154,821	234,128
Quebracho.....tons....	221,223	163,687
Hay.....bales....	1,423,967	885,163
Tobacco.....do.....	14,887	11,659
Butter.....cases....	40,487	49,399
Sugar.....tons....	17,855	20,110

The average weights of the packages named in this table were as follows: Of sheepskins, wool, and hair, 450 kilograms; goatskins, 370 kilograms; hay, 50 kilograms, and of cases of butter, 25 kilograms. The ton referred to is the metric ton of 1,000 kilograms, or 2,204.6 pounds.

The exports to the United States included 1,060,938 dry and 7,480 salt ox hides, 20,015 bales of wool, 591 bales of hair, 42 bales of sheepskins, 2,330 bales of goatskins, 428 tons of linseed, and 20,331 tons of quebracho.

### COMMERCE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The statistics herewith presented are obtained from the "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation," issued by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the calendar year 1900. While they do not show the complete trade transactions between the two countries, they give the quantity, number, and value of the principal items of export (wool excepted) from the Argentine Republic to Great Britain, and the value of the same as compared with similar statistics for like items in the previous calendar year. In the appended table the animals exported were for use as food only; the item of "hides" includes those from Uruguay as well.

Articles of export.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.
Cattle.....No....	38,562	85,365	£667,500	£1,351,264
Sheep and lambs.....do....	178,969	382,080	289,000	598,436
Wheat.....bushels..	30,873,333	18,947,667	6,088,923	3,622,063
Indian corn.....do....	11,475,357	13,805,900	1,514,313	1,593,022
Mutton.....pounds..	111,479,500	114,120,800	1,689,078	1,490,076
Tallow and stearine.....do....	17,826,900	12,656,000	239,288	153,539
Linseed.....quarters..	313,464	358,949	689,722	613,164
Wet hides.....cwts....	7,575	16,212	18,629	44,107

The value of the exports, as given in the above table, was £11,196,453 in 1900, as compared with £9,465,671 in 1899; or, reduced to United States currency—the pound sterling being equal to \$4.8665—\$54,487,538.52, against \$46,064,687.92 in 1899. In the British accounts wheat and corn are reckoned as so many hundredweights, and in the table prepared for this article they are reduced to bushels, at the rate of 60 pounds to the bushel of wheat and 56 pounds to the bushel of corn. Wool is not included in the table for the reason that in the British statistics all receipts from South America are included under one head, the number of pounds being 30,205,932, valued at £957,804 in 1900, as against receipts of 27,108,558 pounds, valued at £808,665, in 1899.

In most of the items purchased from Great Britain during the calendar year 1900 there was a great increase. So far as can be determined from the British accounts the imports and valuations of the principal items, as compared with the previous twelve months, were as follows, the total, reduced to United States currency, being equal to \$18,107,832.85 in 1900, as against \$15,677,931 in 1899:



Articles of import.	Value.	
	1900.	1899.
Cotton piece goods.....	£1,561,988	£1,368,410
Jute piece goods.....	321,072	337,368
Linen piece goods.....	46,255	51,393
Woolen tissues.....	193,384	148,047
Worsted tissues.....	361,765	306,618
Carpets.....	45,867	55,803
Hardware and cutlery.....	56,917	50,546
Railroad iron.....	322,539	131,962
Galvanized sheet iron.....	321,676	283,206
Other iron and steel.....	404,743	408,575
Tin plates.....	4,717	3,766
Cement.....	32,549	29,479
Earthen and china ware.....	57,493	46,430
Total.....	3,730,915	3,221,603

### EXPORT VALUE OF WOOL.

The following decree has been signed by Vice-President QUIRNO COSTA in reference to the tariff value of wool:

“Having regard to the fact that the persistent low price of wool has caused a paralysis in the commerce of that important branch of production, and that it is the duty of the National Government to favor, so far as possible, the realization of the pastoral products exported, and considering—

“(1) That the export duty on wool is 4 per cent on the tariff value;

“(2) That this value, \$3 gold per 10 kilograms, was fixed on February 1, 1900, whereas the present value on embarkation does not exceed \$2 gold, so that the duty represents an increase of the duty (from 4 per cent) to 6 per cent;

“(3) That, notwithstanding the sacred obligations imposed on the Government by the service of amortization of the foreign debt which have to be fulfilled during this year, it is preferable to ask Congress to provide other sources of revenue for it in case the ordinary revenues should not suffice—

“The Vice-President, in exercise of the executive power, decrees:

“(1) From the 1st of February next (1901) the value of \$2 gold per 10 kilograms is fixed for wool referred to in the item No. 3360 of the existing tariff of values.

“(2) This value shall be considered as transitory while the present low prices are maintained.”

### POPULATION OF BUENOS AYRES.

According to the “Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics,” the population of the city of Buenos Ayres, on January 1, 1901, was 821,293. The number of births during the month of December, 1900, was 2,325, and the number of deaths 1,577. The number of marriages was 1,067, over one-half (634) of which were by civil ceremony. The number of passengers arriving from foreign ports other than Montevideo

during December, 1900, was 1,104. Those arriving from Montevideo numbered 1,756. The number of immigrants arriving was 16,497, of whom 2,220 came via Montevideo. The departures included 2,624 passengers, of whom 2,290 were destined for Montevideo. The emigrants numbered 3,555, of whom 1,853 went to Montevideo. Of the immigrants arriving during December, 9,382 were Italians, 2,700 Spaniards, 721 Russians, 448 Syrians, 443 French, and 209 Austrians. There were only 41 British, 47 Germans, and 8 from the United States, or North Americans.

#### IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The "Review of the River Plate" for February 2, 1901, states that the immigration statistics for 1900 have been published. The total arrivals during the year numbered 132,456. Of this total, 26,554 were passengers and 105,902 were immigrants. Of the passengers, 19,446 came via Montevideo. Of the immigrants, 84,851 came directly to Argentine ports, while 21,051 first landed in Montevideo, Uruguay, coming from thence to the Argentine Republic. It would appear that the nationalities of the latter were not ascertained by the Argentine authorities, as only the country of birth of those immigrants who arrived directly from across the seas is given. Of the 84,851 prospective citizens thus entering the country, 52,143 were Italians, 20,383 were Spaniards, 3,160 were French, 2,119 were Russians, 2,024 were Austrians, and 1,583 were Syrians. There were 760 Germans, 411 English, 335 Swiss, and 205 Portuguese. From America the immigrants included the following: North America, 89; Brazil, 82; Uruguay, 62; Chile, 36; Bolivia, 10; Paraguay, 7; Peru, 7; Mexico, 5; and returning Argentinians, 773.

#### THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

According to the press of Buenos Ayres, the board of directors of the Southern Railway has recently made its semiannual report to the shareholders of that company. This document shows that during the financial year just ended the business of the company was as follows: Receipts, £2,276,000, or an increase of £269,372 over those of the previous year; the disbursements amounted to £1,105,758, being an increase of £226,000 over the previous year. These figures show a net gain to the company during the twelve months of £1,170,000, or an increased net profit of £43,000 more than the net profits of the previous year. Considering the heavy decrease in transportation, caused by excessive rains over a considerable portion of the route during the period referred to, the increased net earnings, as shown by the report, are exceedingly satisfactory and indicate a healthy and flourishing condition of trade in those Provinces of the Republic traversed by this railway.

From data given in the report, it is observed that the Southern Railway carried during the year 568,870 passengers and 253,449 tons of freight more than were transported during the previous year. Special reference is made to that part of the road that extends to Neuquen, and attention is called to the fact that it will be necessary to increase the number of trains running over that branch because of the steadily growing traffic and increased demand for transportation, as well as on account of the rapidity with which that portion of the country is being settled and developed. During the first year of the operation of the Neuquen Branch it carried 13,863 passengers, 4,895 tons of wool, 11,182 tons of other merchandise, 113,000 head of sheep, 1,739 bullocks, and 1,500 head of other cattle, a very satisfactory showing for a region of country which has so recently opened for settlement.

The report adds that the Argentine Government has under consideration a plan for increasing immigration into the Province of Neuquen, and the railroad company is also studying the same question with the view of developing the country and in order to promote the movement of a larger traffic along its line. The construction of extensive irrigation ditches in the valley of the Rio Negro is in contemplation, which, when completed, will greatly increase the fertility and productiveness of that important region. An experienced engineer is now formulating plans for the building of these irrigation works.

Speaking of the general condition of the country, the report says that the people of the Argentine Republic, who possess a territory so richly endowed by nature, have abundant reasons for being contented and happy; that the country and the climate have many attractions and opportunities especially favorable to the European immigrant, and that to these things are due that remarkable influx of foreigners and foreign capital, which have produced results unequaled in any other part of the world.

#### AGRICULTURE AND SERICULTURE IN SANTA FÉ.

The Bureau of Immigration of Buenos Ayres, according to "La Prensa," has received an interesting report from the Province of Santa Fé regarding the flax and wheat crops of that rich and fertile region, and discussing also the important industries of stock raising and silk culture in that part of the Republic.

The wheat crop of the Province is estimated to be in excess of the average production. In some of the districts it was somewhat injured by the heavy rains that fell upon the growing crops when in the process of heading and caused the grain to mature too rapidly. A considerable quantity of Italian seed wheat imported for the purpose was sown, and excellent results were expected from this variety. On harvesting the crop, however, it was discovered that the Italian wheat was inferior both in the development of the grain and the quantity of the

product when compared with the acclimated Argentine variety known as "criollo."

Stock raising in this Province, as is seen from the report in question, is at the present time in a very satisfactory condition, and shipments of beef cattle take place constantly, destined both for consumption in Buenos Ayres and for exportation.

Referring to silk culture, the report states that many cultivators of the silkworm have in contemplation the planting of additional mulberry groves, and are using every effort to increase the output of this product.

#### **HARBOR WORKS AT ROSARIO.**

The following is a resumé of a governmental decree which appeared in the "Boletín Oficial" on November 24, 1900:

(1) Tenders are asked for the construction and working of a commercial port (harbor works) at the city of Rosario de Santa Fé.

(2) These tenders may be made in duplicate and handed to the Argentine Legations until June 10, 1901, or to the Ministry of Public Works in Buenos Ayres until July 10, 1901. On the latter date, at 3 o'clock p. m., the opening of the bids will take place at Buenos Ayres. The conditions of the tenders, together with the plans of the contemplated work and other documents appertaining thereto, will be on view in the offices of the Ministry of Public Works, Buenos Ayres, and at the Argentine Legations in Washington, London, Paris, and Berlin.

(3) The study of the tenders is to be submitted to a council of seven persons, who are named in the "Boletín Oficial."

#### **NEW TRADE-MARK LAW.**

The Bulletin of the "Unión Industrial Argentina" (No. 384) publishes in full the new law governing trade-marks. This law consists of five divisions, and terminates with a regulative decree by the Department of Agriculture. The first chapter of the first division treats of the rights of property in trade-marks; the second division explains the formalities to be observed in acquiring trade-marks; the third division contains the penal disposition—the penalties prescribed for the violations of the law, etc.; the fourth, the manner of conducting suit where litigation is resorted to, and the fifth embraces the transitory dispositions.

#### **MAGELLAN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.**

The "Buenos Ayres Review" states that the National Department of Telegraphs of the Argentine Republic recently purchased in London

21 miles of cable necessary for passing the Straits of Magellan, so as to connect up Tierra del Fuego with the southern line now in course of construction. From Tilley Bay the line will be taken on to San Julian, Puerto Deseado, and Rio Gallegos, and will finally reach Punta Dungeness to cross over the Straits to Tierra del Fuego.

#### **OIL MILLS IN BUENOS AYRES.**

A recent Chilean publication observes that a few years ago no oil was manufactured in Buenos Ayres, but that from 1890 to date oil-extracting mills have continued to increase in number and importance, causing a gradual and notable decrease in the importations of this article. In the city and Province of Buenos Ayres there are at present twelve oil-extracting mills in operation, with a combined capital of \$1,535,000. All of these installations are provided with the best, most modern, and latest improved machinery. The raw materials from which the oil is extracted consists of nuts, turnip seed, flaxseed, and castor beans. The maximum daily production of the mills mentioned is approximately 650 tons.

#### **EXPORTS OF SUGAR.**

The "Southern Cross" reports that the proprietors of sugar factories in the Argentine Republic have made an agreement to export 40,000 bags of refined and 50,000 bags of unrefined sugar. They have also fixed the price of the product for consumption at \$3.60 per 10 kilograms (22.046 pounds).

A new sugar company has been formed in France for the operation of a sugar manufactory in Resistencia, with head offices in the French capital. The manufactory will be erected on the banks of the River Negar, 4 leagues south of Resistencia. The machinery is all of the latest improvement, and 120 tons of cane can be treated daily.

#### **THE GRAPE CROP OF MENDOZA.**

The grape crop of the Province of Mendoza for the year 1901 is stated to be exceptionally large, competent judges estimating the increase over 1900 at 40 per cent. Regarding damage from hail, the correspondent of the "South American Journal" reports that several growers, on the approach of threatening hail clouds, adopted the French method of firing cannon with marked success, the concussion of the air bringing the moisture down before it had an opportunity to freeze, and thus robbing the storm of its detrimental characteristics.

## BOLIVIA.

## EXHIBITS AT THE BUFFALO EXPOSITION.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN is indebted to the courtesy of Señor Don MANUEL V. BALLIVIÁN, honorary corresponding member of the International Union of American Republics at La Paz, for interesting data regarding the exhibits of the products of the Bolivian Republic at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. Great preparations have been made for the collection and formation of large and valuable displays of the natural products of the country in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. These exhibits will be systematically classified, and detailed information will be furnished concerning the exploitation of the different industries and the facilities attending the marketing of the products.

The animal products of the country will be represented by extensive and valuable exhibits of wool, skins, hides, etc. The vegetable products will consist of caoutchouc and resinous gums, coffee, cacao, quinine, woods, tobacco, vanilla, fruits, medicinal plants, and a great variety of vegetable productions peculiar to the diversified climate and soil of Bolivia. The mineral kingdom will be represented by samples from the rich and varied products of the mines and smelters of the Republic, accompanied with important statistical data concerning mining in Bolivia and descriptions of some of the principal mines of the country, together with the methods used in the extraction and reduction of ores in use at the present time. Bolivia's display at the Pan-American Exposition therefore promises to be a representative one, and also exceedingly appropriate as well as illustrative of the great natural wealth and wonderful latent resources of the Republic.

---

BRAZIL.

## PROVISIONS OF THE REVENUE LAW.

In addition to the articles mentioned in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for February, 1901, the attention of merchants, shipmasters, and others doing business with Brazil is called to the following articles in the revenue law which went into effect on January 1, 1901.

By article 2, the President is authorized, among other things—

“To lease or sell Government railroads to the best advantage and apply the sum received to financial reorganization.

“To adopt a differential tariff in favor of one or more imported articles in compensation for concessions to Brazilian produce, or most-favored-nation treatment, and vice versa.

"To recover from shipping a duty of 1 to 5 *reis* paper per kilogram of merchandise loaded or discharged, to be expended in improvements of the respective ports.

"To organize the inspection of all insurance companies and charge each with a share of the cost.

"To lease the working of monazite-sands found in national territories."

Other pertinent paragraphs of the law are translated as follows:

"ART. 8. All vessels calling at Brazilian ports exclusively for orders shall be subject to a single fixed tax of £2 (\$9.73) irrespective of their tonnage, and shall be permitted to remain ten days under supervision of the customs authorities and shall be allowed to receive provisions, water, coal, etc. In this tax shall be included customs and other dues of every kind to which shipping is subject. The ten days may be extended by the customs inspector five days only, except in case of *force majeure*, after which vessels will be subject to the ordinary regulations.

"ART. 9. The stamps corresponding to class 2, paragraph 3, and item 3 of Schedule B of the regulations approved by decree 3564 of January 22, 1900 (i. e., a stamp of 300 *reis*=4.8 cents), shall be applied to only one copy of bills of lading—i. e., to the original, or, in case of loss, to that presented to the custom-house for dispatch."

Article 14 prohibits advertisements in imitation of or resembling bank notes. Infringements will be subject to a penalty of 1,000 *mil-reis* (\$160).

"ART. 16. All captains and masters of merchant vessels, national or foreign, clearing from Brazilian ports for foreign countries are obliged to make a manifest of the merchandise loaded at the respective ports, and must mention therein the name, class, and tonnage of the vessel, name of the master, number of packages, and their denomination and quantity, class, and weight of each separate article of merchandise, and its value when declared. This manifest must be posted to the 'Repartição de Estística Commercial,' Rio de Janeiro, and must be duly registered, which is to be done without charge. No vessel can be dispatched by the customs without exhibiting the certificate of the post-office proving remittance of the above-mentioned manifest. Should it be impossible to mail the manifest before the sailing of the vessel, in order not to delay the same the inspector of customs, or the proper authority, shall accept a written declaration of the agent or consignor of the vessel, or other qualified party, to do so within forty-eight hours of the sailing of the vessel, subject to the penalty herein contained.

"The post-office is required to give a special receipt, certifying, after an examination of its contents, to the remittance of the manifest. For failure to deliver the manifest, the master or his agent shall be liable to a fine of 500 *mil-reis* (\$80) for the first offense, and on each repetition

1,000 *milreis* (\$160). False declarations on the part of the master as to the species or number of packages received shall be liable to penalties of 10 to 50 per cent of the value of the merchandise and 20 to 100 *milreis* (\$3.20 to \$16) per package not declared. The above penalties shall be imposed by the inspector of the customs or other proper person and shall be collected in accordance with customs laws already in existence.

"ART. 21. Article XLV of law 641 of November 14, 1899, is hereby altered as follows:

"On all labels or articles of foreign manufacture, printed all or in part in Portuguese, the country of origin must be stated."

Article 25 reduces the fee of consular invoices from 5 *milreis* (\$2.73) to 3 *milreis* gold (\$1.64).

### COMMERCE WITH GREAT BRITAIN IN 1900.

In the calendar year 1900, according to the British statistics, Brazil exported to Great Britain 10,658,000 pounds of sugar, valued at £55,413. In 1899 the exports were 12,664,500 pounds, worth £63,849. The exports of coffee in 1900 aggregated 4,593,200 pounds, valued at £96,323, against exports of 8,351,400 pounds, worth £143,444, in 1899. The exports of cotton increased enormously both in quantity and price, the totals being 27,046,200 pounds, worth £669,595, in 1900, and 4,879,100 pounds, valued at £97,096, in 1899. The other exports enumerated were 1,283,500 pounds of wet hides, valued at £31,200, against 1,395,700 pounds, valued at £32,013, in 1899. The aggregate value of the four items was £852,531 in 1900, against £336,402 in 1899. The value of the rubber taken by Great Britain was not separately returned.

The principal articles and their values imported by Brazil from Great Britain in 1900, compared with importations in 1899, were as follows:

Articles.	1900.	1899.
Cotton piece goods.....	£1, 196, 298	£1, 359, 838
Jute yarn .....	262, 380	211, 355
Linen piece goods.....	66, 952	70, 147
Woolen tissues.....	71, 075	79, 007
Worsted tissues.....	122, 288	122, 133
Manufactured copper.....	63, 227	53, 015
Hardware and cutlery.....	63, 598	76, 182
Railroad iron .....	94, 951	93, 426
Galvanized sheet iron .....	41, 427	46, 812
Other manufactured iron.....	278, 755	333, 203
Tin plates.....	74, 187	71, 467
Manufactured steel.....	14, 387	49, 591
Boots and shoes.....	40, 137	49, 106
Cement .....	21, 453	34, 211
Earthen and china ware, etc.....	64, 471	60, 203
Seed oil .....	54, 194	43, 761

The aggregate value of the items enumerated for the two years in comparison shows a loss of £233,677 (\$1,088,524 in United States currency), the totals being \$2,529,780 in 1900 and \$2,753,457 in 1899.



### THE FLOUR AND WHEAT TRADE.

Some interesting figures relative to the flour and wheat trade of Brazil have been published by the manager of the wharves at Rio de Janeiro, Mr. CARVALHO. These show that in 1876 the United States exported to Rio de Janeiro 30,000 tons of flour, while the Argentine Republic sent 3,600 tons. In 1888 the former country sent 24,000 tons and the latter 8,000. In 1894 the United States sent 37,000 tons and the Argentine Republic 17,000. Since then the receipts by Brazil have been as follows, the first-named figures representing the United States and the last named the Argentine Republic: In 1895, 26,000 and 12,000 tons; in 1896, 24,000 and 9,500; in 1897, 22,000 and 6,000; in 1898, 19,000 and 4,000; in 1899, 12,800 and 14,000; in 1900, 15,500 and 9,800.

A new factor has appeared since 1888—the manufacture of flour in Brazilian mills from wheat imported from the United States and the Argentine Republic. In 1888 the flour turned out by these mills was 10,000 tons; in 1891, 41,000 tons; in 1896, 54,000 tons, and in 1899, 71,000 tons. The imports of wheat were in 1888, 14,000 tons; in 1895, 58,000 tons; in 1898, 83,000 tons, and in 1899, 102,863 tons. According to the latest obtainable figures, the total consumption of flour in Rio de Janeiro has risen from 37,000 tons in 1876 to 98,000 tons in 1899.

### THE STATE OF AMAZONAS.

The State Legislature of Amazonas was opened January 15, 1901, by the reading of the message of the Governor, Mr. SILVERIO NERY, who, after referring to national matters, asked the legislators to reorganize the judicial power.

The Governor reported that on July 23, 1900, the debt of the State amounted to 33,000 *contos*; reductions of superfluous expenses, canceling of contracts, payment of arrears due to officials, and other measures have now reduced it to less than 21,000 *contos*.

The receipts for the year 1900 reached about 24,000 *contos*.

In 1900 1,177 vessels, carrying 48,931 passengers, entered the port of Manaus, and 1,155 vessels, carrying 42,000 passengers, left this port.

According to a statistical table especially prepared for the "Folha do Norte," the total exports of rubber amounted to 8,813,112 kilograms, of which 6,001,940 were destined to Europe and 2,811,172 for the United States. The stock on hand on December 31, 1900, amounted to 245,000 kilograms.

Mr. PEDRO DO AMARAL BASTOS, the engineer sent out on a mission by a Manaus syndicate, has returned after having discovered several coal beds near the river Cotuê, a branch of the Ica. The richest of these beds was found 6 miles from the Colombian frontier and extends to Tabatinga, on the Brazilian frontier.

**THE GOLD PREMIUM AND COFFEE VALUES.**

"Bradstreet's," for March 2, 1901, states that not a little interest is displayed in the rising tendency of Brazilian currency, or, to express it in another way, in the decline of the gold premium at Rio de Janeiro and other Brazilian business centers. So far as the United States is concerned, the chief importance of this tendency arises from its effect on the coffee business and the prospects in connection with prices for that commodity. It has been noted that the long-continued decline in coffee quotations, due to a succession of large crops, has lately been checked, the cause of this being ascribed to heavy buying by a New York mercantile interest, which it seems had reached the conclusion that the fall in value had over-discounted the unfavorable factors in the situation. It is claimed also that the appreciation in the gold value of the Brazilian paper currency is likely to diminish the production of coffee in the country, and that the outlook for an appreciable rise in its value is therefore considerably augmented.

**FAUNA FROM THE AMAZON REGION.**

Prof. J. B. STEERE, one of the foremost ichthyologists in the United States Government service, and who made a large natural history collection in the Philippine Islands for the Smithsonian Institution, has been sent to Brazil to make a collection of the fauna of the Amazon region. The specimens will be prepared as fast as they are taken instead of being preserved in alcohol for preparation afterwards, as has been the custom heretofore, and will be shipped in time for the Pan-American Exposition. Formaline will be used in the preservation of frogs, fish, and reptiles. This wonderful new discovery will not only preserve the form and color true to nature, but will retain the true posture of the subject treated with it. Fish submitted to this treatment have all the appearance of being in life.

**SEEDS FROM THE UNITED STATES.**

The National Agricultural Society of Brazil has received, through the Brazilian Minister at Washington, Dr. ASSIS-BRASIL, such varieties of seeds from the United States as he deems adapted to the temperate regions of his country. The seeds were furnished him by Prof. H. J. WHEELER, Director of the Rhode Island Experiment Station, and will be distributed through the agency of the society to the Agricultural and Pastoral Society of Pelotas and to the Santa Monica farm in the State of Rio de Janeiro, where they will be grown for distribution to the various farmers desiring them.

**LICENSE FEES FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.**

The "South American Journal" has published the following list of the fees exacted by the various States and municipalities, for the guidance of commercial travelers visiting Brazil:

States: Rio Grande do Sul, single payment, 300 *milreis*; Bahia, 1,000; Pernambuco, 200; São Paulo, nothing, and Santa Catharina, 50 to 200 *milreis* per visit.

Municipalities: Pará (single annual payment), 1,000 *milreis*; Manãos, 300 to 500; Ceará, 270; Maceió, 150 to 300; Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, nothing.

These payments are presumably made in paper currency

#### PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

The quantity of gold in bars shipped from Rio de Janeiro and Santos during the first three quarters of 1900 were, respectively, 972,264, 1,239,515, and 845,241 grams, a total of 3,057,020 grams, of 98,284.44 troy ounces.

According to the newspaper "Minas Geraes," the St. John d'el Rey Company shipped \$40,000 worth of gold on December 22, 1900. This gold was mined at Morro Velho, and is said to have been the largest single shipment of the year.

The report of the directors of the São Benito Gold Estates, Limited, for the year ended June 30, 1900, was published in December. According to this report 15,851 tons of ore were crushed, yielding gold to the value of £25,554.

The report of the directors of the Ouro Preto mine for the same period shows that the gold produced was valued at £89,823.

The report of the St. John d'el Rey Company shows that the sales of Morro Velho gold bullion for the first six months of the financial year amounted in value to £165,352.

The customs authorities of Rio de Janeiro, according to the "Rio News," have been authorized to admit free of duty material imported for the St. John d'el Rey Mining Company, the Anglo-Brazilian Gold Syndicate, and the Ouro Preto Gold Mines.

#### EXPORTS OF SUGAR FROM PERNAMBUCO.

The entries of sugar at Pernambuco for the month of December, 1900, show an aggregate of 286,842 bags, against 334,667 bags in December, 1899. The young cane plants were reported to be in a very flourishing condition and much more forward than usual, indicating a larger crop of sugar for the present year. The entries of sugar from September 1 to December 31, 1900, inclusive, amounted to 663,177 bags, as compared with 817,494 bags in the same period in 1899. During the last quarter of 1900 the shipments of sugar to the United States from Pernambuco amounted to 239,535 bags, or 39,502,400 pounds.

#### RECENT MANGANESE DISCOVERY.

A correspondent of the "Mining Journal" (London) writes, under date of February 9, 1901, that another large manganese deposit has been discovered near Ouro Preto, in the State of Minas Geraes, by Dr.

ARTHUR HIORUS. Analyses of samples taken from different parts of the vein by the "Escola de Minas de Ouro Preto" show an average of 59 per cent of metallic manganese, with no phosphorus and a very small percentage of iron. As the purest ore now exported from Brazil only averages 52 per cent of metallic manganese, the value of this new deposit can easily be comprehended. The discoverer is reported to be in London for the purpose of negotiating with capitalists for working the property.

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The commercial statistics bureau has published the following summary of the value of the exports from the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the twelve months ending December 31, 1900: Animals and animal products, 4,494,933 *milreis*; minerals and mineral products, 18,214,940 *milreis*; vegetable products, 447,434,619 *milreis*, and specie, 3,105,727 *milreis*, a grand total of 473,250,219 *milreis*.

The Government of Brazil will send military attachés to its legations in the European capitals, as well as to Washington, Buenos Ayres, and Santiago. Capt. ALBERTO CARDOZO DE AGUIAR, of the Commission of Fortifications, has been appointed at Washington.

The "South American Journal" reports that the President has granted full powers to the Brazilian Minister at Brussels to ratify the protocols of December 17, 1897, between Brazil and Belgium relative to the protection of industrial property.

---

### CHILE.

#### COMMERCE WITH GREAT BRITAIN IN 1900.

In 1900, according to the British "Accounts," Chile exported only 24,167 bushels of wheat, valued at £868, to Great Britain, as against 442,167 bushels, valued at £84,120, in 1899. The number of tons of copper in all its forms exported in 1900 was 55,904, worth £1,832,861, being an appreciable increase over 1899, when the amount was 50,844 tons and the value £1,444,222. The British statistics do not show what proportion of the 141,155 tons (value of £1,155,462) and 140,851 tons (value £1,069,771) of nitrate received by the United Kingdom in 1900 and 1899, respectively, came from Chile, but undoubtedly the greater part in each year was of Chilean origin.

The value of the principal items imported from Great Britain in 1900 was £1,791,733 (\$8,719,468.64), as against £1,069,145 (\$5,202,994.14) in 1899. This total includes the following:

Articles.	1900.	1899.
Cotton piece goods.....	£998, 277	£613, 646
Woolen tissues.....	144, 046	94, 748
Worsted tissues.....	212, 858	102, 793
Carpets.....	45, 092	26, 303
Hardware and cutlery.....	32, 621	16, 218
Railroad iron.....	25, 199	52, 615
Galvanized sheet iron.....	144, 458	55, 920
Other manufactured iron.....	189, 182	106, 902

### EXPORTS OF COAL.

According to the "Revista Financiera y Comercial," of Buenos Ayres, the exports of Chilean coal during the four years beginning with 1896 and ending in 1899 were as follows:

	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
1896.....	204, 858	1, 560, 940	1898.....	282, 663	4, 239, 943
1897.....	243, 968	1, 869, 310	1899.....	241, 995	4, 839, 900

### CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT IQUIQUE.

The average monthly receipts of the Iquique custom-house for the year 1900 were \$3,057,696.40, the total for the year being \$36,692,356.86. The receipts at this port have steadily increased from \$15,100,889 in 1890 to the amount above stated. The increase for 1900 over 1899 was \$3,857,958, or about 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.

### DIVIDENDS OF BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

According to the "Chilean Times," the following banks and insurance companies declared dividends for the half year ending with December 31, 1900.

*Banks.*—Banco Hipotecario de Chile, 6 per cent; Banco Internacional, 4 per cent; Banco de Curicó, 6 per cent; Banco Chileno Garantizador de Valores, \$35 per share; Banco de Talco, 6 per cent; Banco de Serena, 3 per cent; Banco de Santiago, \$5 per share responsabilidad, \$20 per share efectiva, and Banco de Chile, 5 per cent.

*Insurance companies.*—Unión Chilena, 20 per cent; La Chilena, 20 per cent; La Nacional, \$8 per share, and La Protectora, 10 per cent.

### IMPROVEMENT OF VALPARAISO HARBOR.

The National Congress has recently passed two important laws, which have been duly approved by President ERRÁZURIZ, authorizing the Chief Executive to invest the sum of £17,250 in a definite method for the improvement of the Valparaiso wharf. The President also has authority to expend £10,000 in the acquisition of dredges for the deepening of the ports of the Republic, and 20,665 *pesos* in the pur-

chase of materials for the repair of the fiscal wharf at Valparaiso. He is also empowered to invest 1,275 *pesos* in the purchase of carts for the use of the custom-house at Talcahuano.

#### **TOTAL CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN 1900.**

Published returns show that the duties collected in the custom-houses of Chile in 1900 amounted to \$78,467,461, against \$68,613,755 in 1899. The import duties show an aggregate of \$28,305,863, against \$21,368,586 in 1899. The export duties were \$50,161,598 in comparison with \$47,245,169 in 1899.

---

### **COLOMBIA.**

#### **RECEPTION OF MINISTER SILVA.**

On the 2d of March, 1901, Señor Don CARLOS MARTINEZ SILVA was received by the President of the United States as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia near the Government of the United States. The new Minister is one of the most distinguished public men of Colombia, and was a delegate from his Government to the last Pan-American Conference. At the time of receiving his appointment as Minister to the United States, Señor MARTINEZ SILVA was Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Colombia. On presenting his credentials to President MCKINLEY, the new Minister made the following appropriate remarks:

“MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to place in Your Excellency’s hands an autograph letter from the Vice-President of Colombia, in which he accredits me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Your Excellency’s Government, in my character of Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Republic of Colombia.

“I have been charged to employ all the means within my reach to strengthen and draw closer the ties of mutual understanding and harmony that bind our respective countries. Your Excellency is well aware that in the present instance I am not giving perfunctory compliance to a mere form of diplomatic courtesy, but I am expressing a sentiment that is as real as it is sincere.

“Colombia, from the dawn of its independent existence, has cultivated with solicitous care the friendship of the United States, seeing in this great people political models to imitate, lessons in republicanism and democracy to learn, examples to follow, and hopes to realize. These moral bonds shall be further strengthened when the strong arm, already destined by Providence, sunders the isthmian chain that seems to unite, but in reality separates by hundreds of miles, two vast portions of the American Continent.

"The consummation of such an event will be the fulfillment of the prophetic intuition of Columbus and the opening of a new highway to the heralds of peace and progress, among whom the people of the United States are entitled to a post of honor.

"I have been especially honored as well as gratified by the mission that has been intrusted to me, and I would harbor no misgivings were my sympathy and admiration for the American people sufficient for the accomplishment of my task. However, I trust that Your Excellency's Government, whose relations with Colombia have ever been characterized by rectitude and loyalty, will more than compensate for my deficiencies.

"I beg Your Excellency to accept the cordial wishes that I offer in the name of my Government and in my own for the prosperity of the United States, for the success of Your Excellency's Administration, and for Your Excellency's personal welfare."

In reply, President McKINLEY expressed himself as follows:

"MR. MINISTER: I am pleased to receive from your hands the autograph letter of His Excellency, the Vice-President of Colombia, accrediting you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near this Government.

"In its constantly cordial relations with its sister Republics of the American Continent the United States has ever tried to affirm and draw closer every friendly tie. It is therefore very gratifying to receive from you the assurance that it is your mission to strengthen the bonds of friendship already existing between the United States and Colombia. That the two Republics alike share the hope of the early achievement of the great work of opening up a new channel for the world's trade will tend to further encourage this friendly intercourse.

"It is with much pleasure that I welcome you to your new post, which I trust will be both congenial to yourself and fruitful in the accomplishment of the high purposes of your mission. I reciprocate your good wishes, and ask you to convey to His Excellency the Vice-President my earnest wish for his personal happiness and for the welfare and prosperity of the people and Republic of Colombia."

#### REGISTRATION OF LABELS AND TRADE-MARKS.

The "Diario Oficial," of Bogota, in its issue for November 29, 1900, promulgates an important decree made by the Government of Colombia specifying the formality to be observed in the securing of labels and trade-marks in that Republic.

According to this decree the applicant, either in person or through his lawful attorney, must communicate with the Treasury Department soliciting the registration of the trade-mark or label, and give at the same time a full, complete, and detailed description of the same. The

request for registration must be made in duplicate on stamped paper furnished by the Government for the purpose. This application must be duly dated and signed by the interested party, and accompanied by a drawing or engraving of the device.

The request must be published, at the expense of the applicant, in the "Diario Oficial" for a period of from thirty to sixty days, according to the classification, at the expiration of which time the registration of the trade-mark or label will be granted, provided there is no opposition to the request. As an evidence to his right to the respective trade-mark or label, the applicant will be furnished with a certificate of registration.

Powers of attorney conferred abroad for the purpose of soliciting trade-marks and labels must be certified to by the Minister or consular agent of Colombia in the country where the power of attorney originates. Trade-marks or labels belonging to individuals or foreign companies not residents of the Republic can not be registered in Colombia unless they have already been registered in the respective foreign country.

The individual (or company) who first uses the label or trade-mark has the right of property in it. In case of a contest between two or more claimants for the same trade-mark or label, it shall belong to the one who used it first, and if the date of use is the same, then to the one who first applied for its registration in the respective registration office of the Republic.

The fabrication of trade-marks or labels is a penal offense.

#### **NEW COAL MINING COMPANY.**

According to the "Echo de Mines," of Paris, a company is being formed, chiefly with Swiss capital, to work large coal deposits in the Republic of Colombia. The coal mines are situated on both sides of the Isthmus of Panama.

#### **PURCHASES OF PIECE GOODS.**

Colombia purchased 25,252,600 yards of cotton piece goods of Great Britain in 1900, which were valued at £177,176. In 1899 the imports of British cottons aggregated 46,084,200 yards, which were worth £356,693. The British-made linen piece goods imported by Colombia in 1900, 1,641,500 yards, were valued at £22,041, against 1,801,500 yards, valued at £23,493, in 1899.



## COSTA RICA.

## ISSUE OF BONDS.

The official organ of the Republic of Costa Rica, "La Gaceta," in its issue No. 27, dated February 2, 1901, promulgates an important decree authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of \$148,910.96, American gold, in conformity with Clause XIII of the Pacific Railway concession. This sum is one-half of the estimated value of the railway construction completed during the months of July to December, 1900. Of this issue, \$111,000 will be delivered to the contractors, the balance of the issue remaining in the hands of the Government in the nature of a guaranty, in accordance with the terms and provisions of the concession. The bonds are issued in denominations of \$1,000 each, and are numbered from 563 to 710, inclusive, making 148 bonds of a face value of \$148,000. In order to avoid the issuance of any bond of a value of less than \$1,000, the difference of \$910.96, not covered by this issue of bonds, will be added to the next issue made for account of the construction of the Pacific Railway.

## COFFEE EXPORTS.

In a recent report to his Government the French Consul at San José gives the following statistics regarding the coffee exports of Costa Rica for six years:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1894 .....	23, 129, 000	1897 .....	23, 933, 000
1895 .....	23, 243, 000	1898 .....	43, 153, 000
1896 .....	24, 954, 000	1899 .....	33, 807, 000

The exports of 1899 were valued at £589,000, of which 55 per cent were sent to Great Britain, 26 per cent to the United States, 15 per cent to Germany, and 4 per cent to other countries.

## CUBA.

## THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

The Western Railway Company of Havana, whose line connects the capital with Pinar del Rio and the noted Vuelta Abajo tobacco district, is making an effort to reintroduce the cultivation of cotton into Cuba in the country traversed by its road. The company is reported to have procured a quantity of seed from Egypt, the sea-island plantations of Georgia, and the long sections of the Mississippi Valley. It has obtained all possible information with reference to the cotton plant and its culture, and is having a pamphlet printed in Spanish for dis-

tribution with the seed, which is furnished free to plantation owners willing to experiment with the fiber. Cotton was cultivated in the district on an extensive scale fifty years ago.

#### RECEIPTS AT HAVANA IN JANUARY.

The Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department of the United States has prepared the following statement of collections from all sources at the Havana custom-house during the month of January, 1901:

The total receipts were \$879,325.18, derived from the following sources: Import duties, \$705,234.59; export duties, \$134,189.10; foreign tonnage dues, \$14,125.41; coastwise tonnage dues, \$1,329.63; fines, confiscations, etc., \$1,869.88; special harbor-improvement taxes, \$14,910.10; cattle-inspection fees, \$1,516.85; storage and cartage charges, \$1,859.32; capitation tax, \$2,056; overtime work, \$1,461.80; consular fees, \$102.50; and other sources, \$670.

#### THE PAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.

The third Pan-American Medical Congress held its sessions in the city of Havana, Cuba, on February 4-7, 1901. The number of delegates in attendance, while not so large as had been expected, was compensated for by the value of the papers presented. Maj. Gen. LEONARD WOOD, Governor-General of the Island, presided at the opening of the congress, which was held in the Gran Teatro de Tacón on the evening of February 4. General evening sessions were held on the 5th and 7th at the Marti Teatro and an entertainment by the Asociación Medica de Socorrós Mútuos at the Jané Teatro on the evening of February 6. The sections of general medicine, general hygiene, demography, and marine hygiene and quarantine elicited the most interest.

In the sections of hygiene and quarantine Dr. ALVAH H. DOTY, of New York, and Dr. HENRY HORLBECK, of Charleston, presented valuable papers. Dr. A. H. GLENAN, of the Marine-Hospital Service, contributed a description of the quarantine defenses of the Island of Cuba maintained by the United States Government, showing how quarantinable diseases are now excluded from the Island, while the introduction of yellow fever into the United States is prevented.

---

### ECUADOR.

#### PURCHASES OF RAILWAY SUPPLIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The "Engineering News" of March 7 publishes a report that the Ecuador Development Company, of New York City, in which \$5,000,000 of United States capital is invested, had just placed over \$1,000,000

worth of contracts with concerns in the United States for the supply of rails and cars required by the Guayaquil and Quito Railway. A Pittsburg steel company was awarded the contract for 40,000 tons of 56-pound steel rails. The delivery of these in New York will begin during the early part of April, 1901, and will extend over a period of two years. This contract is worth approximately \$900,000. A manufacturing company in St. Louis will furnish 300 box, flat, and stock cars, valued at \$150,000. It is stated that this railway, on commencing operations, will utilize 2,000 cars of various kinds, all of which, together with all other equipments required, will be purchased in the United States. The total purchases in the United States will aggregate fully \$3,500,000 before the road is in working order.

---

## HONDURAS.

### REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF PROMOTION AND PUBLIC WORKS.

The report which Señor Don FRANCISCO ALTSCHUL, Minister of Promotion and Public Works of the Republic of Honduras, made to the National Congress, covering the acts of the Executive power for the fiscal year 1899-1900, has been received at the Bureau of American Republics. The document is a notable one, and manifests in a clear and forcible manner the great industrial progress of Honduras during the last few years.

Referring to the commerce of the country, the Minister states that the importations for the period mentioned amounted to \$2,416,624.91, through the following ports in the order of their importance: Puerto Cortés, \$986,821.32; Amapala, \$974,025.30; La Ceiba, \$183,722.92; Trujillo, \$164,353.47; Roatán, \$44,866.83; Iriona, \$26,306.32; lumber, through Puerto Cortés and Roatán, \$36,528.75; total, \$2,416,624.91.

Comparing the exportations with those of the previous year, an increase of about 25 per cent is observed, the total in 1899-1900 being \$5,930,104.38, made up of the following items: Metals, \$1,808,822; fruits, \$1,621,528.93; live stock, \$1,286,966; woods, \$330,421.25; hides and skins, \$109,896.80; coffee, \$102,397.40; rubber, \$88,842.80; sarsaparilla, \$51,229.20; sundries (tobacco, hats, etc.), \$30,000; exports of tobacco, coffee, cheese, etc., to Central America, \$500,000. The increase was largely due to the greater quantity of fruits and number of cattle shipped to foreign markets.

Referring to the mining industry of the country, the report says that this important branch of the public wealth was actively developed, and although the mineral output was but slightly in excess of that of the preceding year, the indications are favorable for an increased production in the near future, many new mines having recently been denounced, a number of which will soon be in course of profitable

exploitation. The nation's extensive mineral exhibit at the Buffalo Exposition will also be a stimulating factor toward the encouragement of greater development in mining, attracting in this way the investment in Honduras of foreign capital in this most promising industry.

Copper deposits of great richness are known to exist in the Republic. Some of these have already been transferred and others are about to be negotiated to United States companies. Most of this cupriferous ore not only contains a high percentage of copper, but also carries gold and silver in considerable quantities, all of which adds to its desirability and value.

The cultivation of bananas is increasing, and, as this fruit has in the United States an almost unlimited demand, it is thought that many new plantations will be established in the rich and fertile valleys of the Republic, and especially in the picturesque Lula Valley and in the coast district of Lean, where there are immense tracts of virgin lands suitable for this culture. The raising of lemons and oranges is another branch of agriculture which promises to be exceedingly profitable. Already considerable quantities of oranges are exported. The cultivation of cocoanuts is also attracting attention, and gives promise of rapid development.

The rubber tree, which abounds in the forests of the country, is now being cultivated in the Department of Choluteca. Mr. ARTHUR H. HOWLAND has obtained a concession for the establishment of a rubber plantation on a large scale in the Department of Olancho, and increased interest in the raising of this plant is being shown by individuals throughout the Republic. Crude rubber is produced principally in the Departments of Mosquitia, Olancho, and Choluteca. A new species of rubber plant has been discovered in Yoro, and the sap obtained from this is said to be both desirable and abundant.

The cultivation of tobacco has not only largely increased, but the quality of the leaf has constantly improved. While this plant is most extensively cultivated in the Department of Copán, it is also produced to good advantage in the Departments of Jacaleapa and El Paraíso, as well as in other Departments.

Wheat is grown in the Departments of Tegucigalpa and Itibucia, and especially in the Departments of El Paraíso and La Paz, and is of an excellent quality.

Minister ALTSCHUL suggests the founding by the Government of an agricultural college and the establishment of boards of trade in the principal agricultural centers of the country.

Referring to the exploitation of the forests, the Secretary notes that this industry is still in its infancy, and is chiefly confined to the exportation of mahogany, mora, sarsaparilla, and rubber. Three large firms are at present engaged in the cutting of mahogany and cedar logs, namely, The Pittsburg Honduras Company, Mr. GEORGE D. EMERY,

and J. A. GARGUILO. The first secured during the year 1,612 logs, containing 402,315 feet. This firm has cut more than 1,000,000 cubic feet of timber, and it is estimated that the total production during 1901 will reach 3,000,000 cubic feet.

The stock-raising industry is also in a flourishing condition. The value of live stock exported during the year was \$1,286,966. By far the larger number of cattle exported went to Cuba.

Various new industries have recently been established in Honduras. One of the most important is the manufacture of cotton cloth. Five cotton factories are located in the Department of Copan, four in Octopeque, and one in Santa Rosa. A number of soap factories are in operation, and the establishment of other factories are now in contemplation. Salt works and tanneries have also recently been erected.

An important and advantageous transportation contract was made with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo is looked forward to with great interest by the people of Honduras. Exhibits of the national products of the country will be made in a building erected especially for the Republic, and especial attention will be given to the mineral exhibit and display of precious woods.

The postal facilities of the country have steadily improved during the last year, and the service has been bettered in every branch of this department; 1,203,924 pieces of mail matter were carried during the year. The number of registered letters handled also increased over the previous year. Parcel-post treaties have been made with the United States and Germany, and considerable activity was noted in this branch of the service.

The Government telegraph and telephone service was satisfactory during the year, a large number of messages having been received and dispatched.

Referring to the railroads, the report says that the railway from Puerto Cortes to La Pimienta, which is leased to the Honduras Syndicate, suffered some damages during the rainy season. The terms of the Burke-Chambers-Alexander contract are being complied with, and a corps of engineers has commenced the preliminary survey. A contract made with Mr. GEORGE F. ARCHER for the construction of the road from Omoa to Trujillo will shortly be submitted to Congress for ratification. The proposition which Mr. JOHN R. HUNT made to the President of the Republic for the building of a railroad from Omoa to Montagua will probably be accepted.

During the fiscal year 236 ships anchored at Puerto Cortés; 140 at La Ceiba, and 118 at Amapala. The freight carried to Puerto Cortés consisted of 201,478 bundles; to Amapala, 56,157 bundles; 4,067 passengers were brought into the country, and 3,300 took passage abroad.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Pacific Steam Navigation

Company, the South American Steamship Company, and the Kosmos line touch at the southern ports of the Republic, while the northern coast is visited by the Tweedie Commercial Company, the United Fruit Company, the Bluefields Steamship Company, and the steamer of the Honduras National Lottery Company.

#### THE NATIONAL MILITIA.

The last report presented to the National Congress by the Secretary of War of the Republic of Honduras shows that the total strength of the army to be 40,079 men, 32,661 being in the first class and 14,418 in the second. The increase in 1900 over 1899 amounted to 7,726 men.

---

### MEXICO.

#### DRAINAGE SYSTEM OF THE CAPITAL CITY.

In the course of one of his letters to the "New York Tribune," Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER writes of the drainage system of the City of Mexico. From this the following is quoted:

"As is well known, the City of Mexico is situated at the bottom of a valley entirely surrounded by mountains, with a series of lakes on the southeast and the northwest draining into a salt water lake which has no outlet, on the shores of which this most interesting American city is located. For 600 years, from the time of the ancient Aztec Indians, the artificial drainage of the waters of the valley has been the vexed problem of each succeeding government. The Spanish Viceroy's exhausted the engineering science of their epochs, spent hundreds of millions of dollars, and sacrificed the lives of hundreds of thousands of natives in the vain attempt to solve it.

"During the first half century of the Republic spasmodic and feeble attempts were made to effect the drainage; but successive revolutions or other wars deprived the Government of the financial means to accomplish the task. It was reserved for President DÍAZ to achieve success in this great enterprise. He was forced to delay the beginning of the work for some years, until the financial condition of the public Treasury would justify it and until he was enabled to secure contracts with experienced engineers and trustworthy capitalists. Finally, for the last time, the project was entered upon and was successfully completed two years ago.

"The system consists of a tunnel 6 miles long, extending through the mountains, and with it is connected a canal, the total length of the waterway being nearly 37 miles. It cost \$20,000,000 and may justly be said to take rank with the great achievements of modern engineering.

"The city is now safe from overflow and the last step in this great

work is now in process of completion—the connection with the canal and tunnel of a new and perfect system of drainage for the capital. Many of the streets are now torn up in laying drainage pipes, but before the close of the year this important improvement will be completed and the municipality, with the aid of \$2,000,000 from the Federal Treasury, will enter upon the work of relaying the streets with asphalt pavement. When this is completed the City of Mexico will be one of the cleanest, healthiest, and prettiest cities in the world.”

#### THE POSTAL SERVICE.

According to reports published in the Mexican press, in 1879–80, the Post-Office Department handled 3,364,281 domestic and foreign letters, 45,139 registered letters and packages, and 2,919,763 pieces of printed matter, or a grand total of 6,229,183 pieces. The postal receipts during the fiscal year mentioned amounted to \$679,392. During the year 1899–1900 the sale of postage stamps was greatest in December and least in September. The total sales for that year amounted to \$1,685,854, which, compared with the sales of the previous year, \$1,467,898, show an increase of \$207,996 in favor of 1900. The rent of letter boxes during the year amounted to \$49,251, the total receipts for the year being \$1,867,874. At the present time large sums of money are being spent in the improvement of the service, the amount expended in 1900 being about 25 per cent more than in 1899.

#### PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

In 1900 Mexico imported from Great Britain cotton piece goods to the value of £401,517; in 1899 such imports were valued at £439,812. Linen piece goods were imported from the same country to the value of £39,755 in 1900 against £41,438 in 1899. The British-made railroad iron imported was valued at £88,613 in 1900 against £94,710 in the previous calendar year, while the value of the galvanized sheet-iron imports in 1900 increased to £79,900 from £77,478 in 1899. The totals for these items—£609,785 in 1900 and £653,438 in 1899—would indicate a decrease in the volume of trade between the two countries in the calendar year 1900.

#### THE MINES OF OCOTLAN.

A correspondent of the “Mexican Herald” (January 27, 1901) furnished that paper with a list of 40 gold and silver mines in operation in the district of Ocotlan, State of Oaxaca. This list, it is asserted, is official, being a copy of the list sent by the Jefe Politico (Head of the Department) to the Minister of Fomento of the Republic. It is stated that within the past seven years over \$2,500,000 (United States currency) have been paid for bullion and shipping ores in this district.

It is here that the celebrated Escuadra mine is situated. Recently this mine was reported to have been sold for more than \$3,000,000 (Mexican). Another sale of considerable proportions was the disposal of 34 *pertenencias* on the Congo vein to capitalists in St. Louis, Mo. A mill of a capacity of 25 tons per day has been ordered from the manufacturers in Chicago. Over 1,000 tons of ore from this claim have been treated with satisfactory results in a small customs mill in the vicinity. The Oaxaca Mining and Milling Company owns the adjoining property and has also ordered a mill from the United States. This property has been opened to a depth of 150 feet and shows an average of  $2\frac{1}{8}$  ounces of gold per ton for the run of the mine.

It is unfair to suppose that the mines in this district are simply prospects. Several of them are now working at a depth of 500 feet, where high-grade ores are still found in wide, strong veins. The Congo vein, according to the correspondent above referred to, will average over 18 feet in depth, and in many places is from 30 to 40 feet wide. It has been traced along the surface for a distance of more than 2 miles. This vein is in the foothills, about 8 miles to the southeast of the town of Ocotlan. The railway is being extended 22 miles from Oaxaca to Ocotlan, with the prospect of being in full running order on April 1, 1901. Oaxaca is the present terminus of the Mexican Southern Railway.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE RAILROADS.

According to a communication from the Belgian Legation at Mexico City, says the "*Revue du Commerce Extérieur*," the Mexican system of railroads continues to develop in a remarkable manner. In fact, from the 1st of July to the 30th of June, 1900, more than 1,200 kilometers of new roads were opened to traffic.

"Independently of the construction of branch lines of local interest, the railroad companies are now bending every effort toward reaching the coast of the Pacific Ocean, whose approach is defended by the abrupt chain of the Cordilleras. Four railroads now run in a westerly direction between the ports of Salina-Cruz and Guaymas, terminal points of the railroad lines not connected with the rest of the system.

"The Mexico-Cuernavaca and Pacific Railroad starts from the capital, running in the direction of Zihuatanejo. This line is completed as far as the Rio Balsas, and a branch line will later connect this point with Acapulco.

"The Mexican Central is building a line, now partly finished, which will connect Manzanillo to Guadalajara via Sayula. This important company, which is pushing work with great activity, will undoubtedly be the first to establish communication between Mexico City and the Pacific.

"The Mexican International, which in the last four years has not



been extended beyond Durango, has just decided, after expensive study, to continue the road to the port of Mazatlan.

"Farther north a new company, the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad, has chosen the port of Topolobampo as a terminal point of a new road which, coming from the United States, will cross the Mexican Central at Chihuahua. This company has acquired the concession and bought up 200 kilometers of road constructed by the Ferrocarril de Chihuahua al Pacifico.

"The Mexican du Sud will doubtless decide before long to extend the line which now stops at Oaxaca to the ocean.

"The Pearson Company has leased for fifty years the Nacional de Tehuantepec line, which it is putting in condition to meet the demands of the traffic by building iron bridges, correcting the curves, and leveling and graveling the road.

"The Mason railway is going to establish communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by means of a line starting from Vera Cruz and joining the Isthmus of Tehuantepec at Santa Lucrecia. Santa Lucrecia will also be the junction of the line which will connect the Yucatan peninsula with the rest of the Mexican system and the Pacific Ocean.

"From the preceding indications it is plain to be seen that in a few years communications with the western coast of Mexico will be as complete as are those with the Gulf. The western States of the Republic have until now suffered from their mountainous topography; their soil, however, contains as great natural wealth as that of the other States of the Union. A great future is open to these States, which should maintain an active trade with the western coast of the United States. It can confidently be expected also that Mexico will again become, as it formerly was, a factor in the commerce between Europe and the Far East."

The Mexican Government has authorized the *Compañía Ferrocarrilera y Minera de Azufre* (Sulphur Railway & Mining Company), of San Luis Potosi, or its successors or assigns, to construct and operate for a period of ninety-nine years a railroad, which, starting from or near the station of Cerritos, on the Mexican Central Railway, will extend to the San Rafael sulphur mines, in the municipality of Carbonera, district of Cerritos, State of San Luis Potosi. The company agrees to commence the survey within six months from the date of the concession, and is obligated to complete the construction within two years. The gauge of the road is fixed at 1 meter 435 millimeters. The principal offices of the company will be at Cerritos, State of San Luis Potosi. The concessionaires have deposited \$3,000 in bonds of the consolidated public debt as a guaranty for the faithful fulfillment of the terms of the contract.

The Mexican Midland Railroad Company has been incorporated in

Boston, Massachusetts. The terminus of this line will be in the city and State of Durango, and will operate in a southeasterly direction to and through the town of Guiterrez, in the State of Zacatecas, and through Sombrerete, if practicable, and also such other towns along the route as may be authorized by the Mexican Government.

#### YIELD OF COFFEE PER ACRE.

The exports of coffee from Mexico to the United States in 1898 aggregated 30,620,071 pounds, valued at \$3,010,893. In 1899 the number of pounds exported was 31,657,552, worth \$3,026,624. The exports in 1900 were 30,010,567 pounds, with a custom-house valuation of \$2,859,690.

"Modern Mexico" states that the altitude at which coffee can be raised in Mexico depends upon the latitude of the location. The farther north the lower the line becomes at which trees will be safe against occasional frosts. The number of trees planted to the acre varies from 350 to 700, the latter figure being probably the limit on land that is not fertile and where trees will not grow large. Five hundred trees is about the average per acre. Estimates of production made from the yields of individual trees are not safe guides upon which to figure the production of a plantation.

"Expert writers, in reports recently issued by the Mexican Government, after investigating many plantations in bearing," says the journal named above, "give it as their opinion that the average yield of coffee trees in a Mexican plantation should be figured at one-half a pound. On some of the highest grade plantations this average runs nearer to a pound, but on others it decreases to as low as 2 ounces to a tree, and they decide upon a half pound as a fair general average for coffee trees upon good land, well cultivated. The smaller the production of coffee by a tree the better, as a rule, will be the grade."

A general estimate of the cost of raising, picking, and preparing coffee for market, the same authority states, is about \$7<sup>1</sup> per 100 pounds, presumably in Mexican currency. Assuming that there are 500 producing coffee trees on an acre of ground and that they average one-half pound per tree the product will be 250 pounds, and at 9.53 cents per pound, the average price of the coffee imported from Mexico by the United States in the calendar year 1900, the gross returns from 1 acre would therefore equal \$23.83. The net returns in United States currency would be \$15.08 per acre.

#### TRAMWAYS IN GUADALAJARA.

A correspondent of the "Engineering News" (February 14, 1901) sends the following information regarding the tramways of the municipality of Guadalajara: A very complete system of tramways is in opera-

---

<sup>1</sup>About \$3.50 in United States currency.

tion, the two companies of the city being the *Compañía de Tramvías de Guadalajara y San Pedro* and the *Compañía de Tramvías de Mexicaltzingo*. The first-named company has lines to San Pedro, San Andres, Atemajac, and Zapopan, about 30 miles. The present traction is animal power, mules being used, but a contract has been made for electric traction with the General Electric Company. The contract is for 18 miles, but the whole system will eventually be operated by electricity, the power to be generated by water. The lines of the *Compañía de Tramvías de Mexicaltzingo* are entirely within the city limits, and aggregate 5 miles in length. Plans for 3 miles of new lines are being made. The traction is animal.

*La Compañía Industrial de Guadalajara*, a new company, is composed of several wealthy French dry goods merchants of the city, who own extensive cotton mills at Atemajac, a suburb. They have lately secured a concession to build electric lines to the mills, the electric current to be generated by water power. The lines, if built, will be about 6 miles in length. The company is amply able, financially, to carry out the work, but the present stringency in the money market may delay the construction.

Guadalajara is well supplied with electric lights. One company has until now furnished all lights, but a second company is now in the field. *La Compañía Industrial de Guadalajara* is about to commence service of incandescent lights. An interesting competition is likely to result.

#### EXPORTS OF HENEQUEN.

During the year 1900 there were exported through the port of Progreso 499,634 bales of henequen, weighing 81,093,418 kilograms. Of this quantity 488,503 bales, weighing 79,266,250 kilograms, were consigned to the United States; 6,827 bales, weighing 1,124,639 kilograms, were shipped to Cuba; and 4,304 bales, weighing 702,529 kilograms, to Europe. These shipments were made in 178 steamships and 1 sailing vessel. The total value of the exportations amounted to \$22,616,032.71, Mexican silver. There were 102,471 more bales exported from this port in 1900 than there were in 1899. The following table shows the exports of henequen from Progreso for the last five years:

Year.	Exported.	Weight.	Year.	Exported.	Weight.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
1896.....	397, 163	65, 762, 910	1899.....	445, 978	73, 190, 896
1897.....	419, 975	70, 545, 153	1900.....	499, 634	81, 093, 418
1898.....	418, 972	68, 834, 268			

#### NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

According to the "Hamburger Boersenhalle," of Hamburg, Germany, the Hamburg-American Steamship Company intends to open a direct service between Hamburg and Mexico. Three steamers des-

tined for the new line are now in course of construction at Hamburg, and another at Bremen. These vessels will have accommodations for passengers, but are designed mainly for carrying freight.

#### REPORTED SALE OF FOREST LAND.

A press dispatch from the city of Chihuahua, under date of March 7, 1901, stated that a syndicate of United States capitalists had closed a deal for the purchase of 500,000 acres of timber land situated in one body in the Sierra Madres, a short distance south of Casas Grandes, State of Chihuahua. This great tract is covered with gigantic pine trees, and the purchasing syndicate proposes to invest \$1,000,000 in the establishment of sawmills and the building of a short-line railroad to connect the logging and lumber camps with the railroad at Casas Grandes. The amount of money involved in the deal aggregates \$2,500,000, gold.

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

By virtue of a contract recently concluded between the Minister of Fomento and Mr. PABLO MARTINEZ DEL RIO, representing the Ferrocarrilera y Minera de Azufre, this company is authorized to establish a smelter for melting the sulphur ores and for elaborating the sulphurous products in the district of Cerritos, State of San Luis Potosi.

A correspondent of the "Engineering and Mining Journal" (March 2, 1901) states that the Dos Cabezas mines, in the Montezuma district in the State of Sonora, have 125 men at work. These mines are owned by New York citizens, and are producing rich gold and silver ore, which is shipped to El Paso, Tex., for treatment.

"La Unión," of Monterey, states that the mines at Diente, State of Nuevo Leon, are furnishing the smelters in Monterey with from 18 to 24 cars of argentiferous lead ores daily. These ores are exceedingly valuable as a flux and are in great demand by the smelters.

The exports of Mexican hides and skins to the United States for three years have been as follows: 1898, 12,341,000 pounds, valued at \$1,771,116, gold; 1899, 13,297,000 pounds, valued at \$2,102,194, and 1900, 13,137,000 pounds, valued at \$2,393,478.

The Treasurer of the State of Jalisco announces that the assessed valuation of property in that commonwealth in 1900 was \$81,700,000. This represents a gain of nearly \$30,000,000 since 1890, when the assessed valuation was \$52,000,000.

The "Engineering News" reports that a bridge company of New York City is furnishing eight bridges to be erected over the Sacramento canal at Torreón, Mexico.

The Department of Public Works will distribute 190,000 choice grape cuttings among farmers and others interested in the wine industry.

## NICARAGUA.

## REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Bureau of American Republics has just received a copy of the interesting report addressed by the Minister of Public Works to the National Assembly of Nicaragua on September 10, 1900. In this important document the agricultural industry of the country is referred to as the principal source of public wealth of the Republic, and the manner in which the Government has encouraged, stimulated, and protected this important branch of the nation's natural resources is told as follows:

"It may be said without exaggeration that never before has the agriculture of the country enjoyed so vigorous a growth. The freight rebates alone on coffee for exportation, in accordance with the ruling of November 7, 1899, are ample to prove the truth of my assertion. By virtue of that law the national railways and steamship lines transport coffee consigned abroad without collecting the existing tariff rates per quintal; so that, due to this beneficent protection to agriculture, the Government, during the last harvest, waived freight charges to the amount of \$135,829.05.

"On the other hand, a strict compliance with the bounty laws, which are always a powerful stimulating force to agriculture, has kept alive the interest in the development of agricultural enterprises to such an extent that during the whole year covered by this report the Government acknowledged and paid bounties on coffee to the amount of \$66,422.28, or on 1,639,715 trees planted during that period.

"The total sum paid by the Government as a bounty on cacao, covering 96,921 trees, was \$20,263.41. During the year 9,418 rubber trees were planted, the bounty on which amounted to \$941.80. The bounty corresponding to the indigo production was \$2,315.85, the number of pounds gathered subject to the bounty law being 23,158.

"The Government, anxious to introduce permanent improvements in agriculture, entered into a contract on the 17th of March last with Dr. CARLOS BOVALLIUS, transferring to said gentleman 30,000 *manzanas* of land for the sum of \$30,000. By the terms of this concession Dr. BOVALLIUS is to colonize these lands with at least 100 European colonists from Switzerland, Norway, Finland, etc."

The report refers to the development in Nicaragua of various industrial enterprises, and speaks of sundry contracts entered into by the Government for the establishment of factories in the Republic. Several important contracts made with the Department of Public Works for the construction of bridges, highways, and buildings, as well as for the improvement of the means of communication are discussed in a comprehensive and intelligent manner.

The Minister states that valuable additions have been made to the National Museum, and that the collections of that establishment have been greatly enlarged and extended. From this museum will be selected a number of articles of great interest and value, to form a part of the Nicaraguan exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

The conditions of the railroad and national steamship lines of the country are considered at length. The postal facilities of the Republic are said to be in a satisfactory condition; 1,336,048 pieces of mail matter were received during the year and 2,384,769 dispatched. There has been a notable increase in the parcels-post service, and during the period referred to a considerable movement in international correspondence occurred. The country having the most extensive postal relations with Nicaragua is the United States.

The Minister calls the Assembly's attention to the advancement made in the telegraph and telephone service, which has so materially contributed in the past and will continue to contribute in the future to the material progress and welfare of the nation.

#### **TRANSPORTATION ROUTES.**

The United States consular agent at Matagalpa reports that the *Campañía de Transportes de Matagalpa, Limited*, has completed its survey of the route from Momotombo to Matagalpa, finding the distance to be but 79 miles, instead of 110, as heretofore calculated. The maximum grade will be about 10 per cent, and the engineers say there are no obstacles to be encountered, even for railway construction. The company has proposals from numerous manufacturers of traction motors and wagons, and unless a railway project should develop work will be commenced on road building when the present crop of coffee is out of the way.

A line from Matagalpa to navigable water on Lake Managua would cover but 45 miles at most, and on only 9 miles of this distance will grading be required. The rest is over perfectly level country, and as water power is plentiful there is some talk of abandoning the traction idea and laying a light electric road instead. This road, which would reach the lake near San Francisco del Carnicero, would pass through a good farming and grazing country, and it is believed by many would be remunerative. The agent adds that he understands that the coffee planters of this district would give a company organized to build this road a good bonus in the way of survey grades, ties, money, and provisions, and that the transportation company would be willing to join any outside capital for this end.

#### **TRADE IN COTTON ARTICLES.**

Among the imports destined to Nicaragua, says the "*Moniteur Officiel du Commerce*," cotton articles occupy first place. The less expen-

sive of these articles, said to be from Manchester, such as bedquilts (*mantas*), shirtings, cretons, ticking, are almost all of English origin.

The cheapness of these products, as well as their perfect adaptability to the taste of the inhabitants of Nicaragua, make the competition of other countries very difficult. Outside of England the United States is the only country participating in this importation, and then only in a very small way.

Regarding knitted articles, such as stockings, socks, undervests, etc., Germany holds first place, and has almost completely driven the French and English products from the market.

#### COMMERCIAL MUSEUM AT MANAGUA.

The Nicaraguan Government, in order to further that country's commercial relations with the United States and Europe, has established a National Museum at Managua, the capital, for a display of the products of foreign lands.

The Director of the Museum has asked the Nicaraguan Consuls to solicit from manufacturers and producers' samples (not too large) and models or photographs of machinery and heavy implements. Articles of this description are to be exhibited in Managua at all times free of cost, and it is anticipated that a permanent exhibition of the kind will inure to the benefit of both exhibitors and visitors.

A. D. STRAUS, the Nicaraguan Consul-General, at 18 Broadway, New York, invites merchants and manufacturers to send him samples, accompanied by lucid descriptions, with instructions how to operate them, their advantages, and especially the style of packing for export.

This latter point is of great importance to the Nicaraguans, as their customs duties are based on the gross weight. All consignments should be packed as lightly as consistent with safety.

#### MINING IN THE MATAGALPA DISTRICT.

A recent consular report states that some quartz mining is being done in the district contiguous to Matagalpa.

Near San Ramon, 6 miles from Matagalpa, a large American company has obtained a series of old workings, on which the managers expect to erect a large machinery plant. Some other claims have been located near here, all being in low-grade ore and ore requiring the cyanide process for its treatment. The average ore here will yield about \$12 to \$14 gold per ton. There seems to be great quantities of the ore in the deposits discovered.

#### FREE-TRADE AGREEMENT.

Recent press dispatches from Managua, Nicaragua, state that the Judicial Congress, composed of two delegates from each of the Central

American countries, appointed by their respective Governments, which has been holding sessions at Salvador City, in Salvador, for the last month, has declared that hereafter all exchange of products of each State with other States of Central America shall be free of import duties. It is asserted that the Government of each of the States represented will approve the joint declarations of their delegates.

#### PROGRESS OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Work on the connecting railroad link of 30 miles, to connect Nicaragua's eastern and western railroads, is progressing slowly. President ZELAYA has concluded a contract with a native firm to supply all rails and other metals to be used on this extension, the firm to accept in payment the Government's war charges on coffee at the ports of Corinto and Grenadia.

#### EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Minister of Public Instruction is endeavoring to improve the methods of instruction in vogue in the public schools of the country.

Chile has offered to educate in its universities free of charge twenty-seven Nicaraguan youths. Nicaragua has accepted this offer, and, by competitive examinations, has selected twenty-seven young men, who will soon leave Corinto for Chile.

---

### PARAGUAY.

#### LIVE STOCK STATISTICS.

According to the census of 1899, the live stock in Paraguay included 2,283,000 cattle, 182,719 horses, 7,488 mules and asses, 214,020 sheep, 32,285 goats, and 23,850 hogs. This was a great increase over the totals as ascertained by the census of 1887. In that year there were 912,245 cattle, 88,106 horses, 5,226 mules and asses, 42,490 sheep, 15,542 goats, and 13,375 hogs.

Stock raising in Paraguay is favored by excellent prairie lands, good grasses, and abundant water. The establishment of an *estancia*, or stock farm, requires but comparatively little capital. One square league of camp land, containing 1,750 hectares or 4,600 acres, will support 1,500 head of cattle, and costs, according to location, as ascertained by the "Monthly Review" of Asunción, from \$1,200 to \$1,500 gold. A fence composed of 4 or 5 strands of wire, with solid and durable posts set 2 meters apart, will cost perhaps \$550 gold, including labor. It is essential that a patch of forest land be included, so that shade may be furnished the animals during the hottest portion of the day as well as providing partial shelter for them from driving rains. The price of horned cattle ranges from \$5 to \$6 per head.



### VARIETIES OF COTTON.

Several species of cotton are indigenous to Paraguay, but those most generally known are the white, with long and strong fibers, and the yellow variety, which is more glossy, while possessing the same qualities as the white. On an average each plant produces 6 pounds of fiber. The cultivation of cotton, however, is at present quite limited, owing to the competition of other countries and the cost of transporting cotton from Asunción.

It is stated that the establishment of a cotton factory in this Republic would prove to be a sound investment, as the annual imports of cotton goods are in excess of 80,000 bolts.

### DEVELOPMENT OF THE COFFEE INDUSTRY.

Experiments carried on for several years past, with entirely satisfactory results, prove that Paraguay is a country well adapted to the production of a superior grade of coffee. In order to make its culture, which begins to awaken considerable interest, more general, the Bank of Agriculture has entered into contracts with competent persons for the establishment of plantations in some departments, with the view of distributing without charge a certain number of coffee plants to agriculturists. There already exist in the nurseries, says the "Paraguay Monthly Review," about a million plants, and in consequence the coffee industry in a short time will become of considerable importance.

---

## PERU.

### VALID CONSULAR PAPERS.

Persons dispatching merchandise to Peruvian ports are informed by the Government of that Republic that it is indispensable for the master of a vessel to take out papers at the original port of shipment of his cargo. Attention is called to articles 112 and 123 of the "Peruvian Consular Regulations," a translation of which reads as follows:

"ART. 112. The manifests and invoices that have not been presented to the Peruvian consular officer at the port of shipment and legalized under his seal and signature shall be of no legal value in the custom-houses of the Republic, except when there is no Peruvian officer at said port, in which case the said documents may be legalized by the Consul of a friendly nation or by two respectable merchants, whose signatures shall be legalized by a public official.

"ART. 123. The legalization of invoices and manifests devolves upon the Consul (or consular officer) residing at the port where the merchandise destined to Peru is shipped."

**COMMERCE WITH GREAT BRITAIN IN 1900.**

The volume of trade with Great Britain, so far as can be ascertained from the preliminary British accounts, shows a diminution in the calendar year 1900 as compared with 1899. The sugar exported to Great Britain in 1900 aggregated 24,010,700 pounds, valued at £129,353, against exports of 32,941,600 pounds, worth £186,840, in 1899. In 1900 the number of pounds of alpaca, vicuna, and llama wool received by Great Britain from Peru was 4,236,566, against 4,234,100 pounds in 1899. While the aggregate weight was 2,466 pounds greater in 1900, the value was £1,526 less than in 1899, being £207,365 and £205,839, respectively.

The value of the principal imports from Great Britain showed an increase of £6,254 for the year 1900, when compared with 1899, the totals being, respectively, £478,541 and £472,287. These imports were as follows (the first set of figures representing the values in 1900 and the second the values of the same items in 1899): Cotton piece goods, £301,463, against £346,088; woolen tissues, £81,627, against £65,633; worsted tissues, £37,788, against £34,327; railroad iron, £27,952, against £4,365; and other iron, £29,711, against £21,874.

**TARIFF REGULATIONS.**

A translation of the regulations concerning the application of the duties, so far as they affect the foreign trade of Peru, reads as follows:

“ART. 6. Articles imported from foreign countries pay the duty when they are cleared through the coast or river custom-houses, the introduction overland being prohibited.

“ART. 9. The receptacles which contain foreign or native articles subject to the payment of duties shall each bear outside clear fixed marks easily distinguishable, as well as show their capacity and tare; that is to say, the number of liters they contain when full and the weight of the packages when empty. The number of liters in cases containing bottles shall be marked on the cases.”

**DELEGATE TO PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.**

A press dispatch states that the Peruvian Government has appointed Señor Don CARLOS MARINO DE FORD as Honorary Delegate to the Pan-American Congress to be held in the City of Mexico.

**MINE-DRAINAGE COMPANY.**

Hon. IRVING B. DUDLEY, United States Minister at Lima, has transmitted to the Department of State at Washington a copy of the prospectus of a company recently formed in that city, with a nominal capital of 500,000 *soles* (\$243,500), to drain the inundated mines in the region of Cerro de Pasco. The prospectus has been filed for reference in the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

## SALVADOR.

### COFFEE AND CACAO AT PARIS.

The "Boletín de Agricultura" (Bulletin of Agriculture), the official organ of the central union of the same name, publishes an interesting communication from Señor ZALDIVAR, Minister of Salvador near the Governments of the United States and France, to the Secretary of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Salvador. From this report it is seen that the coffee sent from Salvador ranked among the best and most desirable classes of that fruit exhibited at the Exposition at Paris, and was one of the most attractive features of the Government's handsome and tasteful display. This information will undoubtedly be quite pleasing to the people of Salvador, and will tend to stimulate the coffee growers of the country to greater efforts in the production of this important product. Salvador is a wonderfully fertile agricultural region, is exceedingly well adapted to the raising of a great variety of tropical and semitropical fruits, and is especially suited to the growing of coffee, which industry is carried on upon a large scale throughout the Republic. Recently a widespread interest has been manifested in the cultivation of cacao in the lowlands of the country, and the results obtained from experiments made in that direction have been quite satisfactory and encouraging. The display of this fruit at the Paris Exposition attracted much attention and demonstrated in a practical manner the profitableness of this useful product.

### POPULATION, JANUARY 1, 1901.

The "Diario del Salvador" of January 18, 1901, contains an interesting report made by the General Director of the Bureau of Statistics of that Republic, giving the number of inhabitants of the country on the 1st of January, 1901. According to this carefully prepared report the estimated population of Salvador at the time mentioned was 915,512. The population by Departments is shown by the following figures:

Santa Ana, 99,240; Ahuachapán, 57,910; Sonsonate, 65,893; La Libertad, 70,050; San Salvador, 105,980; Chalatenango, 56,829; Cuecatlán, 72,000; La Paz, 56,054; San Vicente, 54,692; Cabañas, 38,794; San Miguel, 71,928; Usulután, 70,895; Morazán, 49,854; La Unión, 45,393.

### TREATY WITH FRANCE.

The "Diario Oficial" of San Salvador, in its issue of February 7, 1901, states that in December, 1900, a treaty was made between the Republics of Salvador and France by which coffee, cacao, chocolate, vanilla, indigo, rubber, balsam, and some other products of the former country will enjoy the minimum tariff rates conceded by France to the most favored countries. This treaty, which went into effect on January 1,

1901, reduces the importation duty on coffee from 156 *francs* per 100 kilograms to 136 *francs*, a reduction of 20 *francs* per 100 kilograms.

The coffee market of France is said to be one of the best in the world, and now that coffee and other products of Salvador are beginning to find a demand there and are becoming better and more favorably known in that Republic on account of their excellent qualities, a considerable increase in the shipments of these products will undoubtedly follow. The treaty will remain in force for one year. At the present time only two other nations have been granted the minimum tariff rates, i. e., Haiti and Brazil.

#### FREE ADMISSION OF PAPER.

The Government of Salvador, with a view to encouraging the development of printing in the Republic, has issued a decree by which all paper to be used in newspaper offices is admitted free of duty.

---

### SANTO DOMINGO.

#### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

The message which the President of the Dominican Republic delivered to the National Congress on the convening of its special session in 1900 is a notable document, in which the Chief Executive presents an interesting and comprehensive review of the situation of the country and discusses political events of importance. President JIMENEZ says that the economic question is the paramount idea of the present situation. On it all eyes are fixed, and the whole nation yearns for its favorable solution.

The message states that the contract made with the San Domingo Improvement Company, of New York, and which was ratified by Congress on the 18th of April last, is subject to the provisions of clause 4, which specifies that the improvement company shall obtain the consent of the holders of the bonds of the public debt of the country. The distribution of funds intended by reason of the same contract for the amortization of the floating debt, both domestic and foreign, shall not commence, according to the literal meaning of the seventh clause of the agreement, until the holders of the greater part of the bonds shall have consented to the capitalization of their interest coupons up to the 1st of April, 1903. Protests from some of the holders of these bonds having been communicated through the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Dominican Government considered it advisable to postpone the execution of the contract referred to, and on the 13th of September of last year declared that the funds collected from the 1st of April, 1900, as well as those which may in future be obtained, shall

remain on deposit until such time as the fundamental conditions of the contract shall have been fulfilled.

With reference to the tariff, the President advises a revision of the same. The question has been carefully considered at different times, and while it is not deemed possible at present to arrive at an immediate realization of this reform, it is thought that the object desired, in a great measure, can be attained by means of a commercial reciprocity treaty with the Government of the United States, decreasing in this manner the duties on certain articles of general use, and at the same time securing a near and advantageous market for the natural products of the Republic.

Referring to his recent visit to the Provinces and to the District of Cibao, the President states that the fears entertained by the merchants of those important commercial centers regarding the national currency and the fluctuations in the rate of exchange had happily resulted in no demoralization of trade or inconvenience or hindrance to commerce. Exchange, as the Government had anticipated, remained stable and steady, and the gold standard, by which all operations of trade are determined, became permanently established in the country.

Regarding the request from the exporters of Santiago for a reduction in the export duties on tobacco, which appeal was made on account of the sudden fall in the price of this product abroad, the President expresses sympathy with the petitioners, but states that the reciprocity treaty with the United States will duly provide for this important product, and will more than offset any advantages that might be obtained in the reduction of the exportation duties.

The message also states that the French Government has granted the importation into France of Dominican coffee under the minimum tariff clause applied to the most favored nations.

Reviewing the subject of public works, the President says: "Various railway companies are desirous of commencing work. Among these I must mention that of the District of Monte Cristi and that of Barahona. It is not necessary to undertake to demonstrate the transcendental importance of such enterprises."

#### **CANE AND SUGAR PRODUCTION IN 1900.**

It is scarcely fifty years, writes the French Consul-General at Santo Domingo, since the city of San Pedro de Macoris was only a small village consisting of farmers' and fishermen's cabins. To-day the population amounts to 11,000 inhabitants, composed of almost all nationalities and religions. The principal industry and wealth are derived from the immense sugar-cane fields, which are unquestionably the finest and the most fertile of the entire region of the Antilles.

Corn, sweet potatoes, and small fruits, which formerly occupied the surface of this rich country, have disappeared to make way for the cul-

tivation of sugar cane, for which there is no better climate and soil. The evenness of the temperature, together with the warm and damp eastern winds which generally blow in summer and autumn, are here more favorable to the development of cane than at any other point on the island.

Thanks to this and to its topographical situation, a hectare of land, which produces in Guadeloupe or Cuba an average of 40,000 kilograms of sugar cane, at Macoris produces not less than 50,000 kilograms, with a harvest every twelve months.

The factories begin work during the last of February, when the plant begins to ripen, and shut down in the beginning of June, when it is completely ripe. The manufacture of cane sugar lasts from three to three and a half months, or from ninety to one hundred days at the most.

There are at Macoris seven large factories, locally called "*ingenios*," which, according to their importance and the nationality of their owners, are as follows:

Name.	Nationality.	Production.
		<i>Pounds.</i>
Angelina .....	Italian .....	5,248,520
Consuelo .....	American .....	3,573,440
Puerto Rico .....	Porto Rican .....	2,397,030
Quisqueya .....	Cuban .....	2,023,500
Porvenir .....	American .....	1,438,868
Cristobal Colon .....	Cuban .....	469,800
Santa Fé .....	American .....	303,506
Total .....		15,454,664

The year 1900 is far from having been an exceptional one, as the rains, which generally fall in these countries in June and July, fell a month earlier than their usual season in 1900, beginning as early as May, with the result that the manufacture of sugar was completely stopped before the cane had all been cut. It is estimated that about seven-eighths of the crop was lost in this manner. According to the planters, the crop for 1901 gives promise of being very abundant and the cane seems to be of good quality. New York is the only market to which Dominican sugar is shipped in bags containing 300 pounds each.

The figures given above do not represent the total production of the Macoris factories, but only that shipped to the United States, as the coastwise service transported during three months 218,700 pounds to other points on the Dominican coast which do not produce sugar, so the total reached 15,673,364 pounds.

In the city of Santo Domingo, as well as in the Province of Azua, there are important *ingenios*. The production at Santo Domingo amounted to 2,312,270 pounds and that of Azua to 418,000 pounds. Consequently the total production of the Dominican Republic in 1900 was 18,403,634 pounds.

## UNITED STATES.

## TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following is the latest statement from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of January, 1901, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the seven months ending January, 1901, compared with the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1900. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for January, for example, are not published until some time in March:

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
<b>Chemicals:</b>				
Logwood ( <i>Palo campeche; Páo de campeche; Campêche</i> ):				
Mexico .....	\$327	\$624	\$2,453	\$6,255
Coal, bituminous ( <i>Carbón bituminoso; Carrão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i> ):				
Mexico .....	6,161	5,743	88,811	37,556
Cocoa ( <i>Cacao; Coco ou cacao cru; Cacao</i> ):				
Central America .....	3,899	727	4,711	3,069
Brazil .....	507,088	160,113	810,899	487,093
Other South America .....	15,588	69,125	876,709	1,180,434
Coffee ( <i>Café; Cafê; Caffé</i> ):				
Central America .....	397,575	340,087	1,073,373	906,049
Mexico .....	484,804	59,427	1,297,226	418,931
Brazil .....	3,838,113	2,720,113	19,282,598	25,776,400
Other South America .....		355,696	2,088,345	2,841,435
<b>Fibers:</b>				
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i> ):				
South America .....	25,404	41,423	99,729	272,528
Sisal grass ( <i>Henequén; Hennequen; Hennequen</i> ):				
Mexico .....	1,387,798	699,897	5,641,193	4,487,592
<b>Fruits:</b>				
Bananas ( <i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i> ):				
Central America .....	146,194	164,909	1,246,096	1,317,341
South America .....	68,562	30,402	559,783	353,210
Oranges ( <i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i> ):				
Mexico .....	305	291	183,805	134,990
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>				
Fur skins ( <i>Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i> ):				
South America .....	6,561	12,071	110,101	148,357
Hides and skins ( <i>Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i> ):				
Central America .....	41,899	31,202	265,303	351,839
Mexico .....	267,513	271,872	1,232,246	1,249,832
South America .....	1,529,830	767,653	6,421,167	5,515,343

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
<b>Miscellaneous—Continued.</b>				
India rubber, crude ( <i>Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc</i> ):				
Central America .....	\$91,398	\$80,280	\$438,300	\$382,502
Mexico .....	19,683	6,481	104,958	68,774
Brazil .....	3,380,457	1,518,097	10,315,337	7,415,972
Other South America .....	1,943	51,679	614,567	391,075
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. ( <i>Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em lingados, barras, etc.; Plombs en saumons, en barres, etc.</i> ):				
Mexico .....	141,143	240,678	1,427,710	1,638,125
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard ( <i>Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i> ):				
Central America .....	5,584	502	46,315	6,928
Mexico .....	534	1,995	30,530	5,439
Cuba .....	368,315	1,774,078	5,053,851	5,068,240
Brazil .....	298,589	617,229	298,589	1,234,149
Other South America .....	615,716	1,177,480	3,740,873	5,879,056
Tobacco, leaf ( <i>Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles</i> ):				
Mexico .....	3,029	1,894	49,418	20,748
Cuba .....	1,217,943	1,456,867	4,496,083	5,949,908
Wood, mahogany ( <i>Caoba; Mogno; Acajou</i> ):				
Central America .....	24,429	5,237	195,663	259,471
Mexico .....	57,826	53,640	232,971	306,278
Cuba .....	27,847	11,595	82,129	182,859
South America .....	1,980	1,082	15,110	8,782
Wool ( <i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i> ):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing) .....	445,301	65,651	528,221	163,426
Class 2 (combing) .....			132	4,108
Class 3 (carpet) .....	7,450	12,454	298,076	409,809

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements ( <i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i> ):				
Central America .....	\$254	\$316	\$5,577	\$8,885
Mexico .....	29,903	9,009	191,724	256,885
Santo Domingo .....	160	22	2,881	1,246
Cuba .....	10,441	4,786	87,772	69,631
Argentine Republic .....	142,888	166,980	1,489,451	1,099,414
Brazil .....	1,241	1,025	15,364	8,866
Colombia .....	4	19	708	1,094
Other South America .....	21,033	17,954	230,615	242,883
<b>Breadstuffs:</b>				
Corn ( <i>Maíz; Milho; Maïs</i> ):				
Central America .....	\$3,857	\$4,021	\$28,583	\$17,016
Mexico .....	6,170	24,876	137,252	354,554
Santo Domingo .....		22	51	49
Cuba .....	69,474	107,630	314,439	430,618
South America .....	1,281	1,690	61,979	10,977
Wheat ( <i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i> ):				
Central America .....		2,800	5,200	22,070
Mexico .....	109	63	2,038	1,426
South America .....	719	136,695	20,431	465,591
Wheat flour ( <i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i> ):				
Central America .....	69,950	84,845	455,946	533,768
Mexico .....	16,078	14,381	91,493	91,305
Santo Domingo .....	16,335	7,487	66,538	113,821
Cuba .....	202,075	140,780	1,264,260	1,176,787
Brazil .....	244,937	265,898	1,252,725	1,575,794
Colombia .....	13,245	20,301	176,995	160,779
Other South America .....	103,684	97,227	922,003	850,012



## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
<b>Carriages, etc.:</b>				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of ( <i>Carruages, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America .....	\$3, 146	\$9, 086	\$13, 482	\$38, 218
Mexico .....	109, 098	59, 947	665, 097	1, 053, 088
Santo Domingo .....	11, 609	3, 951	16, 751	48, 941
Cuba .....	19, 170	45, 629	146, 514	433, 215
Argentine Republic .....	14, 826	13, 446	226, 219	327, 005
Brazil .....	4, 980	32, 966	154, 617	85, 605
Colombia .....	355	170	15, 782	3, 276
Other South America .....	4, 258	4, 524	33, 892	84, 954
<b>Cycles and parts of (<i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e accessorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	176	455	2, 155	2, 497
Mexico .....	1, 600	3, 511	17, 596	11, 378
Santo Domingo .....			202	239
Cuba .....	25, 428	1, 203	116, 457	9, 975
Argentine Republic .....	9, 080	1, 663	115, 040	22, 059
Brazil .....	1, 499	765	19, 730	7, 239
Colombia .....	2, 771	34	5, 859	520
Other South America .....	6, 101	2, 561	44, 707	19, 058
<b>Coal:</b>				
Coal ( <i>Carbón; Carvão; Charbon</i> ):				
Central America .....	1, 065	3, 589	13, 491	22, 662
Mexico .....	105, 027	103, 782	802, 601	944, 507
Santo Domingo .....	4, 039	2, 544	8, 917	13, 519
Cuba .....	71, 136	138, 051	291, 723	600, 441
Brazil .....	17, 201	24, 843	54, 104	142, 288
Colombia .....		7, 701	20, 157	37, 735
Other South America .....	8, 190	34, 160	45, 553	209, 538
<b>Copper:</b>				
Copper ingots, etc. ( <i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i> ):				
Mexico .....	56, 574	14, 480	218, 374	91, 180
<b>Cottons:</b>				
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón no manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé</i> ):				
Mexico .....	117, 886	229, 709	396, 639	1, 224, 309
South America .....			1, 780	232
<b>Cotton cloths (<i>Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	62, 657	56, 484	428, 907	457, 202
Mexico .....	32, 922	21, 922	304, 790	178, 850
Santo Domingo .....	8, 664	12, 218	34, 678	133, 928
Cuba .....	18, 968	17, 543	337, 292	105, 396
Argentine Republic .....	13, 381	13, 073	78, 091	69, 477
Brazil .....	12, 327	33, 080	271, 320	207, 263
Colombia .....	16, 469	47, 603	169, 805	213, 553
Other South America .....	173, 825	166, 745	570, 243	1, 202, 140
<b>Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	31, 831	34, 359	219, 317	239, 834
Mexico .....	53, 606	46, 166	258, 483	291, 702
Santo Domingo .....	2, 711	2, 248	8, 485	30, 142
Cuba .....	8, 965	9, 251	107, 090	61, 643
Argentine Republic .....	1, 287	1, 288	12, 972	9, 575
Brazil .....	2, 451	3, 635	28, 564	30, 322
Colombia .....	1, 650	6, 840	26, 774	27, 534
Other South America .....	6, 375	7, 886	45, 698	56, 777
<b>Instruments:</b>				
Electric and scientific apparatus ( <i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Aparelhos electricos e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i> ):				
Central America .....	5, 997	10, 625	33, 976	39, 732
Mexico .....	32, 675	57, 973	283, 763	236, 310
Argentine Republic .....	17, 653	27, 215	189, 982	242, 628
Brazil .....	13, 249	48, 516	115, 063	144, 690
Other South America .....	20, 953	17, 258	91, 110	114, 675
<b>Iron and Steel, Manufactures of:</b>				
Steel rails ( <i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i> ):				
Central America .....	210	35, 146	13, 157	78, 456
Mexico .....	89, 511	55, 728	306, 476	579, 160
South America .....	430	160, 605	150, 439	746, 836

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1900.	1901.	1900	1901.
<b>Iron and Steel, manufactures of—Continued.</b>				
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools ( <i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i> ):				
Central America .....	\$7,338	\$16,081	\$58,480	\$79,546
Mexico .....	37,369	49,263	278,945	324,465
Santo Domingo .....	1,786	2,672	5,763	15,910
Cuba .....	25,291	34,428	223,031	193,621
Argentine Republic .....	23,478	19,047	184,783	168,464
Brazil .....	14,901	16,568	198,059	115,592
Colombia .....	2,230	2,830	38,662	24,962
Other South America .....	34,170	35,794	171,947	285,296
<b>Sewing machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coser e accessorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	6,596	2,798	18,666	20,924
Mexico .....	24,391	24,296	141,001	192,461
Santo Domingo .....	698	293	1,064	5,405
Cuba .....	10,315	13,075	46,934	72,447
Argentine Republic .....	15,378	21,287	105,922	133,364
Brazil .....	5,630	2,473	78,805	46,385
Colombia .....	703	394	9,507	3,387
Other South America .....	16,279	23,490	98,130	122,778
<b>Typewriting machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e accessorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	65	1,252	1,718	3,944
Mexico .....	6,681	7,379	31,211	41,142
Santo Domingo .....	5	—	109	722
Cuba .....	1,248	4,697	15,154	26,017
Argentine Republic .....	2,681	1,977	25,085	17,922
Brazil .....	270	598	7,097	4,648
Colombia .....	164	187	1,400	799
Other South America .....	7,241	4,541	15,148	19,396
<b>Leather and manufactures:</b>				
Leather, other than sole ( <i>Cuero, distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles</i> ):				
Central America .....	5,744	4,201	14,007	21,847
Mexico .....	3,385	575	23,849	8,511
Santo Domingo .....	92	182	374	5,351
Cuba .....	3,601	5,789	21,641	28,436
Argentine Republic .....	9,465	6,109	41,297	66,452
Brazil .....	7,613	7,125	51,400	43,183
Colombia .....	107	551	1,390	3,204
Other South America .....	3,682	16,311	23,541	58,546
<b>Boots and shoes (<i>Calzado; Calçados; Chaussures</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	9,440	14,450	92,437	111,888
Mexico .....	30,353	38,193	206,831	211,944
Colombia .....	4,317	2,419	32,446	44,482
Other South America .....	3,098	8,983	24,040	45,004
<b>Naval stores:</b>				
Rosin, tar, etc. ( <i>Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron</i> ):				
Central America .....	1,307	885	8,422	7,050
Mexico .....	355	603	4,460	4,963
Santo Domingo .....	389	—	1,733	3,419
Cuba .....	2,483	2,280	10,242	8,652
Argentine Republic .....	34,426	2,981	121,994	92,077
Brazil .....	4,083	9,734	101,777	117,122
Colombia .....	635	3,172	5,974	8,672
Other South America .....	7,344	10,717	66,075	57,560
<b>Turpentine, spirits of (<i>Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	839	569	3,618	4,334
Mexico .....	470	179	2,410	2,258
Santo Domingo .....	67	19	248	459
Cuba .....	3,509	3,181	29,495	30,461
Argentine Republic .....	21,026	16,967	89,978	86,869
Brazil .....	6,455	5,319	41,545	52,276
Colombia .....	91	497	2,323	2,531
Other South America .....	9,684	9,474	39,579	66,847
<b>Oils:</b>				
Oils, mineral, crude ( <i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerais, crus; Huiles minérales, brutes</i> ):				
Mexico .....	41,547	32,611	234,920	262,055
Cuba .....	49,157	21,843	209,097	113,876

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
<b>Oils—Continued.</b>				
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured ( <i>Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos mineraes, refinados ó manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i> ):				
Central America .....	\$13,518	\$14,775	\$78,935	\$83,609
Mexico .....	15,310	13,599	110,210	84,526
Santo Domingo .....	6,127	3,584	27,061	36,600
Cuba .....	8,575	25,962	45,800	130,467
Argentine Republic .....	147,681	156,560	874,489	783,049
Brazil .....	154,113	115,383	1,111,201	1,401,749
Colombia .....	7,725	7,190	73,317	86,985
Other South America .....	148,185	76,494	682,051	740,392
<b>Oils, vegetable (<i>Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	548	1,149	4,108	4,392
Mexico .....	107,903	62,556	546,125	487,916
Santo Domingo .....	3,737	2,277	17,565	38,344
Cuba .....	2,123	3,507	27,898	19,257
Argentine Republic .....	6,164	3,065	20,413	37,768
Brazil .....	10,264	36,640	115,902	195,142
Other South America .....	12,380	17,971	71,860	97,495
<b>Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:</b>				
<b>Beef, canned (<i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	1,841	2,357	17,843	15,371
Mexico .....	1,412	2,015	12,415	14,061
Santo Domingo .....	33	6	66	33
Cuba .....	335	587	4,068	5,093
Argentine Republic .....			365	38
Brazil .....	4,004	1,182	24,804	12,220
Colombia .....	709	972	5,826	3,989
Other South America .....	1,572	1,655	14,453	14,663
<b>Beef, salted or pickled (<i>Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf, salé ou en saumure</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	4,083	4,308	24,171	24,240
Mexico .....	72	233	1,705	833
Santo Domingo .....	170	149	2,676	3,268
Cuba .....	579	196	6,328	4,614
Brazil .....	66		3,422	321
Colombia .....	1,341	820	11,618	11,846
Other South America .....	13,422	10,186	108,068	125,343
<b>Tallow (<i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	7,290	9,050	42,260	76,787
Mexico .....	1,738	4,111	15,042	19,835
Santo Domingo .....	1,009	44	7,232	4,014
Cuba .....	179	232	1,929	2,837
Brazil .....		1,410	11,719	12,087
Colombia .....		1,164	7,441	4,488
Other South America .....	2,765	4,285	25,863	78,620
<b>Bacon (<i>Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	1,968	2,069	15,778	18,096
Mexico .....	1,506	2,062	13,632	17,783
Santo Domingo .....	223	93	1,309	1,296
Cuba .....	48,035	32,934	506,768	256,232
Brazil .....	11,600	18,735	90,632	100,217
Colombia .....	103	27	1,187	601
Other South America .....	626	2,766	4,009	17,985
<b>Hams (<i>Jamones; Presunto; Jambons</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	2,701	4,066	19,044	21,666
Mexico .....	3,695	4,592	29,393	29,160
Santo Domingo .....	990	881	3,452	7,923
Cuba .....	64,307	28,536	428,014	348,430
Brazil .....	372	416	2,809	2,953
Colombia .....	1,839	1,743	10,504	11,451
Other South America .....	5,333	7,942	49,296	55,377
<b>Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Pore</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	7,749	9,688	44,245	68,280
Santo Domingo .....	391		4,506	6,061
Cuba .....	53,141	42,941	207,393	347,031
Brazil .....	1,300		1,536	193
Colombia .....	1,152	1,041	7,180	11,499
Other South America .....	11,328	18,560	121,198	175,052

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
<b>Provisions, etc.—Continued.</b>				
<b>Lard (<i>Mantecca; Banha; Saindoux</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	\$19,506	\$16,546	\$104,333	\$128,955
Mexico.....	51,419	57,078	280,923	292,605
Santo Domingo.....	2,508	1,366	12,293	24,580
Cuba.....	248,957	174,295	1,135,023	1,561,551
Argentine Republic.....	750	213	2,909	2,945
Brazil.....	32,643	93,347	493,098	571,084
Colombia.....	9,665	6,037	82,759	68,171
Other South America.....	68,769	96,969	442,934	667,996
<b>Butter (<i>Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	5,895	4,444	33,241	29,763
Mexico.....	4,194	6,511	26,208	28,990
Santo Domingo.....	1,982	919	4,911	12,125
Cuba.....	5,120	1,403	30,177	10,399
Brazil.....	11,205	8,068	132,675	140,889
Colombia.....	1,730	840	9,454	7,387
Other South America.....	4,975	6,489	94,074	76,163
<b>Cheese (<i>Queso; Queijo; Fromage</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	2,699	2,449	14,255	14,145
Mexico.....	988	3,322	14,857	18,636
Santo Domingo.....	1,321	451	3,850	2,955
Cuba.....	2,574	3,031	22,644	14,489
Brazil.....	9		69	34
Colombia.....	584	430	4,985	4,271
Other South America.....	250	522	8,042	3,454
<b>Tobaccos:</b>				
<b>Tobacco, unmanufactured (<i>Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	6,144	2,400	18,913	14,613
Mexico.....	12,899	1,475	112,599	77,022
Argentine Republic.....	850	594	5,903	11,912
Colombia.....	640	1,315	4,637	4,493
Other South America.....	7,552	6,352	57,336	48,106
<b>Tobacco, manufactures of (<i>Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	3,169	8,046	32,508	35,394
Mexico.....	597	2,572	3,141	20,704
Cuba.....	15,135	11,711	88,841	84,323
Argentine Republic.....	1,077	2,250	18,572	2,483
Brazil.....			352	354
Colombia.....	851	1,162	4,363	5,711
Other South America.....	10,272	4,769	28,520	28,887
<b>Wood and manufactures:</b>				
<b>Wood, unmanufactured (<i>Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	1,698	5,920	8,863	31,700
Mexico.....	64,428	27,437	127,388	171,631
Cuba.....	5,961	536	31,664	37,131
Argentine Republic.....	3,679	4,536	13,602	46,357
Brazil.....				1,894
Colombia.....		1,272	6,704	8,434
Other South America.....			58,544	29,559
<b>Lumber (<i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	2,826	6,013	28,834	38,311
Mexico.....	101,371	76,893	591,533	707,523
Santo Domingo.....	990	4,919	14,566	24,616
Cuba.....	95,483	97,115	510,269	495,410
Argentine Republic.....	104,323	218,857	647,984	740,018
Brazil.....	27,871	16,196	295,732	157,776
Colombia.....	7,099	9,989	46,843	36,128
Other South America.....	36,603	31,586	347,206	528,957
<b>Furniture (<i>Muebles; Mobília; Meubles</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	3,602	2,717	25,971	35,444
Mexico.....	39,709	27,915	222,302	203,851
Santo Domingo.....	1,760	1,769	3,652	16,899
Cuba.....	35,278	35,678	172,328	214,605
Argentine Republic.....	5,733	3,720	76,888	47,940
Brazil.....	1,127	1,185	26,395	13,924
Colombia.....	1,404	1,170	10,907	10,982
Other South America.....	6,245	7,984	40,772	47,577

## AREA OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

The Director of the Census has issued a bulletin, prepared by Mr. HENRY GANNETT, geographer, showing the area of the United States, in square miles, by States, Territories, and counties. This shows the gross area of the United States to be 3,622,933 square miles. The land surface, exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii, is 2,970,038 square miles, and the water surface, exclusive of that in the same Territories, is 55,562 square miles. The gross areas, together with the land and water surfaces of each of the States and Territories and the areas of the bays separately named, are as follows:

States and Territories.	Gross area.	Water surface.	Land surface.	States and Territories.	Gross area.	Water surface.	Land surface.
	<i>Sq. miles.</i>	<i>Sq. miles.</i>	<i>Sq. miles.</i>		<i>Sq. miles.</i>	<i>Sq. miles.</i>	<i>Sq. miles.</i>
Alabama.....	52,250	710	51,540	Nebraska.....	77,510	670	76,840
Alaska.....	590,884	-----	-----	Nevada.....	110,700	960	109,740
Arizona.....	113,020	100	112,920	New Hampshire...	9,305	300	9,005
Arkansas.....	53,850	805	53,045	New Jersey.....	7,815	290	7,525
California.....	158,360	2,380	155,980	New Mexico.....	122,580	120	122,460
Colorado.....	103,925	280	103,645	New York.....	49,170	1,550	47,620
Connecticut.....	4,990	145	4,845	North Carolina....	52,250	3,670	48,580
Delaware.....	2,050	90	1,960	North Dakota.....	70,795	600	70,195
District of Columbia	70	10	60	Ohio.....	41,060	300	40,760
Florida.....	58,680	4,440	54,240	Oklahoma.....	39,030	200	38,830
Georgia.....	59,475	495	58,980	Oregon.....	96,030	1,470	94,560
Hawaii.....	6,449	-----	-----	Pennsylvania.....	45,215	230	44,985
Idaho.....	84,800	510	84,290	Rhode Island.....	1,250	197	1,053
Illinois.....	56,650	650	56,000	South Carolina....	30,570	400	30,170
Indiana.....	36,350	440	35,910	South Dakota.....	77,650	800	76,850
Indian Territory...	31,400	400	31,000	Tennessee.....	42,050	300	41,750
Iowa.....	56,025	550	55,475	Texas.....	265,780	3,490	262,290
Kansas.....	82,080	380	81,700	Utah.....	84,970	2,780	82,190
Kentucky.....	40,400	400	40,000	Vermont.....	9,565	490	9,135
Louisiana.....	48,720	3,300	45,420	Virginia.....	42,450	2,325	40,125
Maine.....	33,040	3,145	29,895	Washington.....	69,180	2,300	66,880
Maryland.....	12,210	2,350	9,860	West Virginia....	24,780	135	24,645
Massachusetts.....	8,315	275	8,040	Wisconsin.....	56,040	1,590	54,450
Michigan.....	58,915	1,455	57,430	Wyoming.....	97,890	315	97,575
Minnesota.....	83,365	4,160	79,205	Delaware Bay.....	620	620	-----
Mississippi.....	46,810	470	46,340	Raritan Bay and			
Missouri.....	69,415	680	68,735	Lower New York			
Montana.....	146,080	770	145,310	Bay.....	100	100	-----

## FOREIGN COMMERCE IN JANUARY, 1901.

During the month of January, 1901, the volume of foreign commerce of the United States aggregated \$205,553,895, against \$193,494,250 for the month of January, 1900. The imports for January, 1901, were more than \$6,000,000 less than for the same month in 1900, while the exports were nearly \$19,000,000 greater in the first month of the present year. The per cent of imports free of duty was 38.65 in January, 1901, against 42.76 per cent in January, 1900. For the seven months of the fiscal year ending with January, 1901, the value of the imports as compared with the value of imports for the same period of the previous year was over \$3,000,000 greater, while the exports show an increase of more than \$102,000,000. For the seven months of the fiscal year 1901 the imports were valued at \$281,583,102, against \$278,412,419 in 1900, while the exports were \$902,234,420, against \$800,046,486 for the same period in 1900. All of the exports were of

domestic origin except those to the value of \$14,532,163 in the first seven months of 1901 and \$12,654,784 in 1900.

The summary of the imports and exports for January, 1901, as compared with a summary for the same month in the previous year is as follows:

	1901.	1900.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>		
Articles of food and animals.....	\$16,713,292	\$16,517,726
Articles in a crude condition entering into domestic industries.....	23,152,361	28,560,681
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in manufactures, etc....	6,401,230	7,700,565
Articles manufactured ready for consumption.....	11,691,292	12,130,039
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....	11,273,765	10,988,091
Total.....	69,231,940	75,897,102
<b>EXPORTS.</b>		
Products of—		
Agriculture.....	92,561,847	71,731,316
Manufactures.....	32,654,035	35,586,940
Mining.....	3,011,212	2,821,207
Forest.....	3,983,475	4,075,559
Fisheries.....	656,301	471,354
Miscellaneous.....	505,310	621,790
Foreign.....	2,949,865	2,288,982
Total.....	136,322,045	117,597,148

#### THE LEADING EXPORT NATION.

According to official statistics, the United States now stands at the head of the world's exporting nations. The complete figures for the year 1900, when compared with the statistics of other nations, show that the exports of domestic products were greater than those of any other country, the grand total being \$1,453,013,659. The total from the United Kingdom of Great Britain, which has hitherto led in the race for this distinction, is \$1,418,348,000, while the total for Germany is \$1,050,611,000.

Additional interest is given to the first rank, which the United States now holds as an exporting nation, from the fact that less than twenty-five years ago it was fourth on the list. In 1875 the domestic exports of the United States amounted to \$497,263,737; those of Germany, \$607,096,000; France, \$747,489,000, and those of the United Kingdom, \$1,087,497,000. To-day the United States stands at the head of the list, followed by the United Kingdom, Germany, and France, in the order named. The domestic exports of these countries in the calendar year 1900 were as given above, with the exception of France, whose exports amounted to \$787,060,000 in value. It can be seen from these figures that the United States has increased its exports in the time named 190 per cent; Germany, 73 per cent; the United Kingdom, 34 per cent; and France, 5 per cent.

#### MILL CONSTRUCTION IN 1900.

According to the figures collected by the "Textile World," 400 textile mills of all kinds were constructed in the United States in the year 1900. For the past eight years the number of mills have averaged 196

per year and the highest number was 272 in 1892. The new mills built in 1900, however, numbered more than double the yearly average for the time named and have increased 46 per cent more than the highest number in any one of the previous eight years.

Of the 400 mills built in 1900, cotton mills form 43 per cent and knitting mills 27 per cent. The number of cotton mills was 171, being an increase of 88 per cent over 1899, when 91 mills were built, and an increase of 205 per cent above the average (56) for the eight years previous to 1900. Of this number 131 were built in the Southern States, where cotton is grown, while 24 of the remainder were located in New England States. In the new mills of the South 1,109,584 spindles were installed, against 197,200 for all other sections of the country.

The value of cotton goods produced annually, per spindle, is placed conservatively at \$17.50. At this rate the new cotton spindles started in the United States in 1900 will turn out \$35,927,955 worth of goods per year, or over 54 per cent more than the value of cotton goods exported from the United States in any one year.

The growth of the knitting industry was wholly in the Middle and Southern States. Of the 109 new mills 52 were in the first-named and 39 in the last-named section. The number of new silk mills was 43, as compared with 32 in 1899, and an average of 28 for the previous four years. New Jersey and Pennsylvania are the banner States in silk-mill construction, 17 being in the former and 16 in the latter.

The number of woolen mills erected was 48, as compared with 49 in 1899. Fourteen of these mills were built in the New England States, and 23 in the Middle States, with 11 for the remainder of the country. The wool industry of 1900 was by no means in so satisfactory a condition as is cited for other textiles.

Included in the mills classed as miscellaneous are dyeing and bleaching and finishing plants, which are made necessary by the rapid increase in the production of cotton goods. One mill in Massachusetts is manufacturing linen crash towels from flax raised in the United States. This may be the forerunner of an industry that will be more prominent in future years.

#### **SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF OCEAN TELEPHONY.**

The "Electrical Review" (New York) in its issue for January 12, 1901, calls attention to the immense stride toward the solution of the problem of the application of transoceanic cables to telephonic communication made by the invention of Dr. M. I. PUPIN, of Columbia College. This invention, for which two patents were issued in June, 1900, is described as one of the most brilliant and exceptional ever furnished by Dr. PUPIN. It has heretofore been considered necessary in order to talk a given distance (500 miles being taken as an example) in underground cables, to employ large copper wires covered with

insulating material. The expense of such wires and material has been sufficient to prevent the construction of long underground circuits.

Dr. PUPIN's invention is said to furnish a method whereby conductors of relatively small diameter covered with insulating material of moderate thickness may be used instead of the large and expensive conductors formerly thought necessary. While experimenting with artificial conductors Dr. PUPIN discovered that it was possible to telephone over much greater lengths of cable than had previously been deemed possible, and he has exhibited a design for inductance coils to be introduced at appropriate intervals in a trans-Atlantic cable, which would allow conversation by telephone to be carried on across the ocean. Those who have investigated the subject fully are of the opinion that his improvements will at the same time enable telephoning to be done over land lines of any length whatever and will also solve the problem of ocean telephony. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has purchased the patents from the inventor for a fixed sum, in addition to which he is to receive an annual salary of \$7,500 during the life of the patents.

#### THE CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.

In the year 1900 there was a great increase in the aggregate and per capita consumption of sugar in the United States. The total is given by the "American Grocer" as 2,219,847 tons, against 2,078,068 tons in 1899. The per capita consumption in 1900 was 66.6 pounds, as compared with 61 pounds in 1899. The estimated quantity consumed in 1900 was divided as follows: Domestic cane sugar, 174,450 tons; domestic beet sugar, 82,736 tons; maple sugar, 5,000 tons, and 7,647 tons of molasses sugar, making the total consumption of the domestic product 269,833 tons, while the foreign product figured for 1,960,014 tons, divided as follows: 1,569,194 tons of cane sugar; 373,077 tons of raw beet sugar, and 17,743 tons of refined sugar. In the foreign total, however, 250,885 tons of Hawaiian sugar is included.

The amount of refined sugar consumed in 1900 was 2,178,615 tons, as against 2,022,134 tons in 1899. The sugar crops of the world for 1900-1901 are estimated at 9,375,500 tons, an increase over the previous year of 1,037,170 tons, being the largest recorded total. During 1900 the domestic beet-sugar industry made further progress in the number of factories in operation and the amount of sugar produced. During the present year several new factories will be built, and the year opens with the prospect for the industry brighter than ever before. The domestic cane industry was retarded during the year by unfavorable weather conditions.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents has been made public. During the year, the total receipts were \$1,350,828 or \$90,809



greater than the expenditures. A total of 22,935 patents were issued to residents of the United States, the District of Columbia showing the greatest number issued per capita, the percentage being one patent to each 1,100 inhabitants. Germany led the foreign countries in patents, 1,070 of the 3,483 foreign patents issued going to the inhabitants of that country. A table appended to the report shows the total number of patents issued since the creation of the office to have been 674,944. From the statistics of other countries it is learned that their aggregate total is 1,328,407, France heading the list with 320,040. The Commissioner says in his report:

"To the Patent Office, more than to any other cause, are we indebted for the industrial revolution of the century. Among the patents granted were a large number covering the most remarkable and valuable inventions which have added untold sums to the world's wealth, revolutionized the old arts, created new ones, brought old-time luxuries within the reach of all, and made life doubly worth living."

#### **EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**

Much the greater part of the exports of agricultural implements from the United States consists of mowers and reapers, and while the statistics do not separate these articles in enumerating the exports, it is evident that reapers predominate.

In South America the Argentine Republic is the best customer. The value of these exports received by that Republic from the United States amounted in 1896 to \$500,491, and in 1900 had more than doubled, the total value for the latter year being \$1,391,615. The value of agricultural implements going to Mexico in 1900 was \$543,022, increasing from \$120,827 in 1896. To the rest of South America these exports were valued in 1900 at \$335,813, against \$228,558 in 1896. British North America excepted, Mexico is the only North American country taking agricultural implements from the United States in large quantities. The valuation of exports of this character taken by British North America in 1900 was \$1,748,861 as compared with \$371,144 in 1896. The exports of all classes of agricultural implements to Europe in the past calendar year exceeded \$10,000,000 in value. The share of the United Kingdom was \$1,389,493; France, \$2,965,725; Germany, \$2,957,027, and all other Europe, \$3,019,874. The value of implements sent to British Australasia was \$1,101,720, and to Africa \$229,693. The total value of this class of exports, for all countries, from the United States was about \$16,000,000 in 1900, against less than \$5,000,000 in 1896.

#### **THE SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.**

The Treasury Department has issued a document on the shipbuilding industry of the United States, discussing the economic conditions which surround it in both its historical and industrial aspects. The

point is made that the use of iron-clad vessels in the civil war sounded the doom of wooden ships as instruments of national defense, and thenceforth turned over the marine ascendancy to the iron-producing nations, among which Great Britain held the leadership at that time. With the ascendancy of the United States in iron and steel production, and the advent of this nation into the new era of oceanic responsibility, the present period of maritime progress is clearly divided from all that have preceded it. The development in the United States of shipbuilding is based upon the most favorable industrial and commercial conditions.

The influence of the naval policy on merchant shipbuilding has developed plants devoted to the construction of ships to a point of equipment with tools and machinery, and to a scale of production which with a larger demand would put the American shipbuilders on the same plane as the British builders as to cost of production. The use of electricity in the operation of shipbuilding plants, the employment of pneumatic tools, and the services of cranes and derricks in handling heavy material have revolutionized methods in the United States to such an extent that the best shipyards in America are even better equipped than those of Europe. Under existing conditions, however, distribution by sea between the United States and the outside world is in foreign control. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, only 9.3 per cent of the imports and exports to and from the United States was carried in United States vessels.

#### **IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES IN 1900.**

In no class of articles was the marked development attained by the United States during the calendar year 1900 more forcibly indicated than in the increased manufactures and exports of iron and steel. Exclusive of iron ore, the exports of steel and iron for the year foot up the grand total of \$129,633,480, or more than \$100,000,000 in excess of 1890, when the total was a little more than \$27,000,000. A further idea of the increase noted is shown by a comparison with the figures for 1897, when the total exports were rated at \$62,737,250, or less than half as great.

This increase is indicated for almost every important article. Exports of pig iron amounted in 1900 to \$4,500,000, as compared with \$3,225,000 in 1899 and \$2,500,000 in 1898. Builders' hardware shows a gain of about \$1,000,000 over 1899 and of \$2,000,000 over 1898. Steel rail exports figure for almost \$11,000,000 in 1900, against \$6,000,000 in 1899. Electrical machinery, which is greatly in demand from all parts of the world, advanced from \$2,500,000 in 1898 to \$5,225,000 in 1900. Sewing machines increased in export value from \$3,000,000 in 1898 to \$4,500,000 in 1900, and typewriting machines and parts of from \$2,000,000 in 1898 to \$3,000,000 in 1900.

The proportion of this trade taken by the countries of the International Union was shown in the February issue of the Monthly Bulletin in its regular monthly statistical statement, but the destination of the articles of United States manufacture, and especially of machinery, is literally to every part of the world. Sewing machines, typewriters, and scientific instruments go to Asia, Africa, and the islands of Oceania, and what is more remarkable they are also sent to Europe to compete with the product of her skilled workmen. Of the \$6,788,000 worth of instruments for scientific purposes, including telephone and telegraph instruments, which were exported during the year in question, over \$1,000,000 worth went to the United Kingdom, nearly \$1,000,000 worth to France, and \$500,000 worth to Germany. The United Kingdom and Germany take nearly half of the total exportation of sewing machines, \$1,000,000 worth going to each, out of a total of \$4,500,000. In typewriting machines, over \$1,000,000 represent the exports to the United Kingdom in 1900 and \$500,000 to Germany. Of the total exportations of builders' hardware, amounting in value to \$9,782,402, over \$2,000,000 worth went to the United Kingdom, nearly \$1,000,000 worth to Germany, and about \$500,000 to France, while other European countries are represented by fully \$1,000,000. Of the \$10,895,416 worth of steel rails exported in 1900, Europe took \$1,000,000 worth and British North America nearly \$4,000,000 worth.

The total value of sewing machines taken by the countries included in the International Union of American Republics for the year 1900 is shown by the statistical summary of the United States Treasury Department to have been \$1,036,815, or about 23 per cent of the total exportations. Typewriters to the value of \$200,533, or 7.33 per cent, were taken, and scientific instruments worth \$1,516,504, or more than 22 per cent.

#### **SOLAR MOTOR IN CALIFORNIA.**

According to a press dispatch the utility of a solar motor is being demonstrated in southern California. In that State fuel is costly, while the sun shines in the southern part most of the year, the rainy season lasting but a few weeks.

As described, the device consists of a funnel-shaped reflector 33½ feet in diameter at the top and tapering to 15 feet at the bottom, and containing on its surface 1,788 mirrors. This reflector is set on two focus supports in such a manner that it may follow the movement of the sun and is kept in focus by clockwork. The adjustment of the mirrors is such that the sun's rays are concentrated on a steam boiler. The engine is fed and the supply of water in the boiler is maintained automatically, and the only attention necessary to operate the machine is to adjust the mirrors to focus and set the clock in operation in the

morning. The motor drives a 10-horsepower engine from an hour and a half after sunrise to within half an hour of sunset, and pumps water from an underground tank at the rate of 14,000 gallons a minute. On cloudy days, of course, operations are suspended. If the experiment proves satisfactory, the device will be utilized by a number of irrigation enterprises.

### VARIETIES OF INDIAN CORN.

Prof. A. S. HITCHCOCK, of the Manhattan (Kansas) Experiment Station, has been making a series of investigations of Indian corn and has accumulated some very interesting and valuable data.

What is known as Indian corn or maize probably originated from a wild form at some place on the Mexican plateau, and has been cultivated by the native races of all America from a remote or indefinite period. In the United States there are five important classes or races of corn grown on a commercial scale, which are subdivided into many varieties. These are known as dent corns, flint corns, sweet corns, pop corns, and those whose grains never harden. Besides these there is a "pod corn" grown as a curiosity, in which each kernel is separately inclosed in a husk, and some ornamental varieties are derived from the flint corn which are prized for their striped or barred blades.

At the Kansas State Agricultural College experiments were made for increasing the protein content of a field of corn by cross breeding and selection. Any increase in the protein quality of corn will greatly extend its usefulness as a food for live stock.

### PAN-AMERICAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

A recent number of the official "Postal Guide" gives notice that the Pan-American series of postage stamps will be ready for delivery to postmasters "the latter part of April." These stamps were ordered by the Postmaster-General at the instance of the authorities of the Pan-American Exposition, to be held in Buffalo from May to November, 1901. These series will include six stamps, and these will be, according to the statement of EDWIN C. MADDEN, the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, "the most artistic series ever issued from the Department."

The denomination, subject, color, etc., of each stamp are officially described as follows:

Denomination.	Subject.	Color.	Legend.
1-cent .....	Lake steamer.....	Green .....	Fast lake navigation.
2-cent .....	Railway train .....	Red .....	Fast express.
4-cent .....	Automobile .....	Red brown .....	Automobile.
5-cent .....	Steel-arch bridge.....	Blue.....	Bridge at Niagara Falls.
8-cent .....	Ship-canal locks.....	Lilac .....	Canal locks at Sault Ste. Marie.
10-cent .....	Ocean steamship .....	Light brown.....	Fast ocean navigation.

The stamps are of uniform dimensions, 0.76 by 1.06 of an inch, the longer side being horizontal. The borders take the colors of the regular series on the same denominations at this date. The words "Commemorative series, 1901," and "United States of America" next below appear above the vignette; the legend in a line next below the central opening, with the denomination in a line at the bottom, appears in the same order on all stamps of the series. All the lettering is in white Roman capitals. The numerals are all white-faced Arabic in the Roman type except the ten-cent, which is the block letter type of figure condensed to secure space for the two figures. The borders are well separated from the central pictures, and the words of denomination at the bottom are preceded on the same line by the word "Postage." All the central illustrations are from photographs as the objects represented appear to-day, and are to be printed in black.

The stamps are being printed, in sheets of 200, at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington. The Bureau has orders from the Post-Office Department to print them in the following quantities: One-cent, 71,000,000; two-cent, 160,000,000; four-cent, 5,000,000; five-cent, 8,000,000; eight-cent, 3,000,000; ten-cent, 4,000,000; total, 251,000,000.

#### THE TIMBER SUPPLY.

According to a report issued by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, the area covered by the timber of the country is 1,094,496 square miles, the supply being estimated at 2,300,000,000,000 feet. Timber is now being cut at the rate of 40,000,000,000 feet annually, and were the same average cut continued, the supply would last about sixty years. The Pacific States, with the largest total supply—1,000,000,000,000 feet—are estimated as having the smallest proportionate annual cut of 4,000,000,000 feet, while the Lake region, with a total supply of 500,000,000,000 feet, is credited with an annual cut of 18,000,000,000 feet. In the latter section, however, a decided falling off in the amount of lumber cut was noted for the last year as compared with the average of the last ten years.

The export of lumber is becoming a very important feature of foreign commerce, having nearly doubled within the last ten years. The values of wood exports and manufactures thereof for the calendar year 1900 were valued at \$52,636,808, most of the lumber having been sent from the Pacific coast to South America and Asiatic countries.

There has been considerable apprehension of a timber famine, and industries dependent on this product of the forests have regarded their disappearance with fear for the future. The American Forestry Association has, however, been successful in bringing this matter to the attention of the Government, and a systematic policy for the preservation of forests has been adopted. By this means the permanent

interests of communities dependent upon forests are protected, the enormous waste that has been going on for years is prevented, and the commercial supply of timber is increased. Texas, with a forest area of 64,000 square miles, easily leads all other sections of the country in productive capability, and is followed by Oregon, Minnesota, Washington, Arkansas, California, Montana, Georgia, and Missouri, in the order named. The growth of woodworking industries, the progress of furniture making, and the development of vehicle and box and barrel industries all tend to develop the value of timber lands, and it is acknowledged that in many respects the United States has a monopoly of the best available forest resources in the world. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the value of manufactures of wood exported was nearly one-third the value of timber and lumber exports, and it is predicted that the policy of the United States will in the near future lead to the development of the lumber trade on these lines, the first place on the export schedule being taken by manufactured products, rather than by the raw material.

#### **ORANGE CROP OF CALIFORNIA.**

The orange crop of the State of California for this season promises to break the best previous annual record. There will be between 19,000 and 21,000 carloads for shipment to Eastern markets. The great bulk of the product is credited to the southern citrus belt, which has the city of Los Angeles as its shipping center. The southern counties will probably yield a total of between 19,000 and 20,000 carloads. The northern citrus belt, of which the town of Oroville is the shipping center, will produce between 900 and 1,000 carloads of oranges. These are the latest estimates made by the Southern Pacific Company. They are based largely upon shipments made thus far and upon the condition of the trees in the producing groves.

The California orange season begins on November 1 and lasts practically twelve months, although the full bearing period is supposed to be about ten months. The difference in the ripening time between the northern and southern citrus belts results in a continuous production of marketable oranges throughout the year.

#### **PRODUCTION OF COPPER.**

Statistics of the copper production of the United States for the calendar year 1900 have been compiled by a New York representative of the Associated Copper Producers. These show that the output of the mines and smelters making reports was 114,177 tons for the first six months of the year and in the second half 113,810 tons, a total of 227,987 tons for the twelve months. The estimated output of non-reporting producers of copper for the entire year was 40,800 tons, making the approximate total for the calendar year 268,681 tons. A

comparison of the statistics of the copper production of the United States for 1898 and 1899 show the figures for those two years to have been 234,272 tons and 262,206 tons, respectively.

It is noted that the copper produced by foreign mines imported into the country in 1900 aggregated 89,431 tons, or almost the identical amount reported for 1899.

#### **A NEW GRAIN.**

A new grain has been grown to a limited extent on the border line between the United States and Canada for a short period and is known as "spelt." It is said to be a Russian product and is used in that country and Germany. In America the grain was first grown in the State of North Dakota, whence it was carried to Manitoba, British America, there being now a market for it in Winnipeg. Farmers speak favorably of it as a producer and as a forage plant for live stock. Though the season of 1900 was unfavorable, as much as 50 bushels of grain were obtained from each bushel sown. It is claimed that spelt stands drought better than other grains, is easily grown, ripens early, and makes a superior article of food for animals. The straw is also said to be relished by live stock more than the straw of any other grain.

#### **NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.**

On April 25, 1901, the Northwestern Steamship Company will inaugurate a service between Chicago, Hamburg, and Liverpool. The first vessel will depart from Chicago on the date named, bound for Hamburg, followed the next day by a steamer with a cargo destined for Liverpool. A week later two other steamers, one for each of the European ports named, will leave the Chicago wharfs. The vessels of this fleet were all built at Chicago and will be laden with products manufactured in or consigned to that city, and will be manned by sailors from the Great Lakes. The ships have a capacity of 3,566 tons each. Eighteen days will be consumed in the voyage from Chicago through the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and across the Atlantic. Heretofore shipments from Chicago to Europe have been made by rail to New York, where the merchandise was loaded on vessels, or via the St. Lawrence on one vessel, being afterwards transferred to an ocean-going ship at the seaboard. It is claimed that the new method will be as speedy as the old one and less expensive.

#### **THE SPONGE FISHERIES.**

It is reported that the study of the sponge fields of Florida is to be undertaken by the Government with a view to the development of this important industry. Florida is the only part of the United States

producing sponges of a commercial value and there are 310 vessels with more than 2,000 men employed in the industry. It is estimated that the product of these fisheries for the year 1900-1901 will have a commercial value of \$850,000. Sponges are found on the eastern and western coasts of Florida, but are more abundant on the latter coast, owing to the more equable temperature and moderate depth of the water, as well as to the absence of fierce hurricanes.

The sponge grounds of the Gulf of Mexico extend from the Florida reefs to St. Marks and for a distance of 15 miles from the shore. The best sponges in color, texture, and size are indigenous to deep water, and, as these command the highest prices in all markets, the sponging vessels frequently work for days together out of sight of land. There would seem to be no reason why a flourishing industry should not be built up. The Government has been so successful in the various efforts it has made of this character that much is to be expected from its contemplated work.

#### **AVAILABLE QUANTITIES OF GRAIN.**

The report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture for March, 1901, shows the amount of wheat remaining in farmers' hands on March 1 to have been about 128,100,000 bushels, or 24.5 per cent, of the crop of 1900, as compared with 158,700,000 bushels, or 29 per cent, of the crop of 1899 on hand March 1, 1900.

The corn in farmers' hands is estimated at 776,200,000 bushels, or 36.9 per cent, of the crop of 1900, against 773,700,000 bushels, or 37.2 per cent, of the crop of 1899 on hand March 1, 1900.

Of oats there are reported to be about 292,800,000 bushels, or 36.2 per cent, of the crop of 1900 still in farmers' hands, as compared with 290,900,000 bushels, or 36.5 per cent, of the crop of 1899 on hand March 1, 1900.

---

### **URUGUAY.**

#### **IMPROVEMENT OF THE HARBOR AT MONTEVIDEO.**

Under the law of the 7th of November, 1899, the Congress of Uruguay authorized improvements in the port of Montevideo to the extent of \$12,500,000. Bids were called for in due course and were opened on August 21, 1900. The five estimates given at that time were unsatisfactory to the Government, and new propositions were requested. These were submitted on December 24, 1900. The new estimates varied in amount from \$9,000,000 to \$15,000,000. The successful bidders were a French syndicate under the firm name of Allard, Coiseau, Couvreur, Dollfus, Duparchy, and Wiriote, their bid being \$9,916,336.38. The improvements will be made according to



the plans and specifications prepared by Engineer ADOLFO GUERARD, in April, 1900. The contracting firm has had a large and extended experience in works of this nature, and is said to be well prepared and thoroughly competent to carry to a successful termination these extensive and important improvements.

#### DUTY ON TOBACCO.

President CUESTAS has approved and promulgated a decree, under date of December 19, 1900, fixing the duty on tobacco at 12 cents a kilogram. This decree also specifies the manner in which tobacco shall be sold in the Republic.

#### PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

During the calendar year 1900 Uruguay imported from Great Britain cotton piece goods to the value of £343,490, being a decrease, as compared with 1899, of £78,615; woolen tissues valued at £49,199, an increase of £8,839; worsted tissues worth £90,292, an increase of £3,769; railroad iron worth £72,858, an increase of £66,718; galvanized sheet iron worth £39,830, a decrease of £4,459, and other manufactured iron to the value of £27,741, an increase of £7,658. The total value of the imports of the items enumerated was £623,410 in 1900 and £619,500 in 1899.

---

### VENEZUELA.

#### PARCELS POST CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The "Gaceta Oficial" of Caracas, of January 11, 1901, contains the full text of the new parcels post convention made between Venezuela and the United States. This treaty was ratified by Venezuela on January 9, 1901.

According to the provisions of the agreement the treaty refers exclusively to parcels and packages, and does not in any way affect the existing arrangements under the Universal Postal Convention which continues in force.

The rates of postage will be as follows: In Venezuela, for parcels that do not weigh more than 1 pound (or 460 grams), 75 *centimes* of a *bolivar*; in the United States, the postage on parcels of the same weight, and for every additional pound or fraction thereof, will be at the rate of 12 cents per pound.

The person mailing each parcel shall make a customs declaration in duplicate, a copy of which shall be fixed on the outside of the parcel and shall contain a general description and an exact statement of its

contents and value, as well as the date of the remittance and the signature and residence of the sender.

The following articles are prohibited from the mails: Publications which violate the copyright law of the country to which they are sent, poisons, explosive and inflammable materials; fatty substances and liquids and such as easily liquefy; confectionery and pastry; live and dead animals except insects and perfectly dried reptiles; fruits and vegetables which decompose easily; substances which emit a bad odor; lottery tickets, notices, and circulars; obscene or immoral objects, and articles which may destroy or in any way injure the post bags or the persons who handle the mail, etc.

#### COMMERCE OF LA GUAIRA.

According to a statistical table published by the La Guaira Harbour Corporation Company, the imports, exports, and coastwise trade during the civil year 1900 was carried on in 344 steamships and 23 sailing vessels. The importations were brought to the country in 182 steamships and 23 sailing vessels, and 162 vessels of various classes were employed in the exportation trade. In the import trade England is represented by 43 ships, France by 42, and the United States by 30. In the export trade 30 vessels cleared for the United States, 37 for French, and 20 for German ports, the remainder being engaged in the commerce of Venezuela with other nations. The total amount of the imports consisted of 469,897 packages, weighing 40,106,184 kilograms; the exportations were made up of 410,049 packages, weighing 17,773,277 kilograms. The tonnage of the coastwise trade amounted to 21,790,853 kilograms.

#### IMPORTS OF PIECE GOODS.

In 1900 Venezuela imported 42,596,800 yards of cotton piece goods from British manufacturers, while in 1899 the number of yards of such imports was 42,806,000, a decrease of 209,200 yards. Though there was a less number of yards of cottons received, the total value increased from £314,567 in 1899 to £350,880 in 1900.

---

#### RUBBER AND RUBBER SUBSTITUTES.

T. F. KOSCHNY, of San Carlos, Costa Rica, in the January, 1901, Berlin "*Tropenpflanzer*," discusses the prospects of the rubber culture. He refers to the fact that the South American journals are noticing the discoveries of rubber trees on the Upper Amazon and that this has caused a general rush to that locality. Mr. KOSCHNY deprecates this, as he argues that 95 per cent of the people who have gone there are

entirely ignorant of the processes of the extraction of the rubber and that they will do more harm than good. He says the whole territory of the Amazon is overrun with people who let neither distance nor other difficulties deter them in their efforts to discover new growths, and says further that in the next eight or ten years the virgin forests will be destroyed and only wild trees will remain, and the young after-growth, if not entirely destroyed, will furnish a considerably reduced quantity.

The making of a substitute or artificial rubber, is a problem of the future. That it is possible to produce an imitation is doubtless true, but all attempts up to the present time have been fruitless for general purposes, the chief objection being that the material used for the purpose hardens.

According to German official statistics the export and import of caoutchouc and gutta-percha and goods manufactured therefrom in Germany showed a decrease for the first nine months of 1900 as compared with the same period of the previous year. This decrease is said to be due especially to the fact that the raw material had become very expensive. The importations during the first nine months of 1900 amounted to 115,048 double hundredweight, valued at 67,480,000 *marks*, against 115,226 double hundredweight, valued at 68,823,000 *marks*, for the previous year. Eighty-nine per cent of the importation was crude material; from England, 26,200 double hundredweight; Russia, 13,496; British Malacca, 6,606; Congo, 5,383; Brazil, 5,045, and German Africa, 3,301. The exports consisted chiefly of manufactured goods of caoutchouc and gutta-percha, many of which were medicinal and surgical articles, amounting to 71,392 double hundredweight, valued at 54,974,000 *marks*, against 74,237 double hundredweight, valued at 57,125,000 *marks*, for the same period of the previous year.

In a recent number of "Weicks Gewebe Zeitung" it is stated that a Swedish firm has succeeded in producing a material which can be used as a substitute for rubber. The new material is said to be produced by covering sheets of the finest Japanese rice paper with a thin layer of fine varnish. They are then placed on top of one another, and through the adhesiveness of the varnish the sheets of paper are converted into one homogeneous mass. After undergoing pressure the outside is covered with a layer of Japanese cork, and the finished product is said to be flexible, elastic, very light, and completely air and water proof.

The "Revue Pratique de l'Electricité" (France) announces the discovery of a substitute for rubber. It appears that a new insulator is made out of the residual products of distilleries, grains, leaves, potatoes, etc., which are carefully washed. Afterwards, triturated and treated with a gummy soap, they form an amalgam rendered insoluble by the employment of alum and acetate of lead.

## PORTO RICAN BANKS.

The banking business of Porto Rico at the present time, according to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency of December 3, 1900, is principally in the hands of five large financial institutions. These are known as the Bank of Porto Rico (formerly Banco Español de Puerto Rico), whose principal offices are in San Juan, with a branch office at Mayaguez; the Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño, in Ponce; the Banco Territorial y Agrícola (Territorial and Agricultural Bank) in San Juan; the Banco Popular, in San Juan, and the American Colonial Bank, in San Juan.

The Bank of Porto Rico was founded by a royal decree of the Spanish monarch in 1888, with a capital of \$1,500,000 *pesos*, which may be increased by the shareholders to \$2,000,000 *pesos*. Under the joint resolution of the United States Congress of June 6, 1900, this capital in *pesos* has been replaced by its equivalent in United States currency at the established rate of exchange. The capital of the bank has therefore become \$900,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$1,200,000. The bank is chartered for a period of twenty-five years from the date of the concession, or until July 14, 1913. The stock of the company is almost wholly owned by Spaniards. The institution does a general banking business—sells drafts, receives deposits, negotiates loans, discounts notes, bills of exchange, etc., and, in a word, deals in all kinds of negotiable instruments and securities. It is a bank of issue, this privilege being conceded to it under the Spanish charter, and has recently placed in circulation a series of bank notes ranging in value from \$1 to \$200. The last statement of the bank, which bears date of May 19, 1900, shows that bank notes had been issued up to that time to the amount of \$1,594,040, Porto Rican currency.

The Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño (savings bank), located at Ponce, was established in 1895 in conformity with the laws relating to corporations, and in accord with the requirements of the commercial code. Its capital is \$200,000, of which 75 per cent is paid up, the remainder being subject to call by direction of the board of directors. It does a general banking business, but is not a bank of issue.

The Banco Territorial y Agrícola was founded in 1894 in San Juan, and has a capital at present of 1,440,000 *pesos*. Its principal operations are among agriculturists. Loans are made at 9 per cent on lands, in amounts not exceeding 40 per cent of the expert valuation of the land. The last dividend of this bank was declared on June 30, 1900, and was 6 per cent.

The Banco Popular is a small savings bank in San Juan. It was founded in 1894 with a capital of \$5,000, and was incorporated for a period of ten years.

The American Colonial Bank is a State bank, incorporated under the laws of the State of West Virginia. Its authorized capital is \$1,000,000, \$400,000 of which is paid up. It is a bonded depository for the custody of United States and Porto Rican funds. A large part of the capital stock is held in the United States.

---

## PRESERVATION OF TROPICAL FRUITS.

The system of fruit preservation which is now being introduced into the West Indies and Central America has for some years been successfully tried in the countries of Australasia. The new system is one of evaporation, its qualifications, which render it superior to other processes, being the quickness with which it is accomplished and the absolute cleanliness insured. Five or six hours is all that is required to change fresh fruit into an article which will keep for months and years and still preserve the original flavor—in some cases actually improve it. Australian indorsement carries with it the seal of Government approval, as the food stuffs of the country are subjected to the most careful analysis before they are considered as staples.

The process of evaporation has been applied with great success in Central American countries to bananas, a dozen marketable commodities having been evolved out of the surplus and smaller fruits. As the machinery is not elaborate and the original cost of the fruit almost nothing, it is possible to market the products at a small cost. Other tropical products, among them the cassava and okra, have been experimented upon, it being found in almost every case that the evaporated article retains its full nutritive quality.

It is reported that large quantities of evaporated food are being furnished the British Army from Santa Tomas, Guatemala, and that the Government of Jamaica is taking a keen interest in the question, as a favorable outcome seems probable. The perfecting of the process will, it is thought, practically revolutionize the tropical fruit trade.

---

## THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.

The first paper manufactured in America was made at a small mill in Philadelphia in 1690, since which time the paper industry has been a feature in the manufactures of the country. The demand has grown with the development of the country as paper is becoming more and more an indispensable commodity. The hand-made papers of early periods have given away to the more easily produced, better, and handsomer paper of to-day. It is a noteworthy fact, however, that the principle on which paper is now manufactured is the same as that employed by the Chinese centuries ago. The demand for paper and

the necessity for a good product at a low cost stimulated the inventors to activity, and the result has been the substitution of wood pulp for the paper ingredients used by the original manufacturers. In the United States wood soon became the main factor in the paper-making business, and the article made from the fiber is in many respects equal to and in some respects superior to any other paper. The quality is being improved continually and the methods of manufacture being changed with a view to making the product better and less expensive.

Civilization has created new uses for paper, and what was originally a luxury has become in its improved form an absolute necessity. The habit of correspondence has multiplied with increasing rapidity under the stimulus of lower postal charges in the United States. The demand for newspapers grows daily greater, while books and pamphlets make tremendous drains on paper manufacturers' stock. These outlets alone for the paper product would keep many large plants busy. For newspapers the amount of paper used in 1900 was millions of tons. In the book business the amount consumed may be estimated from the fact that two novels published in the United States during the course of that year consumed in their manufacture 1,500,000 pounds of paper. But aside from these there are other heavy drains upon the product of the paper maker, for there is hardly a branch of trade which does not require paper in some form, and in some cases the transaction of affairs would be an impossibility without it.

The demand has brought about a rapid growth in the paper industry throughout the world. Some idea of this may be gained from the following figures: The yearly output of paper and allied products in France has grown from 42,000 tons in 1851 to 400,000 tons in 1899. In the latter year Great Britain produced about 800,000 tons and the United States put about 2,500,000 tons of its own manufacture on the market. As to the consumption of paper, statistics show that in 1873 Germany led in Europe, with 13.2 pounds per capita, followed by Belgium, with 11.2 pounds, Great Britain, with 11 pounds, and France, with 7 pounds. Since then Germany has increased to about 20 pounds per capita, while it is estimated that the United States uses 50 pounds per capita.

Statistics show that the United States not only consumes more paper than any other country, but that it is now reaching for the markets of the world. But a few years ago the exports of paper were insignificant, but they now attain a yearly valuation of \$6,000,000.

The manufacturers believe that within a few years the amount of wood pulp exported will reach a valuation of from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 yearly. The exports of wood pulp in 1895 amounted to \$2,135,000 and grew gradually until 1899, when they were valued at \$5,477,000.

There are at present about 1,000 paper and pulp mills in the United

States, and most of these plants are so arranged that they can run interchangeably on various grades of paper. The International Paper Company, which has large holdings of woodland and water power in several States and a capital stock of \$45,000,000, controls and manages thirty-six of these mills. Although the output of this concern is enormous, it holds no monopoly of the trade and has competitors in many States. One of the manufacturing concerns connected with this company has facilities for producing 10,000,000 paper bags for merchandise per day.

The steady growth of the paper-making industry, and the use of trees to furnish raw material, have caused much discussion, and it has been even urged that if the drain continues the forests of the United States will become exhausted; but manufacturers who have studied the problem maintain that the paper industry is not a menace to the forests. The industry is not only a great consumer of raw materials, but it contributes largely to the support of allied industries, which employ great numbers of laborers. It is an important factor in the transportation interests, it being estimated that this industry furnishes railroad and steamship companies about 7,500,000 tons of freight a year. It has greatly enhanced the value of water powers, has added to the value of timber lands by creating a permanent demand for wood, and it makes a market for hundreds of thousands of tons of rags and other waste which would otherwise be useless.

---

## TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

The British Colonial Government of the Island of Trinidad has granted Mr. W. B. CHAPMAN, of Montreal, representing the Trinidad Electric Company, a concession to construct an electric railway line and electric lighting plant in the city of Port of Spain, the capital of the island. The new company, which is shortly to be organized, is to be capitalized at upwards of \$1,000,000, and the work of construction is to be commenced in the course of a few months. Engineers are already at work preparing plans and specifications of the undertaking. A great deal of machinery and material will be required by the new company.

The orders for windmills, wagons, and carriage material from Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, continue to increase. Contracts for electrical machinery and apparatus are also very active. Unless prices are raised, it is asserted that the possibilities of still increasing the Argentine trade in the United States for all kinds of manufactured iron are very good. The numerous inquiries by cable demonstrate this to be the case.

In the course of a report to the home Government the Belgian legation at Lima, Peru, states that the system of building in vogue in that city is to be modified for sanitary and other reasons. "Cement is of primary importance," a remark which also applies to iron framework for two-story houses with double walls of sidero-cement, ordinary brick, or compressed sand. Under these conditions this market will require prompt supplies of cement, iron girders for upright and top beams, iron for use instead of binding joints, etc. The employment of these will necessitate the use of screw bolts, hand drills, shears, sledge hammers, etc.

In addition to the proposed extension from Ortiz to Mazatlan, Mexico, 340 miles, it is stated that the Southern Pacific Railroad will build, at an early date, a line 90 miles in length to tap the vast coal beds of the State of Sonora. For all these extensions quantities of material, etc., will be required from the United States.

An American exchange has been established in the city of Guadeloupe, which has for its object the introduction of various lines of manufactured material not generally known in that market and the substitution of United States manufactures for other foreign goods in lines that have already been established. The address of the exchange is "The American Exchange, Pointe à Pitre, Guadeloupe, West Indies." The manager speaks and writes English and is familiar with trade relations between Guadeloupe, the United States, France, and England. Among the goods to be handled by the exchange are mentioned steam engines, other machinery, fittings, hardware, tools, corrugated iron, light railway material, etc. There are said to be various projects which will require considerable electrical material, etc.

The United States Consul at Maracaibo has transmitted to the Department of State at Washington a copy of a contract recently made by the Venezuelan Government with the manufacturers of "Scott's emulsion," authorizing the latter to establish a factory at Caracas and granting the free introduction into the country of the necessary machinery, bottles, etc. The contract is to last twenty-five years.

The Vice-Consul of the United States at Asunción, Paraguay, states that the consulate is receiving daily applications for catalogues and price lists of machines and tools of all kinds; also of railway materials. Catalogues should be in the Spanish language.

Mr. F. STUART WILLIAMSON, of No. 257 Broadway, Consulting Engineer for the contracting London firm which is to convert the existing mule tramways in the city of Vera Cruz, Mexico, into electric power, has been instructed to secure bids for the supply of equipment, etc. This road is to be 14 miles long and runs to one of the principal suburbs of Vera Cruz. The power house will consist of two 300-kilowatt generators, two 400-horsepower engines, and the same number of boil-



ers of a like horsepower. At first 15 double-motor cars are to be used. Approximately, some \$250,000 will be expended on the new system, but actual work will not begin for some weeks, as the streets are now torn up in Vera Cruz for drainage work.

The Belgian Chargé de Affaires at Santiago, Chile, in the course of a report to his Government states that "for some years the Bolivian Government has been offering a guaranteed 6 per cent interest on capital which would be willing to build and operate a railroad from Oruro to Cochabamba, a distance of 132 miles. As there are some very easy passes in the Cordilleras, the construction of this railway would not present any serious difficulties, and there would probably be no need to have recourse to the interest guaranty, as the traffic would be immediately sufficient."

The new British Honduras tariff, which went into effect a few days ago, will give impetus to the import trade of that colony. Among some of the articles which appear on the free list are agricultural implements, including cane mills, cane knives, corn shellers, harrows and hoes, plows and Demerara shovels; fencing wire and staples; iron framework and girders for buildings and iron bridges; machinery, agricultural, marine, and manufacturing, and parts thereof; boilers, belting, steam pipes, and pans for boiling sugar; material for railroads (steam and electric); material for electric lighting plants; telegraph and telephone station equipments; pumps, tanks, trucks and vats, and vessels, and boats.

The United States Consular Agent at Matagalpa, Nicaragua, states that there is a field in that place for a brickmaker with a small brick-making machine, a blacksmith, a wagon maker, and a cabinetmaker.

Exporters of wheat to Peru should pack the grain in twill sacks having a capacity of 4 bushels. Wheat packed in the ordinary bag holding but 2 bushels is useless for Peruvian purposes after being emptied of wheat, while the larger bags furnish excellent receptacles for the coffee designed for exportation. Just now Peru is purchasing large quantities of wheat on the Pacific coast of the United States.

The British Legation in the City of Mexico reports that good grades of scissors, cutlery, agricultural tools, and surgical instruments would find a ready sale throughout the Mexican Republic. The surgical instruments now in use, according to the British report, have been imported from France and Germany.

The demand for wire in Latin-America still continues. South America was the best customer of the United States in February, 1901, 971 tons being forwarded to the following ports: Buenos Ayres, 632 tons in five lots; Rio de Janeiro, 205 tons in three lots; Santos, 49 tons in two lots; while smaller single shipments were made to Montevideo, Chile, and Peru.

The United States Consul at Santos says that American dairies would do well to turn their attention to the possibility of exporting their cheese products to Brazil generally and to São Paulo especially. The consumption of cheese in Brazil is very large, and its use is much more universal than in the United States. In every family it is a staple food article, after coffee. Allowing a liberal margin for profit and for transportation, United States cheese could easily compete with the other foreign cheeses—mostly brought from Italy, Switzerland, and France—now controlling the Brazilian market. As to whether they could compete with the imitation cheeses more largely used by the working classes and costing about 13 cents a pound, only the American producers can judge. The wisest course would be for several dairy associations to send, in common, an expert to Brazil to carefully study not only prices, but the form and character of cheeses desired. A general agency should be established in Santos or São Paulo, in charge of an American able to speak and write the Portuguese language. The agent should then employ traveling men to visit the retail dealers in different parts of the Republic. Such a business campaign, intelligently carried out, could hardly fail to be exceedingly profitable to the American dairy trade.

The German Consul at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, reports that there is a demand for hoop iron in the Patagonian territory. He says, also, that as it is becoming more customary in Southern Patagonia to compress wool into bales, the demand for hoop iron and the outside wrapping of bales is increasing. The freight is not charged according to weight, but according to the cubic capacity of the bales; hence there is a demand for hydraulic or horse-power presses to make the bales as compact as possible.

The Austro-Hungarian representative in the Argentine Republic reports that there is a demand in that country for windmills for pumping water. The mills used for this purpose deliver about 40 hectoliters of water per hour. The total reported cost is 100 *pesos* gold each.

A company has been formed in Buenos Ayres, with the title of "Bolsa Rural de Adelantos Consignaciones," for the purpose of improving rural industries and assisting merchants dealing in agricultural and pastoral products. The authorized capital is 2,000,000 *pesos* divided into series of 400,000 each, in shares of 100 *pesos*. Señor VENTURA CALVO is at the head of the company.

---

## TRADE WITH SPANISH AMERICA.

The Mexican Consul at San Francisco, California, announces that during the month of January, 1901, the total shipments of American merchandise through that port to Mexico were valued at \$171,265. In

addition to this amount there was shipped from San Francisco to Mexican ports merchandise of foreign origin—such as rice, olive oil, cement, spices, tea, etc.—valued at \$3,150. The number of Mexican dollars shipped to Hongkong during the month was 102,822.

The principal importations consisted of argentiferous ores, gold and silver bullion, gold coin, Mexican dollars, and sundry articles, such as hides, coffee, beeswax, lemons, dyewood, etc., to the value of \$449,531. The importations of silver bullion amounted to \$290,484; silver dollars, 50,000; gold bullion, \$35,962; gold coin, \$3,720.

The Consul-General of Nicaragua at San Francisco, California, advises that the exports from San Francisco to the Republic of Nicaragua during the month of February, 1901, consisted of the following articles: 82 barrels of wine, valued at \$638; 10 barrels of beer, \$119.50; 2,264 barrels of flour, \$5,041.89; 137 barrels of potatoes, \$182; 810 cases of groceries, \$3,218.90; 84 packages of dry goods, \$3,400.84; 184 packages of mining machinery, \$5,409; 4 packages of silk, \$1,962.65; miscellaneous articles, \$1,930.44; total, 3,678 packages, valued at \$21,903.22.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York states that the imports through that port during the month of January, 1901, were as follows: Henequen, 16,511 bales; coffee, 2,689 sacks; hides, 3,156 bales; hides, loose, 1,843; ixtle, 562 bales; goatskins, 1,016 bales; deerskins, 165 bales; rubber, 44 bales; tobacco, leaf, 20 bales; cigars, 86 boxes; broom root, 1,662 bales; chicle gum, 2,961 bales; fustic, 2,123 pieces; Tecali marble, 47 pieces; hair, 1 bale; lead bullion, 5,920 bars; metals, 32 boxes; ores, 958 bags; sarsaparilla, 75 bales; vanilla, 1 box; alligator skins, 32; honey, 166 barrels; cedar, 720 logs; mahogany, 2,465 logs; jalap, 38 sacks; copper bullion, 6,494 bars.

During the same month 13 ships, carrying 157,354 packages, were cleared, and 12 ships, bringing 102,950 packages, were entered.

The Consul-General of Venezuela at New York reports that during the month of February, 1901, there were exported from that port to Venezuela 42,079 packages, weighing 2,384,531 kilograms, valued at \$212,349.89.

---

## BOOK NOTICES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

As a supplement to No. 8 of Volume XVI of the Public Health Reports of the United States, the Marine-Hospital Service of the Treasury Department has published a paper by Dr. WALTER WYMAN, Surgeon-General. This paper, entitled "Sanitation and Progress,"

was delivered before the Pan-American Medical Congress, at Havana, Cuba, on February 7, 1901. One of the points emphasized was that sanitation is the most important feature of good city government. "A good water supply, perfect sewerage and disposal of garbage, good street paving and street cleaning, should be the first boast of every municipality." Another strong appeal for sanitation lies in the promise which it would give of getting rid of quarantine, which of itself is a restraint to commerce. A good effect of sanitary excellence would be municipal honesty, as it would obviate deception "either in the concealment of the existence of contagious disease or by reports giving a sense of false security to other communities." Other important features dwelt upon by the speaker were: Sanitary tenements, development of special sanitary legislators, and sanitation of yellow-fever seaports.

In conclusion, Dr. WYMAN proposed a plan of international agreement with reference to sanitation which contemplates "a convention to be composed of public sanitarians, civil engineers, and financiers, whose duty it should be to prepare a treaty providing for the examination of the chief yellow-fever ports by a commission representing the Republics concerned. Each country should obligate itself to put into effect the measures recommended by this commission, or measures of its own which should meet with the commission's approval. Since obligations without penalties would be worthless, the treaty should provide that if, after a sufficient time, these improvements are not made each of the other nations interested should impose such discriminative tariff or tonnage tax or quarantine restraint upon the offending nation as would cause it in its own interests to comply with the terms of the treaty."

A resolution embodying the main features of the plan outlined above was adopted by the Pan-American Medical Congress on motion of Dr. EDUARDO WILDE, Minister from the Argentine Republic to the United States and Delegate to the Congress.

To a recent number of the "Engineering News" Mr. H. M. WILSON, of the Geological Survey, contributed an interesting article regarding "Topographic Mapping of the United States," in which he explains the great practical value of such work. As an example he cites the case of the city of Waterbury, Connecticut, which, after spending \$10,000 in fruitlessly searching for sources of water supply, learned, on consulting the topographic maps of the Government, of a source of good water previously unsuspected.

Nearly 900,000 square miles, or about 30 per cent of the area of the United States, have been mapped by the experts of the Geological Survey. The New England and other Eastern States and small sections of three Western States and one Southern State have been mapped on

the scale of 1 mile to an inch, and their elevations and surface relief expressed by contour lines located at 5 to 20 feet vertically. Maps of large sections of other States have been made on the scale of 2 miles to an inch, and with contour lines indicating vertical intervals of 20 to 100 feet.

The Geological Survey annually expends nearly \$350,000 in making these maps. Many States also appropriate large sums to assist the work of the Government in their particular areas. It is noted that the States of Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Alabama each make a yearly appropriation of \$75,000 to hurry the completion of the mapping of their territory. The expense of this class of work naturally depends upon the character of the country. The cost of mapping an open country is from \$5 to \$10 a square mile. The cost for mountainous or forest areas is doubled or tripled.

The results of these surveys are published on sheets approximately 16½ by 20 inches and represent quadrilaterals of 15 or 30 minutes of latitude and longitude, according as the scale is 1 or 2 miles to the inch. They are sold at purely nominal prices by the Geological Survey.

An historic essay of unquestioned merit is the extensive and interesting work entitled "The Spanish Conquest in America," compiled by Sir ARTHUR HELPS and published in London and New York. The subject is discussed at great length and with much fullness in four volumes, the first of which, illustrated by valuable maps, has been received in the library of the Bureau of the American Republics. The author displays great originality in the compilation of the subject-matter and narrates in an attractive and entertaining manner and in his own way the various conquests and discoveries made in America. The present edition is a reprint of the former work, treats of the Spanish conquest in America, its relation to the history of slavery and to the government of colonies, is edited with an introduction, and maps and notes by Mr. M. OPPEHEIM. In preparing this edition the editor has not felt himself at liberty to interfere with the text as left by the deceased author except in the correction of a few obvious misprints or doubtful forms of Spanish expressions. But the original notes having been mostly printed in the language—Spanish, Latin, French, or Italian—of the writers quoted, and therefore useless to many readers, are now translated. The book is an able exposition of the Spanish conquest in America and a valuable acquisition to the files of any historical library.

SHUYE SONODA, a Buddhist priest of Japan, has recently been investigating in Mexico and has found what he regards as convincing proof that his people discovered America one thousand years before COLUMBUS, and carried their faith along the Pacific coast from Alaska, through

British America and the United States, to Mexico. He was assisted in his researches by Señor BATRES, an archeologist, of Mexico. He followed the chronicles of HOEIRSHIN, a Buddhist monk, who, in 499 A. D., returned to his native land with an account of explorations that reached to a land he called "Fusang," now identified with Mexico because of the maguey plant. He reported that he found innumerable evidences of Japanese influence over the original natives of Mexico. Among these indications he cites the Mexican zodiac, with its twenty-eight hours, oriental letterings and signs on temples, stone images, and pottery, and hundreds of names which are slightly corrupted from the Japanese language. The temples, he observed, invariably faced south, as in Thibet, the home of Buddhism, and in the mosaics at Huitla, he found the common cross of Thibet. There is also, he claims, a strong facial resemblance in the features of the Mexican and Californian mission Indians and the Japanese.

There has been issued from the press of "La Revista de Chile," at Santiago, a pamphlet entitled "Un Viaje á Valdivia—La Civilización Alemana en Chile" (A Journey to Valdivia—German Civilization in Chile), written by Don JOSÉ ALFONSO. This is an account of an overland trip from Santiago to Valdivia, passing through Los Angeles and by the Falls of the Laja, thence by rail to Tenuco, and again on horseback through Araucania. The description of this part of the Republic is most interesting, especially that with reference to the ancient city of Villarrica, founded by the Spaniards three hundred years ago, but captured and destroyed by the Indians one hundred years later. Since the recovery of Araucania by Chile a new town has sprung up amid the ruins of the old city, and is occupied by German immigrants. The writer describes the numerous industries which have been established by German settlers at Valdivia, making the town a center of wealth and activity. These include breweries and tanneries; shoe, furniture, and brush factories, an iron foundry, and numerous minor establishments. The Germans are also reported to have established a number of clubs and musical societies, have an excellent system of schools, and appear to be prosperous and contented.

"Auf Alten Wegen in Mexico und Guatemala" (Along Old Paths in Mexico and Guatemala) by CÄCILIE SELER, published by DEITRICH REIMER, Berlin, 1900, is a charmingly written account of archæological and botanical studies made upon a journey taken by Prof. EDWARD SELER and his wife, from October, 1895, to April, 1897, in the Southern States of Mexico and the Republic of Guatemala. From an archæological standpoint the discoveries were most important, especially in the northwestern part of Guatemala, near Chaculá, as well as of the ruins of Santa Lucia Cozumalhuapa. The chief value of this book is

in its illustrations, which, for the major part, are reproductions of photographs taken by the author, giving a characteristic picture of the types of the people, as well as of the scenery, vegetable formation, and antiquities, which are of the greatest interest to geographers and archæologists. The work is accompanied by a map.

A writer in the "Bulletin of the Astronomical Society of France" concludes, after an examination of meteorological observations all over the globe, that the average annual rainfall on the various continents is as follows: South America, 66 inches; Africa, 32 inches; North America, 29 inches; Europe, 29 inches; Asia, 22 inches, and Australia, 21 inches. The rain falling on the oceans is placed at these amounts: Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, and Baltic Sea, 57,000,000 cubic meters; Pacific Ocean, 20,000,000; Indian Ocean, 18,000,000, and Arctic Ocean, 9,000,000 cubic meters. Rain and snow together fall on the whole earth to the amount of 122,000,000,000 cubic meters annually, and of this quantity 25,000,000,000 meters are delivered to the oceans by the outflow of rivers. The driest place on the earth is the village of Payta, on the coast of Peru, where seven years is the average interval between two rains.

The Department of Improvement (Fomento) of the Republic of Guatemala has recently compiled an important comparative table indicating the different railway concessions granted by the Government of that country since 1877. The modifications of these contracts are shown in tabulated form, together with the dates of the agreements and their duration. In addition to this information, a valuable extract is given enumerating the privileges extended under the concessions. The table is exceedingly useful for reference and has been arranged in an intelligent and systematic manner and shows in a condensed and desirable form the origin of the railway system of the Republic and its development during the last twenty-five years. The publication also contains a complete history of the Northern Railway, together with all decrees, dispositions, and modifications made and promulgated concerning this important concession up to the present time.

"Climatología de las Sierras de Córdoba" (Climatology of the Mountains of Córdoba) is the title of a publication compiled by Señor ENRIQUE TORNÚ. The work embodies the observations of Dr. TORNÚ in his practice of medicine in that locality, and was written with the special object of combating the spread of tuberculosis in the Argentine Republic, and in order to show by actual experience and well-authenticated cases the beneficent effects of the climate of Córdoba in the treatment and cure of this insidious and dreaded malady. The volume has been prepared under the auspices of the Health Department of Córdoba, and is intended for circulation among the people as

well as for the use of the medical profession. In addition to this valuable compilation, the author has in course of preparation two important and interesting works upon kindred subjects.

The United States Weather Bureau has recently published a bulletin on West Indian hurricanes, prepared by Prof. E. B. GARRIOTT. A list of the recorded hurricanes since 1493 is given, and the tracks of recent ones are charted. It appears that the hurricane months are between July and October, although such storms may occur in other months of the year. An examination of the charts shows that in September the tracks of such storms approach very near to the eastern coast of Florida, while in other months they lie farther to the east. A study of these storms is of importance not only to the United States, but to Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Colombia, and Venezuela.

A parliamentary paper has been recently issued by the British Government containing reports in addition to those which were previously published from its representatives abroad on the working of the metric system in foreign countries. These are from various countries, ranging from the Argentine Republic to Korea and from Japan to Zanzibar. They afford further evidence that where the metric system has been adopted it has been approved, and that wherever there has been sufficient commerce to enable an opinion to be formed as to its effects it has been found of benefit.

“Le Mexique sismique” (Seismic Mexico), by F. MONTESSUS DE BALLORE (Archives of the Society of Physics, 1900). The author attempted, in 1892, to establish the seismic conditions of Mexico, and the present work is a revision of his former efforts. The comparison of these conditions in the various divisions of the country is extremely interesting; for instance, the author states that in Yucatan there are no earthquakes, notwithstanding the fact that the nature of the country would lead one to expect it; while, on the other hand, the City of Mexico is in a high degree seismic.

“The Expansion of the American People” is the title of a book written by EDWIN ERLE SPARKS, Ph. D., of the University of Chicago. This treats of the social and material growth of the United States; describes the movement of people across the Continent, weaving in local history at every point and showing how all these incidents have led to the making of the Union. A great deal of space is devoted to the routes of migration, means of travel, and communication. The work is profusely illustrated with reproductions from photographs of historical places.

Signor ENRICO PICCIONE, of Santiago, Chile, is the editor of a fortnightly publication entitled “El Pensamiento Latino” (Latin Thought),



which is creating a favorable impression throughout the Republic. The table of contents shows that in the issue for January 7, 1901, there were articles on Bolivia, the State of Parana, Brazil, the anniversary of the independence of Central America, the progress of Mexico, and "Latin-American Intellectuality," besides papers of a general literary character.

The "Wide World" magazine for March, 1901, contains three articles regarding scenes and events in Latin America. "In the Diamond Fields of Brazil" is an interesting account, prepared by JOHN CAMERON GRANT, of the methods employed in securing precious stones in the Republic named. "Gazelle Hunting on a Steam Engine" is descriptive of a novel sport in the State of Minas Geraes, Brazil, written by A. BEAUMONT. The third article is an account of a pilgrimage to Guadalupe, in Mexico.

One of the duties devolving upon the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department of the United States is the measuring of marine distances for official use when application is made from any department of the Government for this information. A very large number of these measured distances have been carded for ready reference, and it is now proposed to have them published in pamphlet form for Government use.

---

## LIBRARY ACCESSIONS DURING FEBRUARY, 1901.

Albert, Federico: Las dunas o sean las arenas, volantes, voladeros, arenas muertas, invasion de las arenas, playas i médanos del centro de Chile. . . . Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Cervantes, 1900. 228 pp. 8°.

Allen, R. C.: The lemon industry. [San Diego, 1900.]

American Economic Association: Essays in colonial finance. New York, Macmillan's [1900]. 303 pp. 8°.

Boyd's directory of the District of Columbia. Washington, Boyd's Directory Co., 1901. 1214 pp. 8°.

Brooks, H. K.: Tables converting foreign money into United States money, and United States money into foreign money, at all commercial rates of exchange used in financial transactions. . . . Chicago, H. K. Brooks [1900]. 180 pp. obl. 8°.

Bürger, Otto: Reisen eines naturforschers im tropischen Südamerika. Leipzig, Theodor Weicher, 1900. 395 pp. 8°.

Barrett, Robert S.: Standard guide to the City of Mexico. Mexico, Mexico Publishing Co., 1901. 152 pp. 8°.

Chicago Public Library: Catalogue of English prose, fiction, and juvenile books. Chicago, Public Library, 1898. 334 pp. 8°.

———. Finding list of German literature and first supplement. 1890, 1899. 2 pamps. 8°.

———. Finding list of French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese literature and first supplement. 1890, 1900. 2 pamps. 8°.

———. Finding list of Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish literature and first supplement. 1890, 1900. 8°.

- Chicago Public Library: Finding list of geography and travels and first supplement. 1890, 1895. 2 pamps. 8°.
- . Finding list of political science, social science, education. 1893. 8°.
- . Finding list of philosophy, religion, medicine, law. 1894. 8°.
- . Finding list of languages, literature, Greek and Roman classics, bibliography, periodicals. 1891. 8°.
- . Finding list of Bohemian literature. 1894. 8°.
- . Finding list of Polish literature. 1892. 8°.
- . Finding list of Dutch literature. 1891. 8°.
- . Finding list of Russian literature. Pt. 2. 1892. 8°.
- . Fine arts, practical arts, natural sciences. 1892. 8°.
- . List of books for the blind. May 1, 1900. 8°.
- . Twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, and twenty-eighth annual reports of the director of the Chicago Public Library. Chicago, 1898-1900. 3 pamps. 8°.
- Darapsky, L.: *Das departement Taltal*. (Chile.) Text and maps. Berlin, Dietrich Reimer, 1900. 2 v. 4°.
- Dellenbaugh, Frederick S.: *The North Americans of Yesterday*. New York, Putnam's Sons, 1901. 487 pp. 8°.
- El Hacendado Mexicano: *The Mexican sugar report*. Mexico, El Hacendado Mexicano Press [1901].
- Helps, Sir Arthur: *The Spanish conquest in America*. New York, John Lane, 1900. 369 pp. 8°.
- Kasson, John A.: *The reciprocity treaties*. (Reply of Mr. Kasson to resolution of Home Market Club of Boston.) Washington, 1901. 7 pp. 8°.
- Lavergne, Gaston: *Enfermedades de las plantas cultivadas en Chile*. Santiago de Chile, Imp. Moderna, 1900. 31 pp. 4°.
- Newberry Library: *Report of the trustees of the Newberry Library*, 1900. Chicago, 1901. 26 pp. 8°.
- New York Public Library: *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*. New York, 1900. 4°.
- New York World: *Almanac and encyclopedia*, 1901. New York, Press Publishing Co. [1901.] 624 pp. 8°.
- Nicanor, Jordan S.: *Manual para la extracción y beneficio de la goma elastica*. La Paz, Tall. Tip. Lit., 1900. 52 pp. 8°.
- Ontario Historical Society: *Papers and records*. Toronto, published by the society, 1901. 199 pp. 8°.
- Payne, Edward John. *History of the New World called America*. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1892, 1899. 2 v. 8°.
- Public School Library of Columbus [Ohio]. *Twenty-fourth annual report of the library*. Columbus, Hirsch & Co., 1900. 27 pp. 8°.
- Seler, Caecilie. *Auf alten Wegen in Mexico und Guatemala*. Berlin, Dietrich Reimer, 1900. 363 pp. 4°.
- Tolman, Herbert Cushing. *The art of translating*. Boston, Sanborn & Co., 1901. 79 pp. 8°.
- Universidad de Chile. *Anales de la Universidad*. Tomos CV-CVI. Año 58. Octubre de 1900. Santiago, Imp. Cervantes, 1900. 64 (11) pp. 8°.
- Universidad de los Andes. *Anuario de la Universidad*. Maracaibo, Imprenta de H. Rubio, 1897. 4°.
- Valdés, Julio César. *Bolivia y Chile*. Santiago de Chile, Imp. La Prensa, 1900. 232 (1) pp. 8°.
- Welter, H. *Bibliographie générale et complète des livres de droit et de jurisprudence publiés jusqu'au novembre 1900*. . . . Paris, H. Welter, 1901. 168 pp. 8°.
- . *Catalogue. Droit, économie, politique*. . . . Paris, H. Welter, [1901]. 103 pp. 8°.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

## BOLIVIA.

Arancel de avaluos que regira en las aduanas de la República desde el 1° de enero de 1901. La Paz, Imprenta de Estado, 1900. 129 (1) pp. 4°.

Proyectos e informes del H. Senado Nacional de 1900. La Paz, "El Nacional," [1901]. 179 pp. 4°.

## BELGIUM.

Ministère de Chemins de Fer, Postes et Télégraphes. Compte rendu des opérations pendant l'année 1899. Bruxelles, J. Goemaere, 1900. 2 maps. v. f°.

## CHILE.

Ministerio de Hacienda. Memoria del Ministro. 1900. Santiago, Imprenta Nacional, 1900. 2 v. 4°.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Mensaje del Presidente de la República Dominicana. 1900. Santo Domingo, "La Lucha," 1900. 16 pp. 8°.

## ECUADOR.

Código civil de la República del Ecuador. Edición hecha por la Corte Suprema de Justicia en virtud del decreto legislativo sancionado en 13 de agosto de 1887. Nueva York, Imprenta de "Las Novedades," 1889. 526 pp. 8°.

Código de comercio expedido por la Convención Nacional de 1878. Quito, Manual Rivadeneira, 1882. 198, iv pp. 8°.

Mensaje del Presidente de la República. 1900. Quito, Imprenta Nacional. 24 pp. 4°.

Mensaje del Presidente sobre ascensos militares. Quito, Imprenta Nacional, 1900. 4 pp. 4°.

Mensaje sobre Sociedad de Crédito Público. Quito, Imprenta Nacional, 1900. 7 pp. 4°.

Mensaje del Presidente sobre recompensa al ejército. Quito, Imprenta Nacional, 1900. 6 pp. 4°.

Mensaje del Presidente sobre ferrocarril entre Riobamba y Ambato. Quito, Imprenta Nacional, 1900. 4 pp. 4°.

Ministerio de lo Interior y Policía, Beneficencia, etc. Memoria. Quito, Imprenta Nacional, 1900. 4°.

Ministerio del Interior. Informe de la Gobernación del Guayas. Guayaquil, "El Telegrafo," 1900. 74 pp. 8°.

Ministerio de Instrucción Pública. Informe del Ministro de Instrucción Pública. 1900. Quito, Imp. Universidad Central, 1900. 268 pp. 4°.

Ministerio de Guerra y Marina. Informe del Ministro. 1900. Quito, Imprenta Nacional, 1900. 93 pp. 8°.

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Informes del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores. 1900. Quito, Imprenta Nacional, [1903]. 74 pp. 4°.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Foreign Office. Trade of Mexico for 1899. (Dip. & Cons. Repts. Ann. Ser. No. 2546.) London, Harrison Sons, January, 1901. 45 pp. 8°.

———. Trade of the Philippine Islands for 1899. (Dip. & Cons. Repts. Ann. Ser. No. 2436.) London, Harrison & Sons, 1900. 19 pp. 8°.

- Foreign Office. Trade of Martinique for 1899. (Dip. & Cons. Repts. Ann. Ser. No. 2494.) London, Harrison & Sons, 1900. 9 pp. 8°.
- . Trade of Hawaiian Islands, 1899. (Dip. & Cons. Repts. Ann. Ser. No. 2492.) London, Harrison & Sons, 1900. 11 pp. 8°.
- . Trade of Rio de Janeiro, 1899. (Dip. & Cons. Repts. Ann. Ser. No. 2475.) London, Harrison & Sons, 1900. 37 pp. 8°.
- . Jamaica. Correspondence relating to finance and government. London, Darling & Son, 1900. 50 pp. f°.
- . Grenada. Report for 1899. (Dip. & Cons. Repts. Col. Ser. No. 316.) London, Harrison & Sons, 1900. 54 pp. 8°.
- . Brazil. State of Maranhão. (Dip. & Cons. Repts. Misc. Ser. No. 547.) London, Harrison & Sons, 1901. 20 pp. 8°.

## GUATEMALA.

- Ministerio de Fomento. Documentos relativos al Ferrocarril del Norte. Guatemala, Tipografía Nacional, [1900]. 23 pp. f°.

## HONDURAS.

- Contestación del Congreso Nacional al Mensaje del Presidente. Tegucigalpa, Tipografía Nacional, 1901. 23 pp. 4°.
- Ministerio de Fomento. Memoria del Ministerio de Fomento y Obras Públicas, 1899–1900. Tegucigalpa, Tipografía Nacional, 1901. 49 pp. 4°.
- Ministerio de Guerra: Memoria presentada al Soberano Congreso Nacional por el Señor Ministro de la Guerra. . . . 1901.

## MEXICO.

- Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Hacienda y Crédito Público. Boletín de Estadística Fiscal. Año fiscal de 1899–1900. México, Oficina Impresora del Timbre, 1901. 1140 pp. 4°.
- . Boletín de Estadística Fiscal. Agosto de 1900. Mexico, Oficina Impresora del Timbre, 1901. 68 pp. 4°.
- . Boletín de Estadística Fiscal. Septiembre de 1900. Mexico, Oficina Impresora del Timbre, 1901. 75 pp. 8°.

## NICARAGUA.

- Ministerio de Gobernación: Memoria de Gobernación, relaciones exteriores, etc. Managua, Tipografía Nacional [1898]. 300 pp. 4°.
- . Memoria del Ministerio de la Gobernación. Managua, Tipografía Nacional, 1900. 151 pp. 4°.
- Secretaria de Estado y Fomento: Memoria del Ministro del Ramo. Managua, Dionisio Estrada, 1900. 196 pp. 4°.

## PERÚ.

- Administración de Correos: Paginas postales. Lima, Imprenta de Carlos Prince, 1900. 229 pp. 8°.
- Prospecto para la empresa de desagüe del asiento mineral. Lima, Imprenta Gil, 1900. 80 pp. 8°.

## UNITED STATES.

## BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Monthly Bulletin. Vol. X. No. 1. (January, 1901.) 230 pp. 8°.

Report on coffee, with special reference to the Costa Rican product, by J. B. Calvo.  
Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 15 pp. 8°.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Foreign markets for American agricultural products. Washington, Government  
Printing Office, 1901. 53 pp. 8°.

Our foreign trade in agricultural products, 1891-1900. Washington, Government  
Printing Office, 1900. 61 pp. 8°.

Protection of food products from injurious temperatures. Washington, Government  
Printing Office, 1901. 26 pp. 8°.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Annual report of the Attorney-General of the United States for 1900. Washington,  
Government Printing Office, 1900. 411 pp. 8°.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Consular Reports. Vol. LXV. No. 245. (February, 1901.) Washington, Govern-  
ment Printing Office, 1901. XVIII. 274 pp. 8°.

## INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Report on income account of railways in the United States. Washington, Govern-  
ment Printing Office, 1900. 68 pp. 8°.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Annual report of the Light-House Board for year ended June 30, 1900. 220 pp. 8°.  
Annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Washington, Government Printing  
Office, 1901. 683 pp. 8°.

Monthly summary of commerce and finance of the United States. (No. 6, ser. 1900-  
1901.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 544 pp. sq. 8°.

Treasury decisions under internal-revenue laws. Washington, Government Printing  
Office, 1901. 343, XVII pp. 8°.

Treasury decisions under tariff and navigation laws. Vol. 3. Washington, Govern-  
ment Printing Office, 1901. 1079, LXVIII pp. 8°.

## UNITED STATES AND CHILEAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Henry Chauncey *v.* Republic of Chile. Washington, Gibson Bros., 1901. 16 pp.  
8°.

## UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.

History, jurisdiction, and practice of the Court of Claims. Washington, Government  
Printing Office, 1885. 38 pp. 8°.

## UNITED STATES FOREST, FISH, AND GAME COMMISSION.

Sixth annual report. Albany, J. B. Lyon, 1901. 74 pp. 8°.

## UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Public laws and resolutions, 1900. Manila, United States Philippine Commission [1900]. 8°.

Reports of the Taft Commission, its acts of legislation, etc. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 333 pp. 8°.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

Law of civil procedure for Cuba and Porto Rico. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 544 pp. 8°.

Monthly summary of commerce of the Philippine Islands, July, 1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 63 pp. sq. 4°.

## URUGUAY.

Camara de Senadores: Diario de la H. Camara de Senadores. . . . Tomos LXXI, LXXII. Montevideo, 1897, 1900. 2 v. 4°.

**ADDITIONS DURING FEBRUARY, 1901, TO PERMANENT FILES.**

American Fertilizer. Philadelphia, Pa. Monthly.

Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Pa. Monthly.

Literary Digest. New York, N. Y. Weekly.

Man. A monthly record of anthropological science. London, England. Monthly.

Publications of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Philadelphia.

## PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES.

Persons interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Library of the Bureau of the American Republics:

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Argentinisches Wochenblatt. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.

Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.

Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.

Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.

Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.

Bollettino Mensile. Rosario. Monthly.

La Industria Molinera. Buenos Ayres. Semimonthly.

La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.

La Plata Post. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.

La Prensa. Buenos Ayres. Daily.

Le Commerce Extérieur Argentin. Buenos Ayres.

Review of the River Plate. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.

## BELGIUM.

Bulletin of the Commercial Museum. Brussels. Weekly.

## BOLIVIA.

El Comercio. La Paz. Daily.  
El Comercio de Bolivia. La Paz. Daily.  
El Estado. La Paz. Daily.  
Revista Económica y Financiera. La Paz. Monthly.

## BRAZIL.

Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.  
Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.  
Lavoura (A). Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.  
Revista Agricola. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.  
Revista Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.  
Revista de Electricidade. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.  
Revista Industrial e Mercantil. Pernambuco. Monthly.  
Revista Maritima Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.

## CANADA.

Canadian Manufacturer and Industrial World. Toronto. Semimonthly.  
Industrial Canada. Toronto. Monthly.

## CHILE.

Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago. Weekly.  
Chilian Times. Santiago. Semiweekly.  
Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.  
El Pensamiento Latino. Santiago. Semimonthly.  
Revista Comercial e Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.  
Verhandlungen des Deutschen Wissenschaftlichen Vereins. Santiago.

## COLOMBIA.

Diario Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.  
La Estrella de Panama. Panama. Weekly.  
Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.  
Star and Herald. Panama. Weekly.

## COSTA RICA.

Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional. San José.  
La Gaceta. (Oficial.) San José. Daily.

## CUBA.

La Escuela Cubana. Habana. Weekly.  
Revista del Foro. Habana. Quarterly.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

El Mensajero. Santo Domingo. Three times a month.  
Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.

## ECUADOR.

Gaceta Municipal. Guayaquil. Weekly.  
Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.  
Revista Comercial. Guayaquil. Monthly.

## ENGLAND.

Board of Trade Journal. London. Weekly.  
British Trade Journal. London. Monthly.  
Commercial Intelligence. London. Weekly.  
Diplomatic and Consular Reports. London.  
Feilden's Magazine. London. Monthly.  
Freir's Colonial and Foreign Register. London. Monthly.  
Geographical Journal. London. Monthly.  
Journal of the Board of Agriculture. London. Quarterly.  
Mining (The) Journal. London. Weekly.  
South American Journal. London. Weekly.  
Times (The). London. Daily.  
Trade and Navigation Reports. London. Monthly.

## FRANCE.

Le Nouveau Monde. Paris. Weekly.  
Moniteur Officiel. Paris. Weekly.  
Revue du Commerce Extérieur. Paris. Semimonthly.  
Revue Générale des Sciences. Paris. Semimonthly.  
Revue Politique et Parlementaire. Paris. Monthly.  
Tableaux Mensuels de Statistique Municipale de la Ville de Paris. Paris. Monthly.

## GERMANY.

Der Tropenpflanzer. Berlin. Monthly.  
Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.  
Handels-Kammer zu Hannover. Hanover.  
Petermann's Mittheilungen. Gotha. Monthly.  
Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.  
Thonindustrie Zeitung. Berlin.

## GUATEMALA.

Diario de Centro-America. Guatemala. Daily.  
El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Daily.  
La República. Guatemala. Daily.

## HONDURAS.

Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa.  
El Pabellón de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.  
Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.  
La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa.

## MARTINIQUE.

Les Colonies. St. Pierre. Daily.

## MEXICO.

American (The) Evolution. Mexico. Semimonthly.  
Boletín de Agricultura, Minería é Industrias. Mexico. Monthly.  
Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.



Boletín de la Red Meteorológica y Revista Científica. Toluca. Monthly.  
 Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.  
 Boletín Postal de la Administración General de Correos de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. Mexico. Monthly.  
 Boletín Telegráfico. Mexico. Daily.  
 Diario Oficial. Mexico. Daily.  
 El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juárez. Monthly.  
 El Economista Mexicano. Mexico. Weekly.  
 El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.  
 El Hacendado Mexicano. Mexico. Monthly.  
 El Progreso de Mexico. Mexico. Weekly.  
 El Republicano. Aguascalientes. Weekly.  
 La Gaceta Comercial. Mexico. Daily.  
 Resumen de la Importación y de la Exportación. Mexico. Monthly.  
 Semana Mercantil. Mexico. Weekly.

## NICARAGUA.

Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily.  
 El Comercio. Managua. Daily.  
 La Patria. León.

## PARAGUAY.

La Enseñanza. Asunción. Semimonthly.  
 Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.

## PERU.

Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Monthly.  
 Boletín de Minas. Lima. Monthly.  
 El Comercio. Lima. Daily.  
 El Economista. Lima. Weekly.  
 El Peruano. Lima. Daily.  
 Padrón General de Minas. Lima.  
 Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.

## PORTO RICO.

Boletín Mercantil de Puerto Rico. San Juan. Daily.  
 La Correspondencia. San Juan. Daily.

## SALVADOR.

Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.

## UNITED STATES.

American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.  
 Anglo-American Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.  
 Bulletin of books added to the Public Library of the city of Boston. Boston. Monthly.  
 Bulletin of the Free Museum of Science and Arts. Philadelphia. Quarterly.  
 Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 Cram's Magazine. Chicago. Monthly.  
 Expansionist (The). New York, N. Y. Daily.  
 Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.  
 Field Columbian Museum Publications. Chicago.  
 Forum (The). New York. Monthly.  
 Hispano-America. San Francisco, Cal. Monthly.

India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.  
Library Journal. New York. Monthly.  
Modern Machinery. Chicago. Monthly.  
Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.  
National Geographic Magazine. Washington. Monthly.  
New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung. New York City.  
Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.  
Pan-American Magazine. Buffalo. Monthly.  
Publications of the New England Free Trade League. Boston.  
Scientific American. New York. Weekly.  
Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.  
United States Consular Reports. Washington. Daily and Monthly.  
World's Work. New York. Monthly.

## URUGUAY.

Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.  
El Siglo. Montevideo. Daily.  
La Nación. Montevideo. Daily.  
Revista de la Unión Industrial é Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.

## VENEZUELA.

Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.  
Venezuela. Caracas. Monthly.  
Venezuelan Herald. Caracas.

# BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

## OFICINA DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

VOL. X.

MARZO, 1901.

No. 3.

### REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

#### PRINCIPALES ARTÍCULOS DE EXPORTACIÓN.

El siguiente cuadro representa los principales artículos exportados de la República Argentina durante el año de 1900, comparados con las exportaciones del año anterior:

	1900.	1899.
Cueros de res secos ..... número..	2,308,726	2,031,482
Cueros de res salados ..... id....	1,050,737	1,180,275
Cueros de caballo secos ..... id....	81,658	88,557
Cueros de caballo salados ..... id....	38,445	83,825
Cueros de oveja ..... pacas..	63,806	72,310
Cueros de cabra ..... id....	3,507	3,423
Lana ..... id....	253,633	513,863
Pelo ..... id....	4,727	6,230
Carneros congelados ..... número..	2,372,939	2,485,949
Carne de vaca, congelada ..... cuartos..	261,365	113,431
Sebo ..... kilos..	17,794,100	14,238,510
Trigo ..... toneladas..	2,042,167	1,791,668
Maíz ..... id....	740,685	1,122,720
Linaza ..... id....	201,093	216,426
Harina de trigo ..... id....	37,916	54,044
Afrecho ..... id....	68,915	64,186
Semilla de tártago ..... sacos..	112,123	90,204
Salvado ..... id....	154,821	234,128
Quebracho ..... toneladas..	221,223	163,687
Heno ..... pacas..	1,423,967	885,163
Tabaco ..... id....	14,887	11,659
Mantequilla ..... cajas..	40,487	49,399
Azúcar ..... toneladas..	17,855	20,110

El promedio del peso de los bultos enumerados se calcula así: pieles de carnero con lana y pelo, 450 kilogramos por paca; pieles de cabra, 370 kilogramos; heno, 50 kilogramos, y mantequilla 25 kilogramos por caja. Las toneladas son métricas, es decir, de 1,000 kilogramos cada una.

Las exportaciones para los Estados Unidos comprendieron 1,060,938 cueros secos de res y 7,480 salados; 20,015 pacas de lana; 591 pacas de pelo; 42 pacas de pieles de carnero; 2,330 pacas de pieles de cabra; 428 toneladas de linaza, y 20,331 toneladas de quebracho.

### OBRAS DEL PUERTO DE ROSARIO.

Un decreto publicado en el "Boletín Oficial" de 24 de noviembre de 1900, contiene los siguientes datos sobre propuestas para la construcción y explotación de un puerto comercial en la ciudad Rosario de Santa Fe. Las propuestas deben hacerse por duplicado y ser depositadas en las legaciones de la República Argentina hasta el 10 de junio de 1901, ó en el Ministerio de Obras Públicas de Buenos Aires hasta el 10 de julio del mismo año, en cuya fecha serán abiertas. Las condiciones para las propuetas, así como los planos de los trabajos en referencia y otros documentos relativos á la materia se encontrarán en las oficinas del Ministerio de Obras Públicas de Buenos Aires, y en las legaciones de la Argentina en Wáshington, Londres, París y Berlín. El estudio de las propuestas será sometido á un consejo formado de siete personas escogidas.

### COMERCIO CON LA GRAN BRETAÑA.

De una publicación oficial del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, para el año de 1900, titulada "Informes referentes al Comercio y la Navegación," son los siguientes datos, que aun cuando no representan por completo el valor total del comercio entre los dos países, dan la cantidad, el número y el valor de los principales artículos de exportación, con excepción de la lana, de la Argentina para Inglaterra.

	Cantidad.		Valor.	
	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.
Ganado vacuno ..... cabezas..	38,562	85,365	\$667,500	£1,351,264
Ovejas ..... id.	178,969	352,080	289,000	598,436
Trigo ..... bushels..	30,873,333	18,947,667	88,923	622,063
Maíz ..... id.	11,475,357	13,805,900	514,313	593,022
Carne de carnero ..... libras..	111,479,506	114,120,800	689,078	490,076
Cebo y estearina ..... id.	17,826,900	12,656,000	239,288	153,539
Linaza ..... arrobas..	313,464	358,949	689,722	613,164
Cueros mojados ..... quintales..	7,575	16,112	18,629	44,107

El valor de las exportaciones, según aparece de estos guarismos, fué en 1900 calculado en £11,196,453, contra £9,465, 671 en 1899. En las estadísticas inglesas la lana de la Argentina no aparece especificada aparte, pues con el título de Sud-América están indicadas las de diferentes procedencias, que representan una cantidad de 30,205,932 libras en 1900, avaluadas en £957,804, contra 27,108,558 libras en el año anterior, con un valor de £808,665.

**REDUCCIÓN DEL AFORO DE LA LANA.**

Un decreto ejecutivo fechado á 29 de enero del año en curso dispone que, siendo un deber del Gobierno Nacional favorecer dentro de los medios posibles la realización de los productos de la ganadería que se exportan y que la persistencia prolongada en el bajo precio de la lana ha determinado una paralización completa en el comercio de ese importante ramo de la producción del país; y después de considerar otras razones pertinentes á la materia dispone que:

“ART. 1. Desde el 1° de febrero próximo queda fijado el aforo de \$2, oro, por cada 10 kilogramos de lana á que se refiere la partida número 3,360 de la tarifa de avaluos en vigor.

“ART. 2. Este aforo será considerado como transitorio mientras que se mantengan los bajos precios actuales.”

**POBLACIÓN DE BUENOS AIRES.**

Según el Boletín Mensual de Estadística Municipal la población de la ciudad de Buenos Aires el 1° de enero de 1901 era de 821,293 habitantes. El número de nacimientos durante el mes de diciembre anterior fue 2,325 y el de defunciones 1,577. Se celebraron 1,067 matrimonios, más de la mitad de los cuales fueron civiles. El número de pasajeros llegados de otros puertos, con excepción de Montevideo, alcanzó á 1,756, y el de inmigrantes á 16,497, de los cuales 2,220 llegaron por la vía de Montevideo. Los inmigrados que llegaron en diciembre pertenecen á las siguientes nacionalidades: italianos, 9,382; españoles, 2,700; rusos, 721; sirios, 448; franceses, 443; austriacos, 209; ingleses, 41; alemanes, 47, y 8 de los Estados Unidos.

**MOLINOS DE ACEITE EN BUENOS AIRES.**

Dice un periódico de Chile que hace solamente unos pocos años no se fabricaba ningún aceite en Buenos Aires, pero desde el año de 1890 hasta la fecha los molinos han continuado aumentando en número y, por consiguiente, las importaciones han disminuido. En la ciudad y provincia de Buenos Aires hay doce molinos, con un capital de \$1,535,000. Todos están provistos de la maquinaria más moderna. El material crudo que se emplea comprende maní, semilla de nabo, linaza y ricino. La producción máxima diaria de los molinos es cosa de 650 toneladas.

**NUEVA LEY SOBRE MARCAS DE FÁBRICA, COMERCIO Y AGRICULTURA.**

El “Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina” publica en su número 384 la nueva ley sobre marcas de fábrica, comercio y agricultura. Consta dicha ley de cinco títulos y termina con un decreto reglamentario dictado por el Ministerio de Agricultura. El capítulo primero

del título primero versa sobre el derecho de propiedad de las marcas. El capítulo segundo del mismo título trata de las formalidades para adquirir la propiedad de las marcas. El título segundo se refiere á los nombres de fábrica, comercio y agricultura; el título tercero á las disposiciones penales; el título cuarto á los procedimientos, y el título quinto á las disposiciones transitorias.

#### **SERVICIO TELEGRÁFICO EN EL ESTRECHO DE MAGALLANES.**

Según anuncia la publicación que lleva por título "Buenos Aires Review" el Departamento Nacional de Telégrafos de la Argentina acaba de comprar en Londres 21 millas de cable sub-marino, que se tenderá por el Estrecho de Magallanes ligando Tierra del Fuego á la línea que se está construyendo al sur. De la bahía de Tilley la línea pasará á San Julián, Puerto Deseado y Río Gallegos hasta Punta Dungeness, cruzando luego el estrecho hasta Tierra del Fuego.

#### **LA COSECHA DE TRIGO.**

Según los datos que publica la prensa bonaerense, la actual cosecha de trigo de la República Argentina ascenderá á 2,350,000 toneladas, de las cuales quedarán para la exportación un millón y medio, cuyo valor, de acuerdo con los precios cerca de un 20 por ciento más elevados, no quedará muy atrás del producto que alcanzó la exportación de trigo en el año que ha terminado.

---

### **BOLIVIA.**

#### **PREPARATIVOS PARA LA EXPOSICIÓN PAN-AMERICANA.**

El laborioso Miembro Correspondiente Honorario de la Unión Internacional Americana en Bolivia, Señor Don M. V. BALLIVIÁN, ha enviado á esta Oficina copia de la circular que el Ministerio de Hacienda é Industria dirigió á principios del año á los perfectos de los Departamentos de aquella República, en la cual exige la contribución eficaz de todas las autoridades administrativas del país para hacer lo más lucido posible el éxito que deba alcanzar la República con la exposición de sus productos en Búfalo.

---

### **BRASIL.**

#### **COMERCIO CON LA GRAN BRETAÑA EN 1900.**

Durante el año civil de 1900 las exportaciones del Brasil para la Gran Bretaña, según las estadísticas inglesas, fueron como sigue: Azúcar, 10,658,000 libras, por valor de £55,413; café, 4,593,200 libras, avaluadas

en £96,323; algodón, 27,046,200 libras por £669,595; cueros mojados, 1,283,500 libras, a valuadas en £31,200, lo que hace un total de £852,531, contra £336,402 en 1899. No aparecen los datos referentes al caucho. Las exportaciones del azúcar y el café disminuyeron comparadas con el año anterior, así como también las de cueros, mientras que las exportaciones de algodón aumentaron inmensamente tanto en lo que se refiere al número de libras como al valor, pues en 1899 sólo alcanzaron á algo más de 8,350,000 libras, avaluadas en cerca de £143,500.

Los principales artículos importados al Brasil de la Gran Bretaña en 1900 fueron telas de algodón en piezas, telas de lino en piezas, telas de lana y de estambre, cobre manufacturado, ferretería y cuchillería, efectos para ferrocarril, calzado, cemento, materiales de hierro y acero, etc., por valor de £2,529,780, contra £2,753,457 en 1899.

#### SEMILLA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

La Sociedad de Agricultura Nacional del Brasil ha recibido por conducto del ministro brasileiro en Wáshington, Dr. J. F. DE ASSIS BRASIL, una variedad de semillas de los Estados Unidos que él considera adaptadas á las regiones templadas de su país. Estas semillas le fueron facilitadas por el Profesor H. J. WHEELER, Director de la estación experimental de Rhode Island, y serán distribuidas por conducto de la sociedad ya mencionada á la Asociación Agrícola Pastoril de Pelotas y la Granja de Santa Mónica en el Estado de Río Janeiro, donde se sembrarán con el objeto de distribuir las semillas á los agricultores que las deseen.

#### LICENCIAS PARA LOS AGENTES VIAJEROS.

Según manifiesta el "South American Journal" de Londres el impuesto que deben pagar los agentes viajeros en algunos Estados y municipalidades del Brasil son los siguientes: Estado de Río Grande do Sul, 300 milreis por una sola vez; Bahía, 1,000; Pernambuco, 200, y Santa Catharina de 50 á 200 milreis por visita. En la municipalidad de Pará 1,000 milreis por una sola vez al año; en Manaos de 300 á 500; en Ceará 270, y en Maceió, 250 á 300.

#### APERTURA DEL INSTITUTO COMERCIAL AMERICANO.

El 7 de enero del año corriente se abrió en Pernambuco el Instituto Comercial Americano, establecido con el objeto de dar en él educación comercial. El edificio es de grandes proporciones y ha sido construido de conformidad con todas las reglas higiénicas. Asistieron á la inauguración muchas personas de importancia en los círculos oficiales, lo cual prueba que la empresa ha despertado gran interés.

El establecimiento de esta institución es el resultado de los esfuerzos del Señor LUIS RAPOSO, quien manifestó en un discurso pronunciado

al dar principio á las ceremonias de la inauguración, que le habían servido de modelo en sus trabajos los establecimientos de esta clase que existen en los Estados Unidos. Después del Señor RAPOSO habló el Dr. NOGUEIRA, y manifestó que un sistema de educación comercial sería de mucha importancia para aquella sección de la República, debido al gran desarrollo que se nota en el tráfico, lo cual hace necesario la adquisición de serios conocimientos mercantiles para todas las personas que se dedican al comercio.

#### **EL PREMIO DEL ORO Y EL VALOR DEL CAFÉ.**

La publicación de Nueva York titulada "Bradstreet's," en la edición correspondiente al mes de marzo corriente, dice que se ha despertado gran interés en la tendencia al alza de la moneda brasilera, ó en otras palabras, á la baja del premio sobre el oro en Río Janeiro y otros centros mercantiles del país. Por lo que se refiere á los Estados Unidos el punto principal de esta tendencia se refleja en el efecto que tenga en las transacciones de café y los precios que alcance dicha fruta. Se ha notado que la constante y larga baja que han sufrido las cotizaciones del café, á causa de una sucesión de abundantes cosechas, se ha detenido y que esto se debe á las grandes compras que ha hecho una casa de Nueva York, que según parece opina que ya el café no seguirá bajando. También se dice que el alza en el valor en oro del papel moneda brasilero causará también una disminución en la producción del café en el país.

#### **FAUNA DE LAS REGIONES DEL AMAZONAS.**

El Profesor J. B. STEERE, uno de los ictiologistas más notable al servicio del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y que preparó en las Islas Filipinas una gran colección de muestras de historia natural para el Smithsonian Institution de Wáshington, ha sido enviado al Brasil á hacer una colección de la fauna que se encuentra en las regiones del Amazonas. Los especímenes se prepararán tan pronto como hayan sido cogidos, en vez de conservarlos en alcohol para prepararlos luego como se ha hecho hasta ahora y se enviarán para la Exposición Pan-Americana de Búfalo. La preparación que se habrá de emplear para la conservación de las ranas, peces y otros reptiles será la formalina. Este nuevo descubrimiento es maravilloso y no sólo conserva la forma y el color natural, sino también la posición del ejemplar sometido al tratamiento.

#### **DESCUBRIMIENTO DE MANGANESO.**

Un corresponsal del "Mining Journal" de Londres, con fecha 9 de febrero de 1901, informa á aquella publicación que el Dr. ARTHUR HIRORUS ha descubierto otro gran depósito de manganeso cerca de



Ouro Preto en el Estado de Minas Geraes. El análisis de las muestras hecho por la Escuela de Minas de Ouro Preto indica que el mineral contiene por término medio 59 por ciento de manganeso metálico sin mezcla de fósforo y con una pequeña cantidad de hierro. Como el mineral de manganeso más puro que se exporta hoy del Brasil sólo contiene por término medio 52 por ciento del metal, fácil es comprender la importancia del nuevo depósito. Anúnciase que el descubridor se halla en Londres tratando de hacer negociaciones con capitalistas para la explotación de la propiedad.

#### **EXPORTACIONES DE RÍO Y SANTOS.**

La Oficina de Estadística Comercial ha publicado un sumario del valor de las exportaciones de los puertos de Río Janeiro y Santos durante el año civil de 1900, que contiene los siguientes datos: animales y productos animales, 4,494,933 milreis; minerales y productos minerales, 18,214,940 milreis; productos vegetales, 447,434,619 milreis, y metálico acuñado 3,105,727 milreis, lo que arroja un total general de 437,250,219 milreis.

#### **PRODUCCIÓN DE ORO.**

El informe de los directores de las minas de San Benito, correspondiente al año fiscal que terminó el 30 de junio de 1900, ha sido publicado últimamente y de él se desprende que durante el año en referencia fueron trituradas 15,815 toneladas de mineral de oro, que produjeron £25,554 del precioso metal.

El informe de los directores de la mina de Ouro Preto para el mismo período calcula la producción de oro en £89,823. La memoria presentada por la compañía de San Juan del Rey avalúa las ventas del producto aurífero de Morro Velho durante los seis primeros meses del año económico citado en £165,352.

#### **EXPORTACIÓN DE AZÚCAR DE PERNAMBUCO.**

Durante el mes de diciembre de 1900 los arribos de azúcar á Pernambuco llegaron á 286,842 sacos, contra 334,667 en igual mes del año anterior. Las nuevas plantaciones de caña están en excelentes condiciones, más avanzadas que de costumbre y prometen que la zafra será muy grande en este año. Del 1° de septiembre á 31 de diciembre de 1900 los arribos de azúcar alcanzaron á 663,177 sacos, contra 817,494 en el mismo período del año anterior. Durante el último trimestre de 1900 los embarques de azúcar de Pernambuco para los Estados Unidos se elevaron á 39,502,400 libras, ó sean 239,535 sacos.

## CHILE.

## COMERCIO CON LA GRAN BRETAÑA EN 1900.

Según estadísticas británicas la República de Chile en 1900 exportó solamente 24,167 bushels de trigo, avaluados en £868, para la Gran Bretaña, contra 442,167 bushels calculados en £84,120 en 1899. El número de toneladas de cobre en todas sus formas exportado en 1900 fué 55,904 por valor de £1,832,861, lo que arroja un aumento notable comparado con el año anterior. Las estadísticas en referencia no indican la cantidad de salitre importada de Chile, pero es muy probable que la mayor parte del número de toneladas de este producto introducidas en la Gran Bretaña sea de procedencia chilena.

El valor de los principales artículos importados de la Gran Bretaña en 1900 llegó á £1,791,733 contra £1,069,145 en 1899. Los principales artículos comprendidos en este total para 1900, son los siguientes: géneros de algodón en piezas, telas de lana, telas de estambre, hierro galvanizado en láminas, hierro manufacturado.

## EXPORTACIÓN DE CARBÓN.

Según manifiesta la "Revista Financiera y Comercial de Buenos Aires" las exportaciones de carbón de Chile, durante los cuatro años corridos desde 1896 á 1899, inclusives, alcanzaron las siguientes cifras:

	Cantidad.	Valor.		Cantidad.	Valor.
	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
1896.....	204, 858	1, 560, 940	1898 .....	282, 663	4, 239, 943
1897.....	243, 968	1, 869, 310	1899 .....	241, 995	4, 839, 900

## MEJORAS EN LOS PUERTOS DE LA REPÚBLICA.

El Congreso Nacional ha dado su aprobación á dos proyectos de ley que han sido sancionados por el Presidente ERRÁZURIZ, y que, por tanto, son ya leyes de la República. Por la primera de estas leyes, se autoriza al Presidente para invertir la suma de £17,250, en el estudio definitivo de un proyecto de dársena para el puerto de Valparaíso. Por la segunda, se autoriza al mismo funcionario para invertir hasta la suma de £10,000 en la adquisición de dragas destinadas al servicio de los puertos de la República, y para invertir hasta la suma de 20,665 pesos en la reparación del muelle fiscal de Valparaíso y en la adquisición de materiales destinados á él. Asimismo se le faculta para gastar la cantidad de 1,275 pesos en la compra de carros para la aduana de Talcahuano.

**ENTRADAS DE ADUANA EN IQUIQUE.**

Los rendimientos de aduana en Iquique, durante el año de 1900, se calculan por término medio á razón de \$3,057,696.40 por mes, lo que arroja un total de \$36,692,356.86. Los ingresos en este puerto han ido aumentando de \$15,100,889 en 1890 á la antedicha suma, que representa en un año la cantidad de \$3,857,958 ó alrededor de 11.75 por ciento.

---

**COLOMBIA.****NUEVO MINISTRO EN WASHINGTON.**

El día 2 de marzo actual fué recibido por el Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos el Señor Don CÁRLOS MARTÍNEZ SILVA, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República de Colombia. El Señor MARTÍNEZ SILVA, uno de los hombres públicos más conocidos de Colombia, representó á su país en los Estados Unidos como delegado á la Conferencia Pan-Americana, y desempeñaba en Colombia la Cartera de Relaciones Exteriores cuando fué nombrado con el cargo que hoy desempeña.

En el acto de su recepción por el Ejecutivo de los Estados Unidos, el Señor MARTÍNEZ SILVA dijo las siguientes palabras:

“Señor PRESIDENTE: Tengo el honor de poner en manos de Vuestra Excelencia la carta autógrafa del Vicepresidente de Colombia, que me acredita como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario ante el Gobierno de Vuestra Excelencia, en mi carácter de Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de la República de Colombia.

“He recibido especial encargo de mi Gobierno de emplear todos los medios que estén á mi alcance para robustecer y estrechar aun más, si cabe, los vínculos de amistad y de cordial inteligencia que ligan á nuestros respectivos países.

“Vuestra Excelencia sabe muy bien que en el presente caso no estoy haciendo uso de una mera fórmula de cortesía diplomática, sino expresando un sentimiento que es tan real como sincero.

“Colombia, desde los albores de su vida independiente, ha cultivado con solícito esmero la amistad de los Estados Unidos, buscando en este gran pueblo modelos políticos qué imitar, lecciones de vida republicana y democrática qué aprender, ejemplos qué seguir y esperanzas qué realizar.

“Estos vínculos morales se fortalecerán aun más el día en que el potente brazo, ya destinado por la Providencia, rompa la cadena ístmica, que parece unir pero que en realidad separa por centenares de millas, las dos vastas porciones del continente americano. La hora en que este hecho se cumpla verá realizada la intuición profética de

Colón y la apertura de una nueva vía á los heraldos de la paz y del progreso, entre los cuales ocupa lugar prominente el pueblo de los Estados Unidos.

“Altamente honrosa, al par que grata, es para mí la misión que se me ha confiado; y si para desempeñarla cumplidamente hubieran de bastar mi admiración y mis conocidas simpatías por el pueblo de los Estados Unidos, seguro podría estar de su feliz resultado. Confío, sin embargo, en que para suplir por mis personales deficiencias será poderoso auxiliar el Gobierno de Vuestra Excelencia, que siempre se ha distinguido por la rectitud y la lealtad en sus relaciones con Colombia.

“Ruego á Vuestra Excelencia acepte los votos que hago, en nombre de mi Gobierno y en el mío propio, por la prosperidad de los Estados Unidos, por el lustre de vuestra Administración y por la dicha personal de Vuestra Excelencia.”

“El Señor Presidente McKINLEY contestó en los siguientes términos:

Señor MINISTRO: Me es placentero recibir de vuestras manos la carta autógrafa de su Excelencia el Vicepresidente de Colombia, que os acredita como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario ante este Gobierno.

“En sus siempre cordiales relaciones con las Repúblicas hermanas del Continente americano los Estados Unidos se han esforzado por robustecer y estrechar más todos los lazos de amistad. Es, pues, muy grato recibir las seguridades que me dais de que vuestra misión es fortalecer los vínculos de amistad que existen ya entre los Estados Unidos y Colombia. Las esperanzas que abriga las dos Repúblicas de ver terminada pronto la gran obra de la apertura de un nuevo canal para el comercio del mundo, sirven de mayor estímulo á aquellas relaciones de amistad.

“Me siento complacido de daros la bienvenida en vuestro nuevo cargo, que espero que sea, al par que placentero, fructífero para los elevados propósitos de vuestra misión. Correspondo á vuestros buenos deseos y os pido que presenteis á su Excelencia el Vicepresidente mis sinceros votos por su felicidad personal y por el bienestar y la prosperidad del pueblo y de la República de Colombia.”

#### **REGISTRO DE LAS MARCAS DE FÁBRICA Y DE COMERCIO.**

El “Diario Oficial” correspondiente al 29 de noviembre de 1900, publica el decreto dado por el Gobierno colombiano sobre las formalidades que deben llenarse para obtener el registro de las marcas de fábrica y de comercio. El procedimiento que ha de observarse con el fin indicado es el siguiente:

El interesado ocurrirá por sí ó por medio de apoderado legal al Despacho de Hacienda, en solicitud del registro de la marca de fábrica, explicando con entera claridad el signo distintivo que la constituye, el producto ó artículo á que se refiere y el lugar donde éste se fabrica.

La solicitud debe hacerse en papel sellado de 3ª clase, y ha de ir acompañada de dos ejemplares, por lo menos, de la marca ó de su representación por medio del dibujo ó del grabado, firmados por el interesado, y con expresión de la fecha de la solicitud. Cada uno de los ejemplares llevará una estampilla del timbre nacional de 1ª clase.

La solicitud se publicará en el “Diario Oficial,” y, pasados treinta días desde la fecha de la publicación, se hará el registro de la marca, en caso de que ésta sea de fábrica y no haya mediado reclamación en contrario. Al interesado se le expedirá un certificado de registro, que constituirá el título de propiedad de la respectiva marca. Será de cuenta del interesado el valor de las publicaciones que se hagan en el periódico oficial. En las solicitudes referentes al registro de marcas de comercio, se observará el mismo procedimiento, pero no se expedirá el certificado de registro sino pasados sesenta días desde la fecha de la publicación de la solicitud.

Los poderes conferidos en el extranjero para solicitar el registro de marcas de fábrica ó de comercio, deben ser autenticados por el ministro ó agente consular de la República en el lugar donde se otorguen, ó por el ministro ó agente consular de una nación amiga de Colombia, en el caso de que esta última no haya acreditado tales empleados en el país donde resida el poderdante.

La marca de fábrica ó de comercio que pertenezca á un individuo ó compañía extranjeros, no residentes en la República, no podrá ser registrada en ésta si no lo hubiere sido previa y regularmente en el país de su origen. El individuo ó compañía que primero haga uso de la marca de fábrica ó de comercio es el único que tiene derecho de adquirir la propiedad de ella. En caso de disputa entre dos ó más poseedores de una misma marca, la propiedad pertenecerá al primer poseedor, y si la antigüedad de la posesión fuere una misma, al primero que haya solicitado el registro en la oficina respectiva. Los falsificadores de las marcas de fábrica ó de comercio estarán sujetos á las penas señaladas en el Código Penal.

#### MINAS DE CARBÓN.

Según una publicación de París titulada “L' Echo de Mines” se está formando una compañía con capital suizo para explotar grandes minas de carbón en Colombia, que según parece están situadas á ambos lados del istmo de Panamá.

#### COMERCIO CON INGLATERRA.

En 1900 Colombia importó de la Gran Bretaña 25,252,600 yardas de telas de algodón en piezas, por valor de £177,176. En 1899 estas importaciones alcanzaron á 46,084,200 yardas avaluadas en £356,693. En 1900 las telas de hilo en piezas importadas por Colombia de la Gran Bretaña arrojan la cifra de 1,641,500 yardas por valor de £22,041, contra 1,801,500 yardas en 1899 por la suma de £23,493.

## COSTA RICA.

## EMISIÓN DE BONOS.

En el número 27 de "La Gaceta," correspondiente al 2 de febrero de este año, se ha publicado el siguiente acuerdo del Presidente de la República:

"Atendiendo á que la mitad del valor de las estimaciones de los trabajos de construcción del ferrocarril al Pacífico, ejecutados durante los meses de julio á diciembre últimos inclusive, por la cual deben emitirse bonos, según la cláusula XIII del contrato respectivo, asciende á \$148,910.96, oro americano, agregado el saldo de \$1,605.70 de la emisión hecha según acuerdo No. 39 de 27 de julio próximo pasado, el Presidente de la República acuerda:

"1°. Que se proceda á la emisión de \$148,000, oro americano, en bonos del Ferrocarril al Pacífico, de \$1,000 cada uno, de una misma serie y bajo los números 563 á 710 inclusive, los cuales llevarán la fecha de 1° del corriente mes para no alterar el orden trimestral establecido en los cupones de intereses anexos á esos títulos, debiendo segregarse de éstos para su incineración los cupones de vencimientos anteriores á la fecha del 1° citada;

"2°. Que de esa emisión se entregue al contratista la suma de \$111,000, representada por los bonos números 563 á 673, debiendo quedar el resto de la emisión ó sea desde el 674 al 710 inclusive en poder del Gobierno para constituir la garantía establecida en la cláusula XIII citada;

"3°. De la emisión de que se trata se levantará el acta respectiva, autorizada por el Secretario de Estado en el despacho de Hacienda, Subsecretario del de Fomento, Promotor Fiscal y Jefe de Sección del Sello Nacional. El servicio de amortización y pago de intereses de dichos bonos se sujetará en un todo á las condiciones previstas en el contrato de que se hace mérito.

"4°. Que la diferencia de \$910.96 resultante de los \$148,910.96 referidos y el monto de la emisión de que se trata se reserve para la próxima emisión."

## EXPORTACIONES DE CAFÉ.

El Cónsul de Francia en San José, en un informe reciente enviado á su Gobierno, da los siguientes guarismos que representan las exportaciones de café de Costa Rica por seis años:

	Libras.		Libras.
1894 .....	23, 129, 000	1897 .....	23, 933, 000
1895 .....	23, 243, 000	1898 .....	43, 153, 000
1896 .....	24, 954, 000	1899 .....	33, 807, 000

Las exportaciones en 1899 las calcula el documento en referencia en £589,000, siendo los embarques en la proporción siguiente: Gran Bretaña, 55 por ciento; Estados Unidos, 26 por ciento; Alemania, 15 por ciento, y otros países, 4 por ciento.

---

## CUBA.

### EL CULTIVO DEL ALGODÓN.

La Compañía del Ferrocarril Occidental de la Habana que enlaza á la capital con Pinar del Río y el famoso distrito tabacalero de la Vuelta Abajo, según informes está esforzándose por introducir de nuevo el cultivo de algodón en Cuba en los terrenos por donde corre su línea. Se dice que la compañía ha conseguido una gran cantidad de semillas de Egipto de las clases que se cultivan en el Estado de Georgia, y en el Valle del Misisipi, y que se ocupa actualmente en preparar un folleto en español referente al cultivo de la fibra. Este libro y la semilla serán distribuidos gratis.

### INGRESOS DE LA ADUANA DE LA HABANA EN ENERO.

La División de Negocios Insulares del Departamento de la Guerra de los Estados Unidos ha publicado un cuadro que contiene datos sobre los ingresos por todos conceptos, que han tenido lugar en la aduana de la Habana durante el mes de enero de 1901. El total de ingresos que calculan en \$879,325.18, siendo los principales ramos los siguientes: Derechos de importación, \$705,234.59; derechos de exportación, \$134,189.10; tonelaje del comercio extranjero, \$14,125.41; del comercio de cabotaje, \$1,329.63; impuestos especiales para las mejoras del puerto, \$14,910.10. El resto lo forma los siguientes ramos: multas, confiscaciones, inspección del ganado, almacenaje y acarreo; derechos de capitación; derechos consulares y ramos varios.

---

## REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

### MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE AL CONGRESO NACIONAL.

Es un documento importante el Mensaje que el Señor Presidente de la República Dominicana dirigió al Congreso Nacional en su legislatura extraordinaria de 1900. Presenta el Señor JIMENES un cuadro sinóptico de la situación del país, y hace referencia á algunos acontecimientos políticos de consideración. Al tratar de la cuestión económica se expresa de la manera siguiente:

“La cuestión económica es la gran tesis de la situación actual, dije un día y lo repito hoy. Á ella convergen nuestras potencias todas y

por su resolución favorable todos suspiramos. El contrato que pactó el Gobierno con la San Domingo Improvement Company, de New York, y que el Congreso aprobó el 18 de abril de este año, está subordinado por la cláusula 4<sup>a</sup> á la condición de que la Improvement Company obtendrá el consentimiento de los tenedores de bonos de la deuda dominicana. Y la distribución de los fondos destinados por el mismo contrato á la amortización de la deuda flotante interior y exterior, no debe comenzar, según el sentido literal de la 7<sup>a</sup> cláusula, sino cuando los tenedores de la mayor parte de los bonos hayan consentido en la capitalización de sus cupones de intereses hasta el 1<sup>o</sup> de abril de 1903.

“Pues bien, en sucesivos cablegramas nos ha sido notificanda por Su Excelencia el Señor de FAVEREAU, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores del Gobierno de Bélgica, la protesta que los tenedores de bonos del empréstito 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  por ciento (4 por ciento diferido) formulan contra la ejecución del aludido contrato. Con este motivo el Gobierno juzgó conveniente declarar á la Dirección de la Caja de Recaudación, en fecha 13 de setiembre, que todas las sumas que hayan sido recaudadas desde el 1<sup>o</sup> de abril del presente año, y las que lo sean en adelante, deben permanecer en depósito en las Cajas de la Oficina Central de la Recaudación, hasta que quede definitivamente establecido si las condiciones fundamentales del contrato han sido cumplidas de modo que su vigencia pueda ser legalmente declarada. Igualmente se le hizo saber: ‘que el depósito sólo se entiende para los valores que no le están atribuidos al Gobierno: que siendo éstos de absoluta é imprescindible necesidad para el mantenimiento de la Administración Pública, deben ser entregados con la misma regularidad que hasta el presente, cualquiera que sea la situación ulterior.’”

A la cuestión arancelaria consagra el mensaje estas palabras:

“La reforma arancelaria es una de las necesidades de mayor cuantía. El Ejecutivo la ha sometido á estudio varias veces, y si de momento no cree posible su realización inmediata, por otra vía llega sin embargo á realizar parte de ella, pactando una convención de reciprocidad comercial con el Gobierno norte-americano, que así rebaja el impuesto arancelario á ciertos artículos de uso frecuente, como acuerda ventajas á nuestros primordiales productos. Por el Ministerio de Hacienda y Comercio será sometido el mencionado tratado al elevado criterio del Honorable Congreso.

\* \* \* \* \*

“Durante mi viaje en visita á las Provincias y Distritos del Cibao, tuve ocasión de oír al comercio de aquellas importantísimas comarcas sobre las cuestiones que á la par de la reforma arancelaria, interesan al país. Debatíase en aquel momento la cuestión de la moneda nacional, y expresábase el temor de que las sucesivas fluctuaciones en el cambio ocasionaran trastornos y pérdidas al comercio. La confianza que el país ha ido manifestando por el orden actual de cosas ha



desvanecido todas las dudas. El cambio ha venido, como lo supuso desde un principio el Gobierno, á ser estable, pues que á estas horas ya rige en el país corrientemente el patrón de oro, al cual se ajustan todas las operaciones. Desaparece así, desde luego, la necesidad perentoria de sustituir la moneda nacional con otra que no tendría más ventajas que las de la comodidad y de la estética. El Gobierno, sin embargo, ha mantenido abierto el cange de la moneda, sin que nadie se presentara á sus oficinas.

“Aprecié igualmente en lo que mucho vale la opinión del comercio de Santiago, que pide la reducción de los derechos de exportación sobre el tabaco. Esta opinión de momento se apoyaba sobre la repentina depreciación sobrevenida al tabaco en los mercados de Alemania. Esta idea me fué y me es altamente simpática. El Gobierno no la prohija hoy mismo, atento al resultado que haya de obtenerse en la cuestión del tratado de reciprocidad. Según éste, nuestro tabaco alcanzará un beneficio superior en mucho al que se deriva de la rebaja deseada en los derechos de exportación.

“Nuestro café, aunque poco significa hoy como producción total, ha obtenido también una ventaja de excepción que le ha sido generosamente acordada por el Gobierno francés; ha sido incluido por dicho Gobierno en la tarifa mínima, lo que debemos agradecer en sumo grado.”

Al ocuparse de la cuestión de obras públicas, el Presidente JIMENES dice así:

“Diversas empresas ferrocarrileras están deseosas de dar principio á sus trabajos. Entre éstas debo señalar una para el Distrito de Monte Cristi y otra para el de Barahona. No es necesario empeñarse en demostrar la trascendental importancia de tales empresas. Y creando recursos, otras más del mismo género, para el este y para otros puntos del sur, podrán iniciarse.”

---

## ECUADOR.

### COMPRA DE EFECTOS PARA FERROCARRIL EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

En la edición correspondiente al 7 de marzo corriente el “Engineering News” dice que la compañía llamada Ecuador Development Company de New York, con un capital de \$5,000,000, acaba de colocar más de un millón en contratos con firmas de los Estados Unidos por rieles y vagones para el ferrocarril de Quito y Guayaquil. Una compañía de acero de Pittsburg hizo una contrata por 40,000 toneladas de rieles de acero de 56 libras. A principios del mes de abril se verificará la entrega de parte de esta cantidad, cuya totalidad debe estar en el Ecuador en el período de dos años. Una fábrica de San Luis ha contratado

300 carros de carga de diferentes clases avaluados en \$150,000. Todos los materiales del ferrocarril se comprarán en los Estados Unidos y se espera que antes de comenzar á funcionar la línea se haya gastado en este país por lo menos \$3,500,000.

## EL SALVADOR

### EL CAFÉ DE LA REPÚBLICA EN LA EXPOSICIÓN DE PARÍS.

El “Boletín de Agricultura,” órgano de la Junta Central del mismo nombre, publica una comunicación del Señor Don RAFAEL ZALDÍVAR, Ministro de El Salvador en Francia, dirigida al Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de la República, en la cual aquel diplomático asegura que el café de El Salvador ha figurado entre los mejores que se exhibieron en la Exposición de París. Esta noticia no puede menos de ser altamente satisfactoria para dicha República, puesto que uno de sus principales productos es el café.

### POBLACIÓN.

El “Diario del Salvador,” en su edición correspondiente al 18 de enero próximo pasado, publica un trabajo interesante del Director General de Estadística de la República acerca de la población de la misma. Según dicho trabajo, los habitantes de El Salvador ascendían, probablemente, el 1º de enero del año en curso á 915,512. La población por departamentos es como sigue:

Santa Ana .....	99, 240	La Paz.....	56, 054
Ahuachapán .....	57, 910	San Vicente.....	54, 692
Sonsonate.....	65, 893	Cabañas .....	38, 794
La Libertad.....	70, 050	San Miguel.....	71, 928
San Salvador.....	105, 980	Usulután .....	70, 895
Chalatenango .....	56, 829	Morazán .....	49, 854
Cuecatlán.....	72, 000	La Unión .....	45, 393

### IMPORTACIÓN DE PAPEL.

El Gobierno del Salvador ha promulgado un decreto exonerando de derechos de importación todo el papel de imprenta que se importa al país.

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

#### IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 507 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los

Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de enero de 1901, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los siete meses que terminaron en enero de 1901, comparados con igual período de 1900. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera, no se reciben en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del próximo mes, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión, de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de enero, por ejemplo, no se publican sino en marzo.

### INAUGURACIÓN DEL PRESIDENTE McKINLEY.

El día 4 de marzo en curso Mr. WILLIAM McKINLEY, Presidente reelegido de los Estados Unidos, prestó ante el Congreso, con las ceremonias de estilo, el juramento de ley, entrando desde luego en el ejercicio de sus funciones durante el próximo período constitucional. En tan solemne acto pronunció el Señor Presidente una notable alocución de la cual se extractan los párrafos siguientes:

“Conciudadanos: Cuando nos reunimos aquí en 1897 era grande la ansiedad que existía por nuestro sistema monetario y nuestro crédito. Hoy nada de esto existe. Para entonces los ingresos de nuestra Tesorería no alcanzaban á cubrir los compromisos corrientes del Gobierno; hoy no sólo bastan para satisfacer todas las necesidades públicas sino que en lugar de un déficit tenemos un sobrante. Me ví obligado entonces á reunir el Congreso en sesión extraordinaria, con el objeto de crear rentas para atender los gastos ordinarios del Gobierno; hoy tengo la satisfacción de anunciar que el Congreso que acaba de cerrarse ha disminuido los impuestos en la suma de \$41,000,000. Grande era entonces la intranquilidad producida por la larga depreciación de nuestras industrias manufactureras, mineras, agrícolas y mercantiles, así como el sufrimiento consiguiente que padecían nuestras clases trabajadoras. Hoy todas las fuentes de producción funcionan con actividad; el trabajo encuentra buen empleo, y los productos americanos hallan buenos mercados en el extranjero.

“Los varios ramos de nuestra producción han aumentado á tal punto que se impone la necesidad de ensanchar nuestros mercados extranjeros, estableciendo relaciones comerciales más amplias. Con este fin deberían celebrarse convenios de reciprocidad comercial con otras naciones, fundados en un espíritu de liberalidad. El veredicto de la nación en 1896 se ha cumplido casi en su mayor parte, y lo que aun no se haya hecho es una obligación que pesa con igual fuerza sobre el Ejecutivo y el Congreso; pero por más afortunada que sea nuestra condición, sólo podemos asegurar su estabilidad por medio de métodos

comerciales seguros y estricta economía en la administración y la legislación nacional. No debemos permitir que nuestra gran prosperidad nos induzca á entrar en arriesgadas aventuras mercantiles, ni en gastos públicos descabellados. Mientras que el Congreso determina los fines y las cantidades que para ellos se votan, los empleados de los departamentos ejecutivos son responsables por su inversión fiel y honrada y es su deber evitar por medio de sus constantes cuidados el despilfarro y la extravagancia. La honradez, la idoneidad, y la aplicación son más indispensables en los empleos públicos que en ningún otro caso; estos deben ser requisitos fundamentales al hacer un nombramiento, al mismo tiempo que la garantía más segura contra la remoción del empleado.

“Hace cuatro años nos hallabamos al borde de una guerra sin que el público lo supiera y sin que hubiera preparativos ó se hubieran hechos esfuerzos para combatir el inminente peligro. Hice todo lo que honorablemente se pudo para impedir la guerra, mas sin resultado alguno. Era inevitable, y el Congreso en su primera sesión ordinaria, sin división de partido votó fondos anticipándose á la crisis y preparándose para hacerle frente. Vino la guerra. El resultado fué marcadamente favorable á las armas americanas y en el más alto grado honroso para el Gobierno. Nos impuso obligaciones que no podemos eludir y que sería deshonesto tratar de evadir. Hoy estamos en paz con el mundo y mis votos fervientes son porque si se suscitasen diferencias entre nosotros y otras potencias, puedan arreglarse por medio del arbitramento pacífico, y porque en lo adelante nos veamos libres de los horrores de la guerra. Escojido del pueblo por la segunda vez para desempeñar el cargo de Presidente, entro á ejercer sus funciones comprendiendo las grandes responsabilidades anexas á este nuevo honor y encargo, y prometiéndole consagración sin reserva de mi parte á su fiel cumplimiento é invocando reverentemente al Dios Todopoderoso para que me guíe y dirija. No aceptaré los deberes que se me imponen en este día si no sintiera que para su desempeño puedo contar con la cooperación de los hombres sabios y patriotas de todos los partidos. \* \* \*

“El pueblo americano educado en la libertad en el seno de la patria, adonde quiera que va lleva consigo su amor por ella, y desecha como errónea y sin valor la doctrina de que perdemos nuestras libertades al levantar los cimientos duraderos de la libertad de otros. Nuestras instituciones no sufren porque se extiendan sus beneficios y nuestro sentimiento de justicia no flaquea bajo el sol de los trópicos en mares distantes. \* \* \*

“Conciudadanos: los acontecimientos públicos que han tenido lugar durante los cuatro últimos años han pasado ya á la historia. Son demasiado recientes para repetirlos; algunos fueron imprevistos, y otros importantísimos y de consecuencias inmensas para nosotros en nuestras relaciones con el resto del mundo. \* \* \* En este momento tenemos por delante una cuestión importantísima: la de las relaciones

futuras entre los Estados Unidos y Cuba. Debemos conservarnos buenos amigos de nuestros vecinos más cercanos. La declaración del propósito de este Gobierno hecha en la resolución del 20 de abril de 1898, debe cumplirse." \* \* \*

### COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN 1901.

Durante el mes de enero de 1901, el volumen del comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos alcanzó á la cifra de \$205,553,895, contra \$193,494,250 en el mes de enero del año anterior. En el mes en referencia las importaciones disminuyeron en más de \$6,000,000 comparadas con las de 1900, mientras que las exportaciones aumentaron cerca de \$19,000,000 en enero de 1901 sobre las de idéntico mes del año anterior. La proporción de importaciones libres de derecho fué en enero de 1901 de 38.65 por ciento, contra 42.76 en enero de 1900. Durante los siete meses del año fiscal que terminó con el 31 de enero de 1901 el valor de las importaciones, comparado con idéntico período del año anterior, aumentó en más de \$3,000,000 y las exportaciones en más de \$102,000,000, es decir, durante los siete meses del año fiscal de 1901 las importaciones fueron \$281,583,102, contra \$278,412,419 en 1900, mientras que las exportaciones alcanzaron las cifras de \$902,234,420 contra \$800,046,486 respectivamente. Es de notarse que con excepción de mercancías por \$14,532,163 en los siete meses de 1901 y \$12,654,784 en los de 1900 el resto de las exportaciones fué de productos del país.

El sumario de las importaciones y exportaciones en enero del año en curso comparadas con igual mes del año anterior es como sigue:

	1901.	1900.
<b>IMPORTACIONES.</b>		
Artículos de alimentación y animales.....	\$16,713,292	\$16,517,726
Artículos en estado crudo de uso en las industrias del país.....	23,152,361	28,560,681
Artículos manufacturados en todo ó en parte, para uso de las manufacturas, etc.....	6,401,230	7,700,565
Artículos manufacturados listos para el consumo.....	11,691,292	12,130,039
Artículos de uso voluntario, de lujo, etc.....	11,273,765	10,988,091
Total.....	69,231,940	75,897,102
<b>EXPORTACIONES.</b>		
Productos de—		
Agricultura.....	92,561,847	71,731,316
Manufactura.....	32,654,035	35,586,940
Minería.....	3,011,212	2,821,207
Bosques.....	3,983,475	4,075,559
Pesquería.....	656,301	471,354
Varios.....	505,310	621,790
Extranjeros.....	2,949,865	2,288,982
Total.....	136,322,045	117,597,148

### EXTENSIÓN DE LOS ESTADOS Y TERRITORIOS.

El Director del Censo ha publicado un boletín preparado por Mr. HENRY GANNETT, geógrafo, en el cual se trata del área de los Estados Unidos, en millas cuadradas por Estados, Territorios y Condados.

Según la obra la superficie total del país mide 3,662,933 millas cuadradas. La superficie terrestre, excluyendo á Alaska y el Hawai, tiene 2,970,038 millas cuadradas, y la superficie acuática, excluyendo dicho territorio, mide 55,500 millas cuadradas. La tabla siguiente explica en detalle estos datos, con inclusión de la Bahía de Delaware y las de Raritan y del Bajo Nueva York:

Estados y Territorios.	Area.	Superficie acuática.	Superficie terrestre.	Estados y Territorios.	Area.	Superficie acuática.	Superficie terrestre.
Alabama.....	52,250	710	51,540	Nevada.....	110,700	960	109,740
Alaska (Territorio).....	590,884	-----	-----	New Hampshire....	9,305	300	9,005
Arizona (Territorio).....	113,020	100	112,920	New Jersey.....	7,815	290	7,525
Arkansas.....	53,850	805	53,045	New Mexico (Territorio).....	122,580	120	122,460
California.....	158,360	2,380	155,980	New York.....	49,170	1,550	47,620
Colorado.....	103,925	280	103,645	Carolina del Norte..	52,250	3,670	48,580
Connecticut.....	4,990	145	4,845	Dakota del Norte..	70,795	600	70,195
Delaware.....	2,050	90	1,960	Ohio.....	41,060	300	40,760
Distrito de Columbia.....	70	10	60	Oklahoma (Territorio).....	39,030	200	38,830
Florida.....	58,680	4,440	54,240	Oregon.....	96,030	1,470	94,560
Georgia.....	59,475	495	58,980	Pennsylvania.....	45,215	230	44,985
Hawái (Territorio).....	6,449	-----	-----	Rhode Island.....	1,250	197	1,053
Idaho.....	84,800	510	84,290	Carolina del Sur....	30,570	400	30,170
Illinois.....	56,650	650	56,000	Dakota del Sur....	77,650	800	76,850
Indiana.....	36,350	440	35,910	Tennessee.....	42,050	300	41,750
Territorio Indio.....	31,400	400	31,000	Texas.....	265,780	3,490	262,290
Iowa.....	56,025	550	55,475	Utah.....	84,970	2,780	82,190
Kansas.....	82,080	380	81,700	Vermont.....	9,565	430	9,135
Kentucky.....	40,400	400	40,000	Virginia.....	42,450	2,325	40,125
Louisiana.....	48,720	3,300	45,420	Washington.....	69,180	2,300	66,880
Maine.....	33,040	3,145	29,895	Virginia Occidental.....	24,780	135	24,645
Maryland.....	12,210	2,350	9,860	Wisconsin.....	56,040	1,590	54,450
Massachusetts.....	8,315	275	8,040	Wyoming.....	97,890	315	97,575
Michigan.....	58,915	1,485	57,430	Bahía de Delaware	620	620	-----
Minnesota.....	83,365	4,160	79,205	Bahía de Raritan y Bahía del bajo New York.....	100	100	-----
Mississippi.....	46,810	470	46,340				
Missouri.....	69,415	680	68,735				
Montana.....	146,080	770	145,310				
Nebraska.....	77,510	670	76,840				

### EXISTENCIA DE CEREALES DISPONIBLES.

Las estadísticas del Departamento de Agricultura para el mes de marzo en curso indican que la cantidad de trigo, que para aquella fecha estaba en poder de los agricultores, se calculó en 128,100,000 *bushels* ó sea 24.5 por ciento de la cosecha del año de 1900, comparada con 158,700,000 *bushels* ó 29 por ciento de la cosecha de 1899, disponible el 1° de marzo de 1900.

Las existencias de maíz en poder de los agricultores se calcula para aquella fecha en 766,200,000 *bushels* ó 39.9 por ciento de la cosecha de 1900 contra 773,700,000 *bushels* ó 37.2 por ciento de la cosecha de 1899 disponible el 1° de marzo de 1900.

El cálculo referente á la avena arroja la cifra de 292,800,000 *bushels*, es decir 36.2 por ciento de la cosecha de 1900 contra 290,900,000 *bushels* ó 36.5 por ciento de la cosecha de 1899.

### EXPORTACIÓN DE INSTRUMENTOS DE AGRICULTURA.

La mayor parte de las exportaciones de instrumentos de agricultura que hacen los Estados Unidos está formada de segadoras y cosechadoras, y aun cuando en las estadísticas no aparecen separados estos dos

artículos, no hay duda alguna de que las últimas se exportan en mayor cantidad que las primeras.

La República Argentina es el mejor de los mercados de la América del Sur en este respecto. El valor de las exportaciones de estos implementos agrícolas hechas de los Estados Unidos para aquel país alcanzaron en 1896 á \$500,491, y en 1900 habían aumentado el doble, arrojando por este respecto la suma de \$1,391,615. El valor de los instrumentos de agricultura exportados de los Estados Unidos á México en 1900 alcanzó á \$543,022, mientras que en 1896 estaban representados por la cantidad de \$120,827. Para el resto de Sud América las exportaciones por este respecto se calcularon en 1900, en la suma de \$335,813, contra \$288,588 en 1896.

Con excepción de la América Inglesa México es el único país de la parte norte del continente que compra en los Estados Unidos una gran cantidad de instrumentos de agricultura. Las exportaciones de esta especie hechas para la América Inglesa en 1900 llegaron á la suma de \$1,748,861, contra \$371,144 en 1896. Durante el último año civil la exportación de instrumentos de agricultura de todas clases para Europa pasó de \$10,000,000, correspondiendo al Reino Unido \$1,389,493, á Francia \$2,965,725, á Alemania \$2,957,027, y al resto de Europa \$3,019,874. El valor de los instrumentos de agricultura enviados á la Australia se calculó en \$1,101,720 y los enviados á África en \$229,693. El valor total de esta clase de exportaciones para todos los países, hechas por los Estados Unidos en 1900, arroja la cantidad de \$16,000,000, contra menos de \$5,000,000 en 1896.

#### LA INDUSTRIA DE CONSTRUCCIONES NAVALES.

El Departamento de Hacienda ha dado á la luz una publicación sobre la industria de construcciones navales en los Estados Unidos, y trata de sus condiciones económicas miradas bajo su aspecto industrial é histórico. Se afirma en dicho documento que el uso de buques acorazados durante la guerra civil acabó con los barcos de madera como instrumentos de defensa nacional, y, en consecuencia, dió la supremacía marítima á las naciones productoras de hierro, entre las cuales la Gran Bretaña ocupaba entonces el primer lugar. La elevada posición á que han llegado los Estados Unidos en la producción de hierro y acero y el puesto que hoy ocupan como potencia marítima, han operado notable cambio en el progreso de las construcciones navales. El desarrollo de esta industria en los Estados Unidos está basado sobre condiciones industriales y comerciales altamente favorables, que han dado por resultado el establecimiento de grandes astilleros para la construcción de buques mercantes, la cual ha alcanzado un grado de perfección tal que con el aumento de la demanda, pondrá á los constructores americanos, en cuanto al costo de la producción, en las mismas condiciones en que se hallan los ingleses. El uso de la electricidad en los astilleros,

el empleo de instrumentos neumáticos, de grúas y cábricas para levantar grandes pesos, han causado una verdadera revolución en los métodos de construcción en los Estados Unidos, á tal extremo que los mejores astilleros de este país están mejor equipados que los de Europa.

#### MANUFACTURAS DE HIERRO Y ACERO EN 1900.

En ninguna clase de artículos se ha marcado el progreso industrial de los Estados Unidos durante el año civil de 1900, como en las manufacturas y exportaciones de hierro y acero. Sin tomar en cuenta el mineral de hierro, las exportaciones de acero y hierro durante el año representaron un valor total de \$129,633,480, ó sea un aumento de más de \$100,000,000 sobre 1890, cuando el total tuvo un valor de poco más de \$27,000,000. El aumento en referencia es más notable si se compara la exportación en 1900 con la de 1897, cuando dicha exportación tuvo un valor de \$62,737,250, ó sea menos de la mitad de lo que fué en el último año civil.

El aumento se ha notado en casi todos los artículos de importancia. La exportación de hierro en lingotes ascendió en 1900 á \$4,500,000, contra \$3,225,000 en 1899 y \$2,500,000 en 1898. En artículos de hierro para construcciones hubo un aumento de \$1,000,000 aproximadamente sobre 1899, y de \$2,000,000 sobre 1898. El valor de los rieles de acero exportados en 1900 fué como de \$11,000,000, contra \$6,000,000 en 1899. Por lo que hace á la maquinaria eléctrica, que es muy solicitada en todas partes del mundo, la exportación fué por valor de \$2,500,000 en 1898 y de \$5,225,000 en 1900. En 1898 se exportaron máquinas de coser por valor de \$3,000,000, y en 1900 por valor de \$4,500,000. En cuanto á las máquinas de escribir, y partes de las mismas, la exportación subió de \$2,000,000 en 1898 á \$3,000,000 en 1900.

Los Estados Unidos exportan los mencionados artículos á todas partes del mundo, incluyendo Europa. Instrumentos científicos por valor de más de \$1,000,000 fueron enviados á la Gran Bretaña, y otro tanto á Francia. La Alemania tomó por valor de \$500,000. Casi la mitad de las máquinas de coser que se exportan de los Estados Unidos va á Inglaterra y Alemania. En 1900 se enviaron á la Gran Bretaña máquinas de escribir por valor de más de \$1,000,000, y á Alemania por valor de \$500,000. De la exportación total de artículos de hierro para construcciones, que representó un valor de \$9,782,402, una cantidad valorada en más de \$2,000,000 se exportó á la Gran Bretaña, mientras que Alemania tomó por valor de \$1,000,000, y Francia por valor de \$500,000. La exportación de dichos artículos á otros países europeos representó un valor de \$1,000,000. La exportación de rieles de acero en 1900 tuvo un valor de \$10,895,416, de cuya cantidad Europa tomó por valor de \$1,000,000 y las posesiones británicas en la América del Norte por valor de cerca de \$4,000,000.



El valor total de las máquinas de coser exportadas á las Repúblicas latino-americanas durante el año de 1900, fué, según los datos estadísticos suministrados por el Departamento de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos, de \$1,036,815, ó sea como el 23 por ciento de la exportación total. En cuanto á las máquinas de escribir enviadas á los referidos países, representaron un valor de \$200,533, ó sea el 7.33 por ciento. Los instrumentos científicos enviados á las Repúblicas Americanas tuvieron un valor de \$1,516,504, ó sea más de 22 por ciento de la exportación total.

#### **LA PRIMERA DE LAS NACIONES EXPORTADORAS.**

Según lo manifiestan las estadísticas oficiales, los Estados Unidos ocupan el primer lugar entre las naciones exportadoras del mundo. Las cifras que representan este ramo del comercio durante el año civil de 1900, comparadas con las estadísticas de otras naciones, demuestran claramente que la exportación de productos del país fué mucho mayor que la de idénticos artículos en cualquiera otra nación, alcanzando el total general la cifra de \$1,453,013,659. El total correspondiente al Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña, que hasta ahora ha sido el primero en este concepto, alcanza á \$1,418,348,000 mientras que el total correspondiente á Alemania es \$1,050,611,000. Hace veinticinco años que en la lista de las naciones exportadoras correspondía á los Estados Unidos el cuarto lugar. En 1875 las exportaciones de artículos del país, hechas por los Estados Unidos, alcanzaron á más de \$497,000,000; las de Alemania, \$607,000,000; las de Francia, \$747,000,000, y las del Reino Unido á cerca de \$1,087,500,000. Hoy, como se ha dicho, corresponde el primer lugar á los Estados Unidos y en seguida viene el Reino Unido, Alemania y Francia. Las exportaciones de los productos originales de estas naciones en el año civil de 1900 fueron como queda dicho, faltando por incluir Francia, á la cual corresponde la cifra de \$787,060,000. De estos guarismos se desprende que el aumento de las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos fué 190 por ciento, Alemania 73 por ciento, el Reino Unido 34 por ciento, y Francia 5 por ciento.

#### **MOTOR DE SOL EN CALIFORNIA.**

Según anuncia la prensa, en la región meridional de California se está estudiando la utilidad de un motor de sol, pues en dicho Estado es escaso el combustible mientras que, con excepción de una corta estación lluviosa, el sol brilla durante todo el año. El aparato, según las descripciones, consta de un reflector en forma de embudo de 33.5 pies de diámetro en su parte más ancha y 15 pies en el extremo más angosto, cuya superficie está cubierta con 1,788 espejos. Este reflector va colocado en dos soportes focales de tal manera que puede seguir el movimiento del sol por medio de un mecanismo de relojería que lo mantiene

siempre en foco. Los espejos están colocados de tal manera que los rayos del sol se concentran en una caldera de vapor. La cantidad de agua en la caldera se mantiene automáticamente y lo único necesario para hacer funcionar la máquina es enfocar los espejos por la mañana y darle cuerda al aparato. El motor hace funcionar una máquina de 10 caballos de fuerza hora y media después del nacimiento del sol, hasta media hora antes del crepúsculo y durante ese tiempo bombea agua de un tanque subterráneo á razón de 14,000 galones por minuto. En los días nublados no funciona el motor. Si los experimentos dan los resultados que se esperan varias empresas de irrigación harán uso de este mecanismo.

### **NUEVA LÍNEA DE VAPORES.**

El 25 de abril de 1901 la compañía de vapores que lleva por nombre "The Northwestern Steamship Company" inaugurará un servicio entre Chicago, Hamburgo y Liverpool. El primero de los vapores de esta línea zarpará de Chicago en aquella fecha con dirección á Hamburgo y al siguiente día partirá otro para Liverpool. Una semana después saldrán dos vapores para los mismos puntos. Los buques de esta flota han sido construidos en Chicago y llevarán productos manufacturados en dicha ciudad ó consignados á aquélla. Los vapores tienen una capacidad de 3,566 toneladas cada uno y se espera que el viaje se haga en ocho días. Hasta ahora los embarques de Chicago se han hecho por ferrocarril á Nueva York ó vía el San Lorenzo y en ambos casos había necesidad de trasbordarlos. Se dice que el nuevo método será más rápido y más barato que el anterior.

### **PERITO AGRÍCOLA ALEMÁN.**

Como prueba del gran mérito en que se tiene la maquinaria agrícola fabricada en los Estados Unidos, se dice que el Barón HERMANN, perito agrícola de Alemania, Agregado á su Embajada en Wáshington, ha recibido informes de su Gobierno de que un especialista, designado por las sociedades agrícolas de su país, vendrá á los Estados Unidos á hacer un estudio cuidadoso del empleo de dicha maquinaria con el objeto de introducirla más generalmente en Alemania. El Barón HERMANN hace algún tiempo que viene haciendo notar á las autoridades alemanas las grandes ventajas que posee la maquinaria agrícola americana y cree que su introducción en su país, ha de reportar grandes beneficios tanto á la agricultura en Alemania como á la industria de los Estados Unidos. El perito llegará á este país á principios de la siembra, estudiará los métodos de cultivo y después de la colecta irá á visitar las fábricas.

### **UN NUEVO GRANO.**

Desde hace poco tiempo se viene cultivando en la región limítrofe entre los Estados Unidos y el Canadá un grano conocido con el nombre de "Spelt." Según se asegura este producto es oriundo de Rusia,

donde se usa tanto como en Alemania donde se le introdujo. En el continente americano se le sembró por la primera vez en la Dakota del Norte, de donde se le introdujo á Manitoba en la América Inglesa. Los cultivadores se expresan de una manera muy favorable acerca de este producto como planta de forraje para el ganado. Hasta ahora las siembras han sido muy pequeñas y aun cuando la estación de 1900 no fue favorable, se ha recogido una cosecha de 50 bushels de grano por cada bushel de semilla. Dícese que esta planta soporta la sequía mejor que cualquiera otra, que es de fácil cultivo, madura rápidamente y como alimento para el ganado da excelente resultado, no sólo por lo que se refiere á la semilla sino también á la paja seca.

#### **SELLOS DE CORREO PAN-AMERICANOS.**

En la Oficina de Grabados é Impresiones de Wáshington se están imprimiendo en dos colores los sellos de correo ó estampillas que han de usarse para conmemorar la Exposición Pan-Americana de Búfalo. El sello de un centavo lleva un buque de vapor que representa la navegación lacustre; el de 2 centavos un tren expreso á toda velocidad, que representa el tránsito rápido por tierra; el de 4 centavos un automóvil frente al capitolio de Wáshington; el de 5 centavos las cataratas del Niágara; el de 8 la gran represa del canal de Sault Ste. Marie, y por último el de 10 centavos un buque de vapor en el océano. El número total de esta emisión de sellos alcanza á 251,000,000, divididos proporcionalmente entre los tipos mencionados.

#### **PRODUCCIÓN DEL COBRE.**

Un representante de la Asociación de los Productores de Cobre de Nueva York, ha preparado las estadísticas correspondientes á la producción de este metal en los Estados Unidos durante el año civil de 1900. El trabajo en cuestión demuestra que durante los seis primeros meses del año el producto de las minas y fundiciones que han presentado informes alcanzó á 114,177 toneladas y en el segundo semestre á 130,810 toneladas, lo que representa un total de 227,987 toneladas por los doce meses en referencia. El producto calculado de las minas y fundiciones que no han enviado informes se supone ser durante el año 40,800 toneladas, que sumadas con la cantidad arriba mencionada da un total durante el año civil de 268,681 toneladas. Durante los años de 1898-99 el cobre producido en los Estados Unidos alcanzó la cifra de 234,272 toneladas y 262,206 toneladas respectivamente. Es de notarse que el cobre extranjero importado á los Estados Unidos en 1900 alcanzó á 89,431 toneladas, cantidad casi igual á la del año anterior.

#### **COSECHA DE NARANJAS DE CALIFORNIA.**

Parece que la cosecha de naranjas de California será este año más abundante que en ningún otro, calculándose de 19,000 á 21,000 furgones

que se despacharán para los mercados del este. La mayor parte de este cosecha será de la zona que tiene por centro la ciudad de Los Ángeles. Los distritos del sur producirán probablemente de 19,000 á 20,000 carros de carga, y el resto los distritos del norte cuyo centro es la ciudad de Orville. Estos son los últimos cálculos hechos por la compañía Southern Pacific y tienen por base los embarques hechos hasta ahora y la condición de los árboles en estado de fructificación. La cosecha de naranjas en California comienza el primero de noviembre y dura prácticamente dos meses, aun cuando el período de mayor rendimiento sólo dura como diez meses. La diferencia en el tiempo en que se maduran las frutas de las zonas del norte y del sur hace que se considere continua la cosecha.

### VARIEDADES DEL MAÍZ.

El Profesor A. S. HITCHCOCK de la estación experimental de Manhattan, Kansas, se ha ocupado en hacer estudios sobre el maíz, logrando conseguir una gran cantidad de datos interesantes. Según opina el profesor el maíz, que en los Estados Unidos llaman "Maíz indio," tuvo su origen probablemente, como planta silvestre, en las mesetas de México y ha sido cultivado por las razas aborígenes de América desde tiempo inmemorial. En los Estados Unidos hay cinco clases importantes de este cereal que se cultivan para el mercado y que se subdividen en cinco variedades, que tienen nombres especiales en el comercio, según la forma, dureza, sabor y uso á que se aplican. Además de estas clases hay otra que llaman *pod corn* (maíz en vainas) que se cultiva como planta curiosa, pues cada uno de los granos de la mazorca está cubierto de una película. Hay también otras variedades que se emplean en la ornamentación con motivo de sus hojas rayadas. En el colegio agrícola del Estado de Kansas se han hecho experimentos para aumentar la cantidad de proteína en los sembrados de maíz por medio de la selección del cruzamiento de las diferentes clases de plantas, puesto que el aumento de esta sustancia en el maíz hará más extenso y más útil su empleo para el alimento de los ganados.

---

## HONDURAS.

### MEMORIA DE LA SECRETARÍA DE FOMENTO Y OBRAS PÚBLICAS.

Se ha recibido en la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas la memoria presentada al Congreso Nacional Legislativo de Honduras por el Secretario de Fomento y Obras Públicas, Señor FRANCISCO ALTSCHUL, relativa á los actos del Poder Ejecutivo durante el año económico de 1899 á 1900. Muestra este trabajo cuán grandes han sido los adelantos

alcanzados por Honduras en estos últimos años. Al tratar del comercio de la República, el Señor Secretario de Fomento dice lo que sigue:

“La importación ascendió á \$2,416,624.91, del modo siguiente:

	Bultos.	Libras.	Valor.
Artículos gravados .....	206,689	20,158,606	\$1,833,654.73
Concesiones y artículos libres .....	425,213	10,856,218	498,614.92
Licores, tabaco y dispensa oficial .....	6,416	394,879	47,826.51
Maderas y tejamanil .....			36,528.75
	638,318	31,409,703	2,416,624.91

“De todos los puertos de la República fué Puerto Cortés el de mayor movimiento comercial, habiendo superado también á Amapala en cuanto al valor de las mercaderías introducidas, principalmente en el de los artículos gravados, pues casi la mitad de éstos se introdujo por la aduana de aquel puerto.

“La importación por aduanas se distribuye así:

Puerto Cortés .....	\$986,821.32	Iriona .....	26,306.32
Amapala .....	974,025.30	Puerto Cortés y Roatán	
La Ceiba .....	183,722.92	(maderas) .....	36,528.75
Trujillo .....	164,353.47		
Roatán .....	44,866.83	Total .....	2,416,624.91

“Comparando la exportación habida durante el año económico á que me refiero con la del pasado, se ve que hubo un aumento considerable, casi de un 25 por ciento, porque llegó á la suma de \$5,930,104.38, como sigue:

Metales .....	\$1,808,822.00	Diversos (tabaco, carey,	
Frutos .....	1,621,528.93	jengibre, sombreros,	
Ganado .....	1,286,966.00	etc .....	30,000.00
Maderas .....	330,421.25	Exportación para Centro	
Cueros y pieles .....	109,896.80	América (tabaco, café,	
Café .....	102,397.40	añil, queso, etc., etc .....	500,000.00
Hule .....	88,842.80		
Zarzaparilla .....	51,229.20	Total .....	5,930,104.38

“El aumento de exportación ha sido motivado principalmente por la mayor cantidad de frutos y ganado que se ha remitido á los mercados extranjeros.”

El Señor ALTSCHUL recomienda, como materia de interés, que se establezca, bajo la dependencia del Ministerio de Fomento, una oficina especial de estadística; y al referirse á la minería manifiesta que este importante ramo ha empezado á tomar nuevo incremento en el año económico en referencia, y si bien la producción minera no ha excedido en mucho á la del año anterior, promete aumentar considerablemente, porque son muchas las zonas minerales que se han denunciado, y muchas también las que hay probabilidad de que serán explotadas. “Contribuirá á favorecer dicho incremento la exhibición minera de Honduras en la Exposición de Búfalo, porque dándose á conocer en aquel certa-

men las ricas y variadas producciones minerales del país, se atraerá el capital extranjero, que tanta falta hace entre nosotros para el ensanche de la industria minera."

Debido al buen precio que el cobre ha llegado á alcanzar, se ha despertado mucho interés por las minas de este metal, y son muchas y extraordinariamente ricas las que se han descubierto. Algunas se han vendido, y otras están por venderse á compañías americanas. Las minas de cobre de Honduras no sólo tienen una proporción muy alta de este metal, sino que reúnen, á la vez, oro y plata en considerable cantidad.

En cuanto al ramo de agricultura, dice la memoria que el cultivo del banano adquiere ensanche cada día, y como este fruto tiene en los Estados Unidos una demanda casi ilimitada, es de esperarse que se establezcan muchas nuevas fincas, principalmente en el gran valle de Sula y en la costa Lean, en donde existen todavía inmensos terrenos vírgenes, propios para la siembra del banano.

"Los plátanos empiezan ya á ser artículo de exportación y como son más durables que el banano y sufren menos en el transporte, una vez abierto definitivamente el mercado en los Estados Unidos, es indudable que el cultivo de aquéllos será mucho mayor que en la actualidad. Los frutos cítricos se producen, aunque en pequeña escala, en la costa norte; la siembra de limoneros es muy limitada, lo cual es tanto más sensible cuanto que su fruto sería vendido con facilidad en los Estados Unidos, por no haber en aquel país suficiente producción de limones, con motivo de los fuertes inviernos que en los últimos años se han notado en la región del sur. La exportación de naranjas se hace en regular cantidad, y hay probabilidades de que aumente notablemente en los años venideros.

"La siembra de cocos se desarrolla de un modo singular; el jengibre comienza á llamar la atención de los agricultores por el precio que ha obtenido. Gracias á la supresión del monopolio del tabaco, no sólo han aumentado las siembras de esta planta, sino que la calidad de la hoja mejora constantemente. Este género de cultivo sobresale en el rico departamento de Copán, pero también se hace notar en Jacaleapa, departamento de El Paraíso, y se desarrolla en otros departamentos, entre ellos los de Olancho, Yoro, Gracias y Comayagua.

"El trigo, que se produce de una excelente calidad, se sigue cultivando con buen éxito en los departamentos de Tegucigalpa, Intibucá y especialmente en los de El Paraíso y La Paz."

Opina el Ministro de Fomento que sería de la mayor importancia el establecimiento de una escuela de agricultura, de donde salieran verdaderos agricultores, y cree también que daría excelentes resultados el establecimiento de juntas de agricultura en toda la República.

La explotación de los bosques de Honduras, dice el Señor ALTSCHUL, se encuentra todavía en estado naciente, pues está reducida á cortes de

caoba y mora y la extracción de zarzaparilla y hule. Las tres grandes empresas que se ocupan en el corte de caoba y cedro, son la Pittsburg Honduras Company, la del Señor GEORGE D. EMERY y la de J. A. GARGUILO. La primera de estas extrajo durante el año 1,612 trozas, conteniendo 402,315 pies, y tiene hoy más de un millón de pies de madera cortada. La segunda empresa ha cortado 1,200,000 pies, y se espera que en el año próximo la cantidad ascenderá á 3,000,000 de pies.

Refiriéndose á la goma elástica ó hule, la memoria se expresa así:

“El hule se extrae en varias partes de la República, principalmente en la Mosquitia y en los departamentos de Olancho y Choluteca. Por el buen precio que tiene ha empezado á llamar la atención de los industriales, y muchos se consagran ya á recoger aquel producto no obstante los peligros y dificultades que este trabajo ofrece. En el departamento de Yoro se ha descubierto una nueva especie silvestre que da hule de buena calidad, según las muestras obtenidas y que parece ser el *ficus elastic*. Como la planta que lo produce se encuentra en abundancia, es probable que este descubrimiento sea la base de una nueva industria para aquella privilegiada sección del país.”

De la ganadería, que ha sido siempre una de las principales fuentes de riqueza de Honduras, dice el Ministro, que el valor del ganado que se exportó durante el año fué de \$1,286,966, cifra muy halagadora, principalmente si se toma en consideración el decaimiento en que se encontraba en años anteriores el negocio del ganado. Para Cuba y Belice se exportaron 27,509 cabezas de ganado vacuno macho, 1,026 de ganado hembra, tres caballos y cuatro mulas; y para países de Centro América, más de 10,000 cabezas de ganado vacuno, 63 caballos y 32 mulas. El precio del ganado vacuno en Cuba fué, por término medio, de \$32 á \$38; el exportado para otras Repúblicas de Centro América se vendió á razón de \$30, más ó menos; en cambio, en el litoral de La Ceiba llegó á pagarse á \$50 el ganado que se destinaba á Belice.

Se han desarrollado varias nuevas industrias en Honduras, y la memoria asegura que está tomando impulso en varios pueblos la fabricación de telas. Hay cinco telares en el departamento de Copán, cuatro en Ocotepeque y uno en Santa Rosa. También existen telares en los departamentos de Gracias y Olancho. Se fabrican en todos ellos telas fuertes de algodón y en Copán se hacen además algunas de seda y lana.

La elaboración de sal se hace en los departamentos de Choluteca y Valle, en cantidad suficiente para surtir los departamentos del centro y sur de la República. El arte de curtir pieles ha adelantado mucho en Corquín, departamento de Copán, de donde se exportan suelas.

Entre las contratas de importancia á que hace referencia la memoria, es digna de mencionarse la que se celebró entre el Gobierno hondureño y la *Pacific Mail Steamship Company*, la cual, parece ser muy ventajosa para el país en general y para el comercio en particular.

La Exposición Pan-Americana de Búfalo ha despertado mucho

interés en Honduras, según se deja ver por los párrafos que el Señor Ministro de Fomento le dedica en su ya citada memoria.

Respecto del ramo de correos, dice la memoria que el movimiento total de correspondencia habido durante el período económico que abraza el informe, fué de 1,203,924 piezas, ó sea 100,000 más que en el año anterior. El número de certificados aumentó notablemente. Aunque el servicio de paquetes postales existe solamente con los Estados Unidos y Alemania, hubo en él bastante movimiento, pues ingresaron 1,215 paquetes. El servicio de giros postales no es de mucha importancia hasta ahora; el monto de los librados fué de \$2,269.33, oro, pero se espera que dicho servicio se ensanchará, tanto porque se piensa establecerlo en el interior del país, como por haberse adherido Honduras á la Convención Internacional sobre giros postales.

En cuanto al progreso alcanzado en los ramos de telégrafos y teléfonos, el Ministro se manifiesta satisfecho de su desarrollo.

En el servicio cablegráfico hubo un aumento de un 60 por ciento en el número de despachos, lo que prueba que el comercio prospera.

Relativamente á vías de comunicación, dice la memoria que la línea férrea nacional que va de Puerto Cortés á La Pimienta, dada en arrendamiento á la compañía denominada Honduras Syndicate, sufrió algunos desperfectos á consecuencia de la estación lluviosa. La contrata Burke-Chambers-Alexander está poniéndose en práctica, y un cuerpo de ingenieros ha dado principio á los estudios preliminares. Dentro de poco será sometido al Congreso un contrato celebrado con GEORGE F. ARCHER, para la construcción de un ferrocarril en la costa norte, desde Omoa hasta Trujillo. Mr. JOHN R. HUNT hizo una propuesta al Poder Ejecutivo para la construcción de un ferrocarril de Omoa al Motagua, propuesta que probablemente será aceptada.

Ocupa un lugar importante en la memoria el ramo de navegación, y de ella se han tomado los siguientes datos:

Llegaron á los puertos de la República, durante el año económico, 2,157 embarcaciones.

El mayor número de buques de vapor llegó á Puerto Cortés, á donde arribaron 236; en La Ceiba tocaron 140 y en Amapala 118; pero en cuanto á tonelaje de registro, tiene este último puerto el primer lugar, porque los 118 vapores tenían 175,719 toneladas, mientras que los de Puerto Cortés y La Ceiba tuvieron 156,687 y 49,304, respectivamente. La carga traída á Puerto Cortés fué de 201,478 bultos y á Amapala 56,157.

En las embarcaciones llegaron á los puertos de la República 4,067 pasajeros y salieron 3,300. Puerto Cortés se hizo notar por el mayor movimiento de pasajeros, siguiéndole, por orden descendente, Amapala, La Ceiba, Trujillo é Iruya. Faltan datos acerca de las entradas y salidas de pasajeros en las Islas de la Bahía.

Las líneas de vapores que con más ó menos regularidad tocan en los



puertos de la República, son: en la costa sur, los de la Pacific Mail Steamship Company, la Pacific Steam Navigation Company, la Compañía Sud-Americana de vapores, y la Compañía Hamburguesa, Kosmos; y en la costa norte, los de la Compañía Comercial Tweedie, United Fruit Company, Bluefields Steamship Company, línea Hamburguesa-Americana y el vapor de la Honduras National Lottery Company.

Termina el documento en referencia tratando de las obras públicas empezadas, reparadas ó concluidas en los diferentes pueblos de la República, ya por parte del Gobierno, ya por parte de las municipalidades.

### MEMORIA DEL MINISTRO DE LA GUERRA.

La última memoria presentada al Congreso Nacional por el Señor Ministro de la Guerra de Honduras, dice que dichas milicias arrojan un total de 40,079 hombres, siendo 32,661 de primera categoría, y 14,418 de segunda.

La diferencia de la última inscripción con relación á la que le precedió, es así:

Años.	2ª Categoría.	1ª Categoría.	Total.
1898 á 1899 .....	9,724	29,629	39,353
1899 á 1900 .....	14,418	32,661	47,079
Aumento para 1900 .....	4,694	3,032	7,726

## MÉXICO.

### EL SERVICIO POSTAL EN LA REPÚBLICA.

Según informes de la prensa de la vecina República, en el año 1879-80 se despacharon 3,364,281 bultos de correspondencia epistolar nacional y extranjera; pliegos certificados, 45,139; impresos, 2,919,763 nacionales y extranjeros, dando un total de 6,229,183 piezas postales. Los ingresos obtenidos en el ramo en ese año ascendieron á \$679,392.

En el año fiscal de 1899-1900 la venta de timbres postales alcanzó la mayor cifra en el mes de diciembre de 1899 y la menor en septiembre del propio año. La suma total de las ventas en los doce meses llegó á \$1,685,854, que, comparada con la correspondiente del año fiscal anterior, que alcanzó \$1,467,898, arroja una diferencia de \$207,996 á favor de 1900.

Por cajas de apartado se recaudaron \$49,251; por premios en giros postales internacionales no puede haber comparación, por ser éstos de reciente creación. El total de lo recaudado en el año asciende á la suma de \$1,867,874.

Recaudado en el año de 1879-1880, \$679,892; recaudado en 1899-1900, \$1,867,874; la diferencia en veinte años, \$1,188,482.

Actualmente se erogan considerables sumas en el ramo para mejor servicio público, aumentando en más de un 25 por ciento los de un año.

### COMERCIO EXTERIOR.

La Secretaría de Hacienda ha publicado los datos del movimiento comercial de la República Mexicana referentes á once meses del año fiscal último, ó sea hasta fin de mayo del actual, resultando que las importaciones y exportaciones ascendieron á la suma de 258,438,000 pesos plata.

Al comercio mutuo con los Estados Unidos pertenecen unos 104,654,000 pesos de la mencionada cantidad, siguiendo luego las importaciones de Inglaterra, Francia, Cuba, Alemania, Bélgica, España y otros países, en su mayoría de la América Central y del Sur.

Considerando separadamente la importación, está representado este comercio por unos 61,500,000 pesos oro americano, ó sea 123,000,000 pesos plata, valor de especies que proceden de los siguientes países, en esta proporción:

	Pesos oro.		Pesos oro.
Á los Estados Unidos .....	28, 000, 000	Á Alemania.....	6, 000, 000
Á Inglaterra .....	9, 500, 000	Á España.....	2, 000, 000
Á Francia.....	6, 000, 000	Á otras naciones.....	10, 000, 000

De la comparación de ambos movimientos comerciales, resulta beneficiada la exportación en unos 12,438,000 pesos plata.

### EXPORTACIONES DE HENEQUÉN.

Las exportaciones de henequén durante el año de 1900 por el puerto de Progreso alcanzaron á 499,634 pacas con un peso de 81,093,418 kilogramos. De esta cantidad salieron con destino á los Estados Unidos 488,503 pacas con un peso de 79,266,250 kilogramos; 6,827 pacas para Cuba, y para Europa 4,304 pacas. El peso de los embarques para Cuba fué 1,124,639 kilogramos, y para Europa 702,529 kilogramos. Estos embarques se verificaron en 178 buques de vapor y 1 de vela. El valor total de las exportaciones se calcula en \$22,616,032, plata mexicana. La siguiente tabla representa las exportaciones del henequén del puerto de Progreso durante los últimos cinco años:

Año.	Pacas.	Kilogramos.	Año.	Pacas.	Kilogramos.
1896.....	307, 163	65, 762, 910	1899.....	445, 978	73, 190, 896
1897.....	419, 975	70, 545, 153	1900.....	499, 634	81, 093, 418
1898.....	418, 972	68, 834, 268			

### TRANVÍAS DE GUADALAJARA.

Un corresponsal del "Engineering News" envía á aquella publicación informes interesantes sobre los tranvías de la municipalidad de Guadalajara, en donde existe un sistema muy completo en operación

dirigido por dos compañías, la de Guadalajara y San Pedro y la de Mexicaltzingo. La primera de éstas tiene líneas que van á San Pedro, San Andrés, Atemajac y Zapopán como de 30 millas de largo, que al presente funcionan con fuerza de sangre pero que dentro de poco emplearán la electricidad como motor. Las líneas del otro tranvía, que funciona dentro de los límites de la ciudad, sólo tiene 5 millas de largo que se piensa en extender por 3 millas más. La tracción también es de sangre.

La Compañía Industrial de Guadalajara, compuesta de varios comerciantes acaudalados franceses, dueños de grandes telares en aquella ciudad, ha obtenido una concesión para construir tranvías eléctricos de Guadalajara á Atemajac, donde están los telares empleando el agua como generador de la potencia. Si se construye esta línea tendrá 6 millas de largo.

#### **CONTRATO DE FERROCARRIL.**

Se ha celebrado entre el Gobierno y la Sociedad denominada Compañía Ferrocarrilera y Minera de Azufre un contrato para la construcción de un ferrocarril en el estado de San Luis Potosí, por el cual se autoriza á dicha compañía ó á la que ésta organice, para que por su cuenta construya y explote por el término de noventa y nueve años una línea de ferrocarril, que partiendo de la estación de Cerritos del Ferrocarril Central Mexicano, ó de un punto inmediato á ella, sobre dicha línea, termine en un punto conveniente en las cercanías de los yacimientos de azufre denominados "San Rafael," en la municipalidad de Carbonera, distrito de Cerritos, estado de San Luis Potosí.

La compañía debe comenzar dentro de seis meses el reconocimiento de la línea que se le concede, y toda la línea deberá estar terminada dentro del término de dos años. La anchura de la vía entre los bordes interiores de los rieles será de 1 metro 435 milímetros. La empresa tendrá su domicilio principal en la ciudad de Cerritos, estado de San Luis Potosí. El cumplimiento de las obligaciones que el concesionario contrae por el contrato está garantizado con un depósito de 3,000 pesos en bonos de la deuda pública consolidada.

#### **NUEVO SERVICIO DE VAPORES.**

Anuncia una publicación de Hamburgo, que la Compañía de Vapores Hamburguesa Americana piensa establecer un servicio directo entre aquella ciudad y puertos de México. En Hamburgo se están construyendo tres vapores para la nueva línea y uno en Bremen. Estos buques serán para carga y pasajeros.

#### **PROYECTO DE FERROCARRIL.**

En la ciudad de Boston, Massachusetts, se ha incorporado una compañía bajo el título de "Mexico Midland Railroad Company" que va construir una línea en el Estado de Durango, partiendo de la capital con dirección al Estado de Zacatecas.

**NOTAS MISCELÁNEAS.**

Las exportaciones de pieles y cueros de México para los Estados Unidos durante los tres últimos años han sido como sigue: 12,341,000 libras en 1898 avaluadas en \$1,771,116 oro; 13,297,000 libras por valor de \$2,102,194 en 1899, y por último 13,137,000 libras en 1900 por valor de \$2,393,478.

Las exportaciones de café de México para los Estados Unidos en 1898 alcanzaron á 30,620,071 libras por valor de \$3,010,893. En el año de 1899 estas exportaciones aumentaron á 31,657,552 libras avaluadas en \$3,026,624, y en 1900 sumaron 30,010,567 libras por valor de \$2,859,690, según avalúo de la aduana.

---

**NICARAGUA.****MEMORIA DE FOMENTO.**

Acaba de llegar á la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas la memoria presentada á la Asamblea Nacional por el Señor Ministro de Fomento. Lleva este documento la fecha de 10 de septiembre de 1900. Da principio á su trabajo el Señor Ministro tratando sobre la agricultura la que llama la principal fuente de la riqueza pública, y refiriéndose al apoyo y protección que el Gobierno otorga á este importante ramo, dice lo siguiente:

“Puede decirse, sin que se nos tache de hiperbólicos, que nunca como ahora se ha comunicado tan vigoroso impulso á la agricultura del país. Sólo la franquicia de fletes, otorgada en acuerdo de 7 de noviembre de 1899, para el café de la exportación, es suficiente para probar la verdad de mis asertos. Por esa ley se transportó en los ferrocarriles y vapores nacionales el café destinado al exterior, sin cobrarse nada de lo que establece por quintal la tarifa vigente; de modo que, por tal esplendidez que tuvo en mira la protección al agricultor, el Gobierno dejó de percibir, durante la pasada cosecha, la respetable suma de \$135,829.05.

“Por otra parte, el cumplimiento estricto de las leyes de primas, que son un poderoso estímulo para los agricultores, ha mantenido vivo el interés por el desarrollo de las empresas agrícolas, al grado de que en todo el año que comprende este informe, se reconocieron y pagaron por el Gobierno primas de café hasta por la cantidad de \$66,422.28½ correspondientes á 1,639,715 árboles que se plantaron en el año. Los expedientes de primas de cacao arrojan la cifra de 96,921 árboles; y el valor reconocido por el Gobierno llega á la suma de \$20,263.41. Por hule se pagaron \$940.80, correspondientes á 9,418 árboles plantados en el mismo tiempo, y por añil, el valor de las primas llegó á \$2,315.85, correspondientes á 231,58½ libras que produjeron las plantaciones comprendidas por la ley.”

Deseoso el Gobierno de introducir mejoras permanentes en la agricultura, firmó un contrato el 17 de marzo próximo pasado con el Dr. CARLOS BOVALLIUS, por el cual el Gobierno vende á dicho Señor 30,000 manzanas de terreno por la suma de \$30,000. El Dr. BOVALLIUS se compromete á colonizar estos terrenos con cien habitantes, por lo menos, de Suecia, Noruega, Finlandia ó de cualquier otra raza de Europa.

En seguida hace mención la memoria de las diversas industrias que han venido desarrollándose en Nicaragua, y habla de algunos contratos que se han celebrado para el establecimiento de diversas fábricas en la República.

En la sección de Obras Públicas trata la memoria de varias materias, tales como puentes y caminos, edificios, etc. Á las vías de comunicación dedica el Señor Ministro de Fomento considerable espacio, y hace referencia de los contratos que se han celebrado para dar ensanche á este importante ramo del adelanto nacional.

Asegura la memoria que se han introducido muchas mejoras en el Museo Nacional, y que las colecciones que ese establecimiento contiene se han enriquecido mucho. De ellas se escogerán los objetos de más valor para remitirlos á la Exposición Pan-Americana de Búfalo, donde figurarán en la sección correspondiente á la República de Nicaragua.

Bajo el encabezamiento de Ferrocarril y Vapores Nacionales, contiene la memoria un tratado bastante extenso en el cual se encuentran datos de verdadero interés.

Al hablar de los correos, dice el Señor Ministro que el servicio postal en el interior de la República se ha hecho con toda regularidad y eficacia. El número total de piezas recibidas en las oficinas postales de la República durante el año correspondiente al presente informe fué de 1,336,048, y el de las piezas despachadas ascendió á 2,384,769. El servicio de paquetes postales se ha desarrollado notablemente, y se espera que continuará en aumento. En cuanto á la correspondencia internacional, el movimiento, durante el período en referencia, fué considerable. Según la memoria de Fomento, los Estados Unidos de América tienen con Nicaragua mayor cambio postal que cualquier otro país.

No omite el Señor Ministro llamar la atención de la Asamblea á los adelantos que se han hecho en los ramos de telégrafos y teléfonos, que tanto han contribuido y seguirán contribuyendo al progreso de la nación.

#### VÍAS DE COMUNICACIÓN.

El Agente Consular de los Estados Unidos en Matagalpa informa que la Compañía de Transportes de Matagalpa ha terminado el estudio de la ruta desde Momotombo á aquella ciudad y que la distancia es de 79 millas en vez de 110 como se había calculado hasta ahora. La pendiente máxima será como 10 por ciento y afirma los ingenieros que no

habrá obstáculos que vencer aun cuando se tratara de la construcción de un ferrocarril. La compañía ha recibido proposiciones de un gran número de fabricantes de motores de tracción y de carros y si no se pone en ejecución un proyecto de ferrocarril se comenzarán los trabajos del camino real tan pronto como se haya recogido la cosecha del café.

La línea de Matagalpa á las aguas navegables del lago de Managua tendrá á lo sumo 45 millas y de estas sólo 9 millas de pendientes, pues todo el terreno está á nivel y como abundan las aguas que pueden servir para motor hidráulico es probable que se abandone la idea de la tracción y se fabrique más bien un ferrocarril eléctrico. Este ferrocarril terminaría en el lago cerca de San Francisco del Carnicero, pasando por excelentes terrenos agrícolas y de pasto, y en la opinión de muchos sería una empresa remunerativa.

---

## PARAGUAY.

### ESTADÍSTICAS DE GANADERÍA.

Según el censo de 1899 el ganado en el Paraguay alcanzaba las siguientes cifras: ganado vacuno, 2,283,000; ganado caballar, 182,719; mulas y asnos, 7,488; ganado lanar, 214,020; ganado cabrío, 32,285; ganado porcino, 23,850, lo que indica un gran aumento sobre las cifras que arrojó el censo de 1887. La cría en el Paraguay tiene grandes ventajas debidas á la conformación del terreno, la irrigación y el excelente pasto. Con poco capital se puede establecer una estancia. Una legua cuadrada de terreno sirve para 1,500 cabezas de ganado, y cuesta, según su situación, de \$1,200 á \$1,500 oro, y la cerca de cuatro á cinco hilos de alambre con postes sólidos y duraderos, á dos metros de distancia de uno á otro, puede costar \$550 incluso el trabajo. Es esencial que el terreno contenga árboles de sombra para los animales durante las horas más calurosas del día y para la lluvia. El ganado vacuno se cotiza en las estancias de \$5 á \$6 por cabeza.

### VARIEDADES DE ALGODÓN.

Hay varias clases de algodón oriundas del Paraguay, pero las más conocidas son la blanca, de fibra larga y fuerte, y la amarilla que es más brillante y posee las mismas cualidades que la otra. Por término medio cada planta produce como 6 libras de fibra. El cultivo del algodnero se hace hoy en pequeña escala, á causa de la competencia de los otros países y el costo de transportarlo de Asunción. Se cree que sería un buen negocio establecer fábricas de tejidos de algodón en el país, que anualmente importa más de 80,000 fardos de este producto.

**DESARROLLO DE LA INDUSTRIA CAFETERA.**

Los experimentos que durante muchos años se han venido haciendo en el Paraguay sobre el cultivo del café, indican que el país puede producir este fruto de superior calidad. Con el objeto de generalizar más su cultivo, que ya comienza á llamar la atención, el Banco Agrícola del Paraguay ha celebrado contratos con varias personas para cultivar este fruto en algunos de los Departamentos, con el fin de distribuir gratis cierto número de plantas á los agricultores. Según manifiesta la "Revista Mensual del Paraguay" en las almácigas hay hoy más de un millón de plantas, de suerte que dentro de poco tiempo el cultivo del cafeto será de la mayor importancia para el país.

---

**PERÚ.****COMERCIO CON LA GRAN BRETAÑA EN 1900.**

El comercio de este país con la Gran Bretaña, según se colige de los informes preliminares de la Gran Bretaña, fué en el año civil de 1900 menor que en el año de 1899. Las exportaciones de azúcar para la Gran Bretaña en el año de 1900 se computaron en 24,010,700 libras valuadas en £129,353, contra 32,941,600 libras en 1899 valuadas en £186,840. En 1900 el número de libras de lana de alpaca, vicuña y llama que envió el Perú á la Gran Bretaña se calculó en 4,236,566 libras, contra 4,234,100 libras en el año anterior. Aunque en el peso hay una diferencia de más de una tonelada en 1900 el valor fué menor que el año anterior en la suma de £1,526. En valor de las importaciones principales de la Gran Bretaña hechas por el Perú fueron en 1900 £6,254 más que en el año anterior, siendo los totales respectivos £478,541 contra £472,287. Las importaciones en referencia fueron las siguientes: telas de algodón en pieza, £301,463 en 1900, contra £346,088 en 1899; tejidos de lana, £81,627, contra £65,633; telas de estambre, £37,788, contra £34,327; hierro para ferrocarriles, £27,952, contra £4,365, y hierro para otros usos, £29,711, contra £21,874.

**VALIDEZ DE LOS DOCUMENTOS CONSULARES.**

Los embarcadores de mercancías para puertos del Perú han sido notificados por el Gobierno de aquella República, que es indispensable que el capitán del buque saque los documentos respectivos del cargamento que lleva, en el puerto de despacho. Los artículos 112 y 123 del Reglamento Consular del Perú vigente disponen lo siguiente:

"ART. 112. No producirán efecto legal en las aduanas de la República los sobordos y facturas en que no conste que fueron presentadas

al funcionario consular del Perú en el puerto de embarque y certificados por él bajo su firma y sello; salvo que no haya funcionario del Perú, en cuyo caso pueden ser certificados dichos documentos por el cónsul de una nación amiga ó por dos comerciantes respetables cuyas firmas legalizará un funcionario público.

“ART. 123. La certificación de las facturas y sobordos corresponde al funcionario consular residente en el puerto en que se embarque las mercaderías destinadas al Perú.”

### DELEGADO HONORARIO.

El telégrafo informa que el Gobierno del Perú ha nombrado al Señor DON CARLOS MARINO DE FORD, Delegado Honorario al Congreso Pan-Americano que se celebrará en la ciudad de México.

### NOTAS MISCELÁNEAS.

Anúnciase que un ingeniero inglés ha hecho un minucioso estudio de la ciudad de Lima con el objeto de emprender allí ciertas medidas higiénicas, y se ha publicado que en aquella ciudad se puede construir un sistema de drenaje por \$25,000 oro.

El 18 de diciembre de 1900 la Oficina de Patentes de los Estados Unidos concedió al Sr. CARLOS V. CUDLIPP, de Lima, dos privilegios de invención para unos aparatos para destruir moscas.

El 30 de enero de 1901 el Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos promulgó el nuevo tratado de extradición firmado entre los Estados Unidos y el Perú.

---

## URUGUAY.

### IMPORTACIONES DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA.

Durante el año civil de 1900 el Uruguay importó de la Gran Bretaña telas de algodón en pieza por valor de £343,490, ó sea £78,615 menos que en 1899; tejidos de lana por valor de £49,199, es decir, £8,839 más que en el año anterior; tejidos de estambre, £90,292, lo que representa un aumento de £3,769; materiales de hierro para ferrocarril, £72,858, un aumento de £66,718; hierro galvanizado por valor de £39,830, lo que arroja una disminución de £4,459; hierro manufacturado para otros usos por valor de £27,741, ó sea un aumento de £7,651. El valor total de las importaciones en referencia se calcula en £623,410 en 1900, contra £619,500 en 1899.



## VENEZUELA.

### COMERCIO POR EL PUERTO DE LA GUAIRA.

Según un cuadro estadístico publicado por la Corporación del Puerto de la Guaira, el comercio de importación, exportación y cabotaje de aquel puerto durante el año civil de 1900 se efectuó así: 182 buques de vapor y 23 de vela, la importación, y 162 buques de todas clases la exportación. En este movimiento Inglaterra está representada por 43 buques, Francia por 42 y los Estados Unidos por 30 para la importación, y 26 americanos, 37 franceses, 20 alemanes para la exportación, correspondiendo á otras nacionalidades la diferencia entre estos números y el total ya apuntado. El total general de la carga de importación alcanzó á 469,897 bultos con un peso de 40,106,184 kilogramos; la de exportación está representada por 410,049 bultos con un peso de 17,773,277 kilogramos, y el comercio de cabotaje 21,790,835 kilogramos.

### CONVENCIÓN DE PAQUETES POSTALES.

La Convención de Paquetes Postales celebrada en Wáshington el día 1º de mayo de 1899, entre el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y el de Venezuela, fué ratificada el 9 de enero de 1901 por este último. Dicha convención es semejante á las otras que se han celebrado.

### IMPORTACIÓN DE ALGODÓN EN PIEZAS.

En 1900 Venezuela importó de Inglaterra 42,596,800 yardas de telas de algodón en piezas, lo que indica una disminución de 209,200 yardas con respecto al año de 1899 en cuyo período importó de igual procedencia 42,806,000 yardas. No obstante el haber disminuido la cantidad de este producto su valor total aumentó de £314,567 en 1899 á £350,880 en 1900.

---

### FABRICACIÓN DE PAPEL.

Los Estados Unidos, según lo demuestran las estadísticas, no sólo consumen mayor cantidad de papel que cualquier otro país en el mundo sino que lo fabrican en cantidad suficiente para atender á las necesidades del consumo y para exportarlo. Estas exportaciones han ido aumentando paulatinamente hasta el grado de alcanzar á \$6,000,000 por año. La fabricación de papel en América data de 1690 en cuya época se estableció una pequeña fábrica en Filadelfia. De entonces acá la demanda por este artículo ha corrido parejas con el desarrollo general

del país, hasta el punto de convertirse en un artículo casi de primera necesidad. El papel hecho á la mano de los primeros años de la industria ha ido desapareciendo reemplazado por el producto más barato y más hermoso que se vende hoy. Es digno de notar que el principio que se emplea hoy para la fabricación del papel es el mismo que desde hace siglos usaron los chinos. La demanda por el artículo y la necesidad de obtener un buen producto á bajo precio sirvió de estímulo á los inventores, despertando su actividad y de aquí ha resultado que en el sistema de fabricación se emplea muy generalmente pulpa de madera en vez de las materias primas que antes se usaban. En los Estados Unidos la pulpa de madera es la materia prima que se usa para la fabricación del papel y produce un artículo que por muchos respectos es igual y por otros superior al papel en cuya composición entran otros materiales. En la industria se ha ido perfeccionando continuamente la calidad á la par que los métodos de producción, teniendo siempre en mira la baratura del producto.

La civilización ha traído consigo nuevos usos para el papel. Lo que originalmente fué artículo de lujo hoy es de absoluta necesidad. El hábito de la correspondencia se ha multiplicado á favor de los medios rápidos de transporte y de la rebaja en el franqueo; aumenta también diariamente la circulación de publicaciones, ya sean periódicos ó libros de todas especies, lo cual sólo en los Estados Unidos es suficiente para mantener en constante operación todas las fábricas de papel del país. El número de toneladas de papel de imprenta empleadas en los Estados Unidos en 1900 alcanzó á millones y en la publicación de libros, puede calcularse, si se tiene en cuenta que dos de las novelas que se publicaron en los Estados Unidos durante el año en referencia consumieron 1,500,000 libras de papel. No son estos, sin embargo los únicos usos para los cuales se emplea el papel, pues apenas hay ramo del comercio que no use este artículo en una ú otra forma.

El producto total de papel y sus compuestos en Francia aumentó de 42,000 toneladas en 1851 á 400,000 en 1899. En el mismo año último la Gran Bretaña produjo 800,000 y los Estados Unidos cerca de 2,500,000 toneladas. Por lo que se refiere al consumo del papel las estadísticas demuestran que en 1873 correspondía á la Alemania el primer lugar en Europa, siendo el consumo de 13.2 libras por cabeza; Bélgica, 11.2; Gran Bretaña, 11 libras, y Francia, 7 libras. Desde entonces el consumo en Alemania ha aumentado á cerca de 20 libras por cabeza, mientras que en los Estados Unidos se calcula en 50 libras por cabeza.

Los fabricantes creen que no pasará mucho tiempo antes que la pulpa de madera que se exporte llegue á avaluarse de \$15,000,000 á \$20,000,000 por año. Las exportaciones de este producto en 1895 alcanzaron á \$2,135,000 y fueron aumentando gradualmente hasta 1899, en cuya

época se avaluaron en \$5,477,000. En los Estados Unidos existen hoy cerca de mil fábricas de papel y de pulpa de madera, la mayor parte de las cuales puede producir diferentes clases de papel.

---

## BIBLIOGRAFÍA.

En esta sección del Boletín Mensual se tratará de los libros y folletos enviados á la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, que se refieren á asuntos relacionados con los países de la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

El canje de publicaciones de Centro y Sud América puede efectuarse por conducto de la "Smithsonian Institution," Wáshington, D. C., por medio de las agencias de distribución que tiene en aquellos países, y que son las siguientes:

Argentina: Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires.

Bolivia: Oficina Nacional de Inmigración, Estadística y Propaganda Geográfica, La Paz.

Chile: Universidad de Chile, Santiago.

Colombia: Biblioteca Nacional, Bogotá.

Costa Rica: Oficina de Depósito, Reparto y Canje Internacional, San José.

Guatemala: Instituto Nacional de Guatemala, Guatemala.

Honduras: Biblioteca Nacional Tegucigalpa.

México: Todos los envíos gozan de la franquicia del correo.

Nicaragua: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Managua.

Paraguay: Oficina General de Informaciones y Canje y Comisaría General de Inmigración, Asunción.

Perú: Biblioteca Nacional, Lima.

El Salvador: Museo Nacional, San Salvador.

Uruguay: Oficina de Depósito, Reparto y Canje Internacional, Montevideo.

Venezuela: Museo Nacional, Caracas.

El Servicio de Hospitales de Marina del Departamento del Tesoro ha publicado como suplemento al número 8 del volumen XVI de los Informes sobre la Salubridad Pública, un estudio preparado por el Cirujano General, Dr. WALTER WYMAN. Se titula este estudio "Higiene y Progreso" (Sanitation and Progress) y fué leído por su autor en el Congreso Médico Pan-Americano que se reunió en la Habana el 7 de febrero de 1901. Uno de los puntos en que hace hincapié es en el establecimiento de la higiene como el rasgo más importante de la

buena administración de las ciudades, manifestando que “una provisión de agua buena, un sistema de cloacas perfecto, la disposición de la basura, el buen embaldosado y la limpieza de las calles deben ser materia de jactancia para todas las municipalidades.” La higiene también, según el autor, debe dar por resultado la abolición de la cuarentena que en sí es una rémora al comercio. Otro de los asuntos de que hace referencia el autor en el trabajo en cuestión, es la higiene de las casas de vecindad, el desarrollo de leyes higiénicas y la limpieza higiénica de los puertos infectados de fiebre amarilla.

El Doctor WYMAN indica un plan internacional de higiene para lo cual propone una convención compuesta de higienistas, ingenieros civiles y capitalistas, cuyo deber sea preparar un tratado en el cual se estipule el examen de los puertos infectados por fiebre amarilla por una comisión que represente las repúblicas que son parte al tratado. Cada país debe obligarse á ser efectivas las medidas que recomiende esta Comisión ó aquellas que la Comisión misma haya aceptado proveniente de dicho país. Como quiera que obligaciones sin penalidades no siempre son efectivas el tratado en cuestión debe estipular que después de cierto lapso de tiempo, si no se han practicado las mejoras referidas, cada una de las otras naciones interesadas debe imponer represalias ó un impuesto de tonelaje ó las restricciones de cuarentena que considere convenientes contra la nación que ha faltado al cumplimiento de su promesa, obligándola de esta suerte á cumplir con las obligaciones del tratado.

Á propuesta del Doctor EDUARDO WILDE, Ministro de la República Argentina en los Estados Unidos y delegado al Congreso, se aprobó una resolución que encarnaba los puntos principales del plan propuesto por el Doctor WYMAN.

En un número reciente del “Engineering News” aparece un artículo interesante del Sr. H. M. WILSON, del cuerpo de ingenieros geológicos de los Estados Unidos, bajo el título “Mapas topográficos de los Estados Unidos,” en el curso del cual explica el gran valor que en la práctica tiene este trabajo. Cita como ejemplo el caso de la ciudad de Waterbury, Connecticut, que después de haber gastado \$10,000 buscando sin resultado alguno buenas fuentes para surtirse de agua, al examinar un plan topográfico de la localidad hecho por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos encontró una fuente cuya existencia hasta entonces no se había sospechado.

Los peritos de la Oficina de Geología de los Estados Unidos han levantado mapas que cubren cerca de 900,000 millas cuadradas, ó sea cerca de 30 por ciento de la superficie de los Estados Unidos. Los Estados de Nueva Inglaterra y otros del este, así como de pequeñas secciones de tres Estados del oeste y uno del sur están representados en

mapas en proporción de 1 milla por pulgada y sus elevaciones y el relieve de la superficie representados por líneas de contorno. También se han hecho mapas de otras secciones en la proporción de 2 millas por pulgada. La Oficina en cuestión gasta anualmente \$350,000 en el trabajo de levantar mapas y muchos de los estados votan también grandes cantidades con el objeto de ayudar al Gobierno en el trabajo de medir sus territorios respectivos. Los estados de Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland y Alabama han apartado la cantidad de \$75,000 anuales con el objeto de activar el trabajo de levantar los mapas y secciones respectivas. Los gastos de esta clase de trabajo dependen en mucho de la naturaleza del terreno, calculándose de \$5 á \$10 por milla cuadrada en terrenos llanos y abiertos, cantidad que se duplica ó triplica en el caso de terrenos montañosos ó cubiertos de bosques. Los resultados de estos estudios se publican en hojas que miden aproximadamente  $16\frac{1}{2}$  por 20 pulgadas y representan cuadriláteros de 15' á 30' de latitud y longitud según la escala. Estas cartas se venden á un precio nominal por la Oficina de Ingeniería Geológica.

SHUYE SONODA, sacerdote budista japonés, ha estado practicando estudios recientes en México de los cuales parece deducir pruebas convincentes de que los japoneses descubrieron la América mil años antes de COLÓN, y llevaron sus creencias religiosas á lo largo de la costa del Pacífico, desde Alaska hasta México, á través de la América Inglesa y los Estados Unidos. En sus estudios le acompañó el eminente arqueólogo mexicano Señor BATRES. SONODA, que había estudiado las crónicas de HOEIRASHIN, monje budista que en el año 499 volvió á su país llevando noticia de exploraciones hechas á una tierra que llamaba Fusán, la ha identificado con México á causa del maguey. El investigador moderno dice haber encontrado innumerables pruebas de la influencia japonesa entre los aborígenes naturales de México, mencionado entre otras los signos del zodíaco mexicano con sus 28 horas, los letreros y señales orientales en los templos, las imágenes de piedra, artículos de cerámica y centenares de nombres que presentan una ligera corrupción del japonés. Los templos invariablemente miran al sur como en el Tibet, la cuna del budismo, y entre los mosaicos de Huitla encontró la cruz del Tibet. También dice que hay una gran semejanza entre los indios de México y California y los japoneses.

Con el título de "Down the Bermejo" se ha publicado en Buenos Aires una relación corta pero interesante de un viaje de exploración. Dicha narración fué escrita por Mr. A. A. G. DOBSON. El objeto de la expedición, que fué organizada por los Señores LEACH, dueños de cafetales y plantaciones de caña de azúcar en Jujuy, fué averiguar si se podría usar el río Bermejo para la transportación de carga. La

expedición, compuesta de treinta y cinco personas y cinco embarcaciones chatas, salió el 13 de marzo y llegó á Corrientes el 17 de abril de 1899. Es ésta la primera relación de un viaje semejante hecho por hombres de raza blanca, y los informes que se han obtenido con relación á la geografía, la fauna, la flora y las tribus indígenas de aquella parte de la República Argentina (El Gran Chaco) son de la mayor importancia. Como resultado de la expedición, se ha averiguado que el río Bermejo se presta á la transportación de carga, lo cual, si es cierto, agrega 800 millas más al maravilloso sistema fluvial del Río de la Plata.

Mr. H. K. BROOKS, de Chicago, acaba de publicar un importante trabajo con este título "Foreign Exchange Figured, Explained, Simplified, Illustrated." Contiene este libro algunas tablas en que se da el valor de la moneda de los Estados Unidos en monedas extranjeras, y el de las monedas extranjeras en moneda de los Estados Unidos, de conformidad con el cambio que rige en las transacciones comerciales entre los Estados Unidos, los países de América y Europa, Australia, el Africa meridional, China, el Japón, etc. Se encuentran también en la obra datos importantes acerca de países extranjeros, tales como su situación geográfica, area, población, etc. La cuestión de cambio está muy bien explicada en dicho trabajo, y se dan informes exactos acerca de los valores extranjeros, tales como letras de cambio, pagarés, etc. Este libro es de mucha utilidad y su publicación debe mirarse como oportuna, pues, relativamente hablando, son pocas las personas versadas en los asuntos de que trata.

Un colaborador del "Boletín de la Sociedad Astronómica de Francia," después de hacer un examen concienzudo de las observaciones meteorológicas practicadas en todo el mundo, llega á la conclusión de que la caída de lluvia anual en los varios continentes puede calcularse por término medio como sigue: Sud-América, 66 pulgadas; África, 22 pulgadas; Norte América, 29 pulgadas; Europa, 29 pulgadas; Asia, 22 pulgadas, y Australia, 21 pulgadas. La lluvia en los océanos y mares las calcula dicho autor así: Océano Atlántico y mares Mediterráneo y Báltico, 57,000,000 de metros cúbicos; Océano Pacífico, 20,000,000; Océano Indico, 18,000,000; Océano Ártico, 9,000,000 de metros cúbicos. La caída de lluvia y nieve en el globo se ha calculado en 122,000,000,000 metros cúbicos por año de los cuales 25,000,000,000 caen en el océano llevados por los ríos. El lugar más seco del mundo es el pueblo de Paíta en la costa del Perú donde por término medio entre dos lluvias pasan siete años.

La Oficina de Meteorología de los Estados Unidos publicó, hace poco, un Boletín dedicado al estudio de los huracanes en las Antillas, preparado por el Profesor E. B. GARRIOTT que contiene una lista de los huracanes de que se tiene noticia desde 1493 y el trazo de los huracanes que han tenido lugar durante los últimos años. Los meses más expuestos á estas tempestades son los de julio á octubre aun cuando no es extraño que se presenten también en otras épocas del año. Un examen de los mapas revela que en septiembre el curso de los huracanes se acerca más á la costa oriental de la Florida, mientras que en los otros meses se van alejando hacia el este. El estudio de estas tempestades es materia de importancia no sólo para los Estados Unidos y las Antillas sino también para Colombia y Venezuela.

El Ministerio de Fomento de la República de Guatemala ha hecho una importante compilación de todos los documentos relativos al ferrocarril del Norte, decretos y acuerdos que autorizan su aprobación, y cuadros comparativos de los diferentes contratos sobre líneas ferrocarrileras en la República de Guatemala, desde el año de 1877. En una tabla están representadas las modificaciones hechas á los contratos en referencia, lo cual facilita el estudio de la materia. También se hallan enumerados los distintos privilegios que han sido concedidos á las empresas ferrocarrileras de la nación.

El “Pensamiento Latino” es el nombre de una revista quincenal que publica en Santiago de Chile el Sr. Don ENRICO PICCONE que está siempre nutrida de artículos del mayor interés. El ejemplar correspondiente al 7 de enero del año en curso contiene, entre otros, un artículo acerca de Bolivia, el Estado de Paraná en Brasil; Aniversario de la Independencia Centro América, El Progreso de México, además de otros de índole literario.

Un interesante volumen, con el título de “The North Americans of Yesterday,” ha sido recibido en la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas. Su autor es Mr. FREDERICK S. DELLENBAUGH. Es esta obra una adición valiosa á las muchas que se han publicado sobre los primitivos habitantes del continente americano. Contiene el libro numerosas ilustraciones y es indudable que llamará la atención de los americanistas.

Un trabajo histórico de indisputable mérito es la obra que lleva por título “The Spanish Conquest in America,” por Sir ARTHUR HELPS. De los cuatro tomos de que se compone dicha obra, se ha recibido el primero en la biblioteca de esta Oficina, el cual contiene varios mapas

de verdadero interés. El autor se propuso hacer un trabajo original y, á juzgar por el primer tomo, lo ha conseguido.

Uno de los deberes á cargo de la Oficina de Hidrografía del Departamento de la Guerra de los Estados Unidos, es la medición de distancias marítimas para uso oficial, á solicitud de cualquier de los departamentos del Gobierno. Muchas de estas distancias medidas ya han sido catalogadas y dentro de poco se piensa publicar este catálogo para uso del Gobierno.

El gobierno británico publicó hace poco un folleto que contiene otros informes de sus representantes en el extranjero sobre el sistema métrico. Estos informes abarcan desde la Argentina á Corea y desde el Japón á Zanzibar é indican que donde quiera que el sistema métrico se ha adoptado el comercio ha derivado beneficios.



# BOLETIM MENSAL

## SECRETARIA DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

VOL. X.

MARÇO DE 1901.

No. 3.

### REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

#### COMMERCIO COM A GRÃ BRETANHA.

Os dados estatísticos apresentados em seguida foram extraídos da “Memoria sobre o Commercio e a Navegação,” publicada pelo Governo do Reino Unido da Grã Bretanha e Irlanda para o anno civil de 1900. Posto que não mostrem o movimento total do commercio entre os dois paizes, dão a quantidade, numero e valor dos principaes artigos exportados (exceptuando a lã) da Republica Argentina para a Grã Bretanha, com o respectivo valor, em comparação com o anno anterior. No quadro junto, os animaes exportados destinaram-se á alimentação; na rubrica “couros” incluem-se os procedentes do Uruguay.

Artigos de exportação.	Quantidade.		Valor.	
	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.
Gado bovino .....	38,562	85,365	£667,500	£1,351,264
Carneiros e cordeiros .....	178,969	382,080	289,000	598,436
Trigo (alqueires) .....	30,873,333	18,947,667	6,088,923	3,622,063
Milho (alqueires) .....	11,475,357	13,805,900	1,514,313	1,593,022
Carneiro (libras) .....	111,479,500	114,120,800	1,689,078	1,490,076
Sebo e estearina (libras) .....	17,826,900	12,656,000	239,288	153,539
Linhaça (quartos de quintal) .....	313,464	358,949	689,722	613,164
Couros verdes (quintaes) .....	7,575	16,212	18,629	44,107

O valor das exportações dadas no quadro acima foi de £11,196,453 em 1900, contra £9,465,671 em 1899. A estatística britannica calcula o trigo e o milho por quintaes; no quadro preparado para este artigo, o alqueire de trigo é calculado á razão de 60 libras e o de milho á razão de 56 libras. Deixa de figurar a lã no quadro porque na estatística britannica são incluídos numa só rubrica todos os recebimentos da

America do Sul, cujo numero de libras foi de 30,205,932, avaliadas em £957,804 em 1900, contra 27,108,558 libras, avaliadas em £808,665 em 1899.

Na maioria dos artigos comprados á Grã Bretanha durante o anno de 1900, houve grande augmento. Tanto quanto se pôde averiguar dos relatorios britannicos, foram como se seguem as importações e valores dos principaes artigos, comparados com o anno anterior, sendo o total, reduzido á moeda americana, de \$18,107,832.85 em 1900, contra \$15,677,931 em 1899.

Artigos.	Valor.	
	1900.	1899.
Fazendas de algodão em peça .....	£1,561,938	£1,368,410
Fazendas de juta em peça .....	321,072	337,368
Fazendas de linho em peça .....	46,255	51,393
Tecidos de lã .....	193,384	145,047
Tecidos de estambre .....	361,765	306,618
Tapetes .....	45,867	55,803
Ferragens e cutelaria .....	58,917	50,546
Ferragens para estradas de ferro .....	322,539	131,962
Folha de ferro galvanizado .....	321,676	283,206
Mais ferro e aço .....	404,743	408,575
Folha de Flandres .....	4,717	3,766
Cimento .....	32,549	29,479
Louça de barro e porcelana .....	57,493	46,430
Total .....	3,730,915	3,221,603

### TRIGO EXPORTADO.

Segundo dados publicados na imprensa buenairense, attingirá a cerca de 2,350,000 toneladas a colheita actual de trigo da Republica Argentina; desta quantidade 1,500,000 de toneladas serão exportadas.

### FABRICAS DE OLEO EM BUENOS AIRES.

Uma publicação chilena de data recente observa que, ha alguns annos, não se fabricava oleo algum em Buenos Aires, mas que de 1890 a esta parte têm augmentado os moinhos de extrahir oleo, tanto em numero como em importancia, o que trouxe como consequencia um decrescimento gradual e notavel das importações deste producto. Na cidade e provincia de Buenos Aires funcção actualmente doze fabricas de extrahir oleo, com um capital reunido de \$1,535,000. Todas estas installações estão munidas dos melhores, mais modernos e mais aperfeiçoados machinismos. A materia prima de que se extrahe o oleo consiste em nozes, sementes de nabo e de linhaça, e em bagos de palma-christi. A producção maxima diaria das alludidas fabricas attinge a 650 toneladas.

### NOVA LEI DE MARCAS DE FABRICA.

O Boletim da "Unión Industrial Argentina" (n. 384) publica na integra a nova lei sobre as marcas de fabrica. Compõe-se esta lei de cinco divisões e de um decreto regulamentar expedido pela Secretaria

da Agricultura. O primeiro capitulo da primeira divisão trata dos direitos de propriedade nas marcas de fabrica; a segunda divisão das formalidades que devem ser observadas na aquisição das marcas de fabrica; a terceira divisão contém a disposição penal—as penalidades prescriptas para as violações da lei, etc.; a quarta dá os tramites necesarios nos casos de litigio, comprehendendo a quinta divisão as disposições transitorias.

### USINA DE ASSUCAR.

A meados de Janeiro fizeram-se contractos com casas de exportação de Nova York para machinas destinadas a uma usina de assucar na fazenda “Concepción,” perto de Tucumán. A fazenda de assucar de Berho comprou machinas mais ou menos na mesma epoca.

## BRAZIL.

### COMMERCIO COM A GRÃ BRETANHA EM 1900.

Segundo a estatistica britannica o Brazil exportou á Grã Bretanha no anno civil de 1900, 10,658,000 libras de assucar avaliadas em £55,413. Em 1899 as exportações foram de 12,664,500 libras, com um valor de £63,849. As exportações de café em 1900 importaram em 4,593,200 libras, avaliadas em £96,323, contra 8,351,400 libras, com um valor de £143,444, em 1899. As exportações de algodão augmentaram enormemente tanto em quantidade como em preço, sendo os totaes: 27,046,200 libras, valor £669,595, em 1900, e 4,879,100 libras, avaliadas em £97,096, em 1899. As outras exportações enumeradas foram: 1,283,500 libras de couros verdes, avaliadas em £31,200, contra 1,395,700 libras, avaliadas em £32,013, em 1899. O valor total dos quatro productos foi de £852,531 em 1900, contra £336,402 em 1899. O valor da borraça enviada á Grã Bretanha não foi dado em separado.

Os principaes artigos, com os seus valores, importados da Grã Bretanha em 1900, comparativamente a 1899, foram como se segue:

Artigos.	1900.	1899.
Fazendas de algodão em peça .....	£1, 196, 298	£1, 359, 838
Fios de juta .....	262, 380	211, 355
Fazendas de linho em peça .....	66, 952	70, 147
Tecidos de lã .....	71, 075	79, 007
Tecidos de estambre .....	122, 288	122, 133
Cobre manufacturado .....	63, 227	53, 015
Ferragens e cutelaria .....	63, 598	76, 182
Ferragens para estradas de ferro .....	94, 951	93, 426
Folha de ferro galvanizado .....	41, 427	46, 812
Ferro manufacturado .....	278, 755	333, 203
Folha de Flandres .....	74, 187	71, 467
Aço manufacturado .....	14, 387	49, 591
Botas e sapatos .....	40, 137	49, 106
Cimento .....	21, 453	34, 211
Louça de barro e porcelana .....	64, 471	60, 203
Óleo de sementes .....	54, 194	43, 761

Comparando o valor total dos artigos enumerados para os dois annos ha uma diminuição de £233,677 (\$1,088,524 em moeda dos Estados Unidos), sendo os respectivos totaes de £2,529,780 em 1900 e de £2,753,457 em 1899.

## CHILE.

### COMMERCIO COM A GRÃ BRETANHA EM 1900.

No anno de 1900, segundo os “Relatorios” britannicos, o Chile sómente exportou para a Grã Bretanha 24,167 alqueires de trigo, avaliados em £868, contra 442,167 alqueires no anno anterior, avaliados em £84,120. A quantidade de cobre exportada em 1900 foi de 55,904 toneladas, com um valor de £1,832,861, representando sensivel augmento sobre o anno 1899, em que a quantidade foi de 50,844 toneladas, com um valor de £1,444,222. Não consta da estatistica britannica qual foi a quota correspondente ao Chile nas 141,155 toneladas (com um valor de £1,155,462) de nitrato recebido pela Grã Bretanha em 1900 e nas 140,851 toneladas (valor, £1,069,771) do mesmo producto recebido em 1899, mas indubitavelmente a maior parte, em cada anno, foi de procedencia chilena.

O valor dos principaes artigos importados da Grã Bretanha em 1900 foi de £1,791,733, contra £1,069,145 em 1899. Este total incluye os seguintes artigos:

Artigos.	1900.	1899.
Fazendas de algodão, em peça.....	£998, 277	£613, 646
Tecidos de lã .....	144, 046	94, 748
Tecidos de estambre .....	212, 858	102, 793
Tapetes .....	45, 092	26, 303
Ferragens e cutelaria .....	32, 621	16, 218
Ferragens para estradas de ferro.....	25, 199	52, 615
Folhas de ferro galvanizado .....	144, 458	55, 920
Ferro manufacturado.....	189, 182	106, 902

### MELHORAMENTOS DO CAES E PORTO DE VALPARAISO.

O Congresso Nacional decretou recentemente duas leis importantes, que foram devidamente sancionadas pelo Presidente ERRÁZURIZ, auctorizando o Supremo Executivo a empregar a somma de £17,250 n'um plano definitivo de melhoramento do caes de Valparaiso. O Presidente tem auctoridade tambem para despende £10,000 na aquisição de dragas para aprofundamento dos portos da Republica, assim como para gastar 20,665 pesos na compra de materiaes para concertos no caes fiscal de Valparaiso; está igualmente auctorisado a empregar 1,275 pesos na compra de carroças para uso da alfandega de Talcahuano.

## COLOMBIA.

**REGISTRO DE ROTULOS E MARCAS DE FABRICA.**

O "Diario Oficial" de Bogotá, no seu numero de 29 de Novembro de 1900, publica um importante decreto expedido pelo governo da Colombia, determinando as formalidades a serem observadas na obtenção de rotulos e marcas de fabrica naquella Republica.

Pelos termos do dito decreto deve o interessado, quer pessoalmente quer por intermedio do seu legitimo procurador, dirigir-se ao Ministerio da Fazenda solicitando o registro da respectiva marca de fabrica ou rotulo, dando, ao mesmo tempo, uma descripção completa e detalhada da mesma. O pedido de registro deve ser feito em duplicata, em papel sellado fornecido adrede pelo Governo, devendo ser devidamente datado e assignado pelo interessado e acompanhado de um desenho ou gravura da marca ou rotulo em questão.

É preciso que o pedido seja publicado, por conta do solicitante, no "Diario Oficial" por espaço de trinta a sessenta dias, segundo a respectiva classificação; decorrido este prazo, será concedido o registro da marca ou rotulo uma vez que não haja opposição. Para constatação do direito do interessado á respectiva marca ou rotulo, ser-lhe-ha fornecido um certificado de registro.

As procurações feitas no estrangeiro para a obtenção de marcas de fabrica e rotulos deverão ser attestadas pelos ministros ou agentes consulares da Colombia nos paizes respectivos. Não poderão ser registradas na Colombia as marcas ou rotulos pertencentes a individuos ou companhias estrangeiras não domiciliadas na Republica, a menos que já tenham sido registradas nos respectivos paizes estrangeiros.

O individuo ou companhia que primeiro usa uma marca ou rotulo tem sobre elle direito de propriedade. Na eventualidade de litigio entre dois ou mais reclamantes de uma mesma marca ou rotulo, pertencerá tal marca ou rotulo ao que primeiro o tiver usado; se porém a data do uso for a mesma em ambos os casos pertencerá ao reclamante que primeiro tiver pedido o registro na respectiva repartição de registro da Republica.

A falsificação das marcas de fabrica ou rotulos é punida por lei.

---

ESTADOS UNIDOS.**DISCURSO DO PRESIDENTE McKINLEY.**

Damos, em seguida, os trechos mais importantes do discurso pronunciado pelo Senhor W. McKINLEY, em 4 de Março ultimo, ao tomar posse, pela segunda vez, do cargo de Presidente da Republica dos Estados Unidos.

“MEUS CONCIDADÃOS: Quando nos reunimos aqui em 4 de Março de 1897, havia grande inquietação em relação á nossa moeda e ao nosso credito: hoje, já não existe absolutamente. Então as nossas rendas fiscaes não bastavam para satisfazer os compromissos correntes do governo: agora são sufficientes para attender a todas as necessidades publicas, e temos um saldo em vez de um deficit. Então sentia-me obrigado a convocar o Congresso em sessão extraordinaria afim de crear rendas para attendermos ás despesas ordinarias do governo: agora tenho a satisfação de annunciar que o Congresso que acaba de encerrar as suas sessões reduziu os impostos na importancia de \$41,000,000. Então havia grande apprehensão em virtude da persistente depressão nas nossas industrias manufactureira, mineira, agricola e mercantil, que tão precaria tornava a existencia da nossa população trabalhadora: agora cada campo de producção está em plena actividade, o trabalho é bem remunerado e os productos americanos encontram bons mercados tanto no paiz como no estrangeiro.

“Os nossos variadissimos productos, porém, avoluman-se de um modo taõ sem precedente que somos advertidos da necessidade de ainda mais estendermos os nossos mercados no estrangeiro, por meio de mais vastas relações commerciaes. Neste intuito deveriam ser promovidos e feitos tratados de commercio com outras nações. \* \* \*

“Por mais prosperas que sejam as nossas condições, porém, só haverá estabilidade se observarmos methodos seguros nos negocios e uma economia rigorosa na administração e legislação nacional. Não devemos permittir que a nossa grande prosperidade nos conduza a azarasas empresas ou á prodigalidade nas despesas publicas. Em quanto que, por um lado, o Congresso determina os fins e as quantias dos credits votados, por outro, aos funcionarios dos ramos do executivo cabe a responsabilidade pelo dispendio honesto e fiel desses dinheiros, competendo-lhes a preocupação constante de evitar os desperdicios e as extravagancias.

“Em cousa alguma tornam-se mais indispensaveis a honestidade, capacidade e diligencia, do que nos empregos publicos. Essas qualidades devem constituir as condições primordiaes para as nomeações, assim como a melhor garantia contra a remoção.

“Ha quatro annos, estavamos nas vespervas de uma guerra sem que o povo o soubesse e sem que preparativo algum ou tentativa de apresto tivesse sido feita para fazer face ao perigo imminente. Eu fiz tudo quanto honrosamente me cabia para evitar a guerra, porém sem proveito: tornou-se inevitavel, e o Congresso, na sua primeira sessão, proviu os meios, sem distincção de partido, em antecipação da crise e para enfrontal-a. Chegou a crise, resultando em victoria assignalada para as armas americanas, e sobremaneira honrosa para o governo, impondo-nos obrigações a que não podemos nos subtrahir e ás quaes seria deshonoroso procurar escapar. Estamos agora em paz com o

mundo, sendo o meu ardente desejo que as difficuldades que possam surgir entre nós e as demais potencias sejam liquidadas por meio do arbitramento pacifico, de sorte que, de aqui em diante, sejamos poupados dos horrores da guerra.

“A vontade da nação será executada. Ao ser-me confiado pelo povo, pela segunda vez, o mandato de Presidente, assumo as minhas funcções com a devida apreciação das grandes responsabilidades decorrentes da aceitação desta nova honra e commissão, prometendo consagrar-me sem reserva ao seu fiel desempenho e invocando reverentemente o auxilio e favor do Omnipotente para a direcção dos meus actos. Eu recuaria diante dos deveres que hoje me imponho se não sentisse que para desempenhal-os posso contar com a cooperação dos homens sensatos e patrioticos de todos os partidos. Inspira-me confiança para a avultada tarefa que ora emprehando, a crêncça de que os que voluntariamente me confiaram o cargo de Supremo Executivo da Republica hão de generosamente coadjuvar-me no cumprimento dos meus deveres de ‘conservar, proteger e defender a constituição dos Estados Unidos’ e de ‘velar para que as leis sejam fielmente executadas.’ O proposito nacional é assignalado por meio de uma eleição nacional: é o methodo constitucional da averiguação da vontade do povo, que uma vez registrada, torna-se lei, devendo as suas disposições ser fielmente observadas por todos.

“Corações generosos e braços fortes são precisos, e temol-os felizmente em toda a parte da nossa bem amada patria. Estamos de novo unidos: desapareceu o sentimento de animosidade entre o Norte e o Sul. Já não se póde descobrir a divisão sobre as questões publicas por meio dos mappas de guerra de 1861! Estas antigas differenças perturbam cada vez menos o juizo do publico. Os problemas da actualidade preoccupam o pensamento e tonificam a consciencia do paiz, e a responsabilidade tanto pela presença como pela resolução equitativa dos mesmos repousa sobre nós todos, cabendo tanto a mim como a vós.

“O povo americano, gozando de liberdade no seu paiz, leva consigo por onde quer que vá o amor que lhe tem, repellindo por falsa e indigna a doutrina de que perdemos as nossas liberdades assegurando o fundamento duradouro das liberdades alheias. As nossas instituições não peiorarão por serem extendidas a outros paizes, e o nosso conceito de justiça não soffrerá prejuizo debaixo do sol tropico dos mares afastados!

“Assim no futuro como no passado demonstrará a nação a sua capacidade para administrar qualquer novo territorio de que fôr incumbida pelos acontecimentos, e com o temor de Deus agarrará a occasião pela mão, alargando ainda mais as fronteiras da liberdade. \* \* \*

“A republica tem avançado continuamente, levantando a cada passo a um grão mais alto a liberdade e a humanidade. Estamos passando pelo mesmo periodo de provações por que passaram os nossos antepas-

sados ha quasi um seculo. Seguimos o mesmo caminho que elles abriam. Elles triumpharam: acaso os seus descendentes esmorecerão, allegando o pretexto da impotencia organica da nação? Certamente que, após cento e vinte e cinco annos de beneficios feitos em prol da humanidade, não renunciaremos a igualar-nos ás demais potencias em assumptos fundamentaes e indispensaveis á nacionalidade. Não foi a nação creada com semelhante fim, nem com tal espirito se desenvolveu a sua soberania plena e independente. Adherimos ao principio da igualdade entre nós mesmos, e nunca de motu proprio occuparemos um logar subordinado no convivio das nações.

“Meus concidadãos, os acontecimentos publicos dos quatro annos decorridos já passaram para a historia, estando ainda muito proximos para que seja justificada a sua repetição. Alguns delles foram imprevisitos, outros de momento tiveram grandes e inesperadas consequencias não só para nós mesmos como para as nossas relações com o resto do mundo. O papel que tão honrosamente desempenharam os Estados Unidos nos acontecimentos sensacionaes da China, posto que novo para a vida americana, foi de conformidade com o nosso verdadeiro espirito e com as nossas melhores tradições; quanto ao resultado, a politica dos Estados Unidos será a de moderação e equidade.

“Neste momento estamos em frente d’uma questão importantissima: a das relações futuras dos Estados Unidos com Cuba. Devemos ficar bons amigos com os nossos proximos vizinhos, e faz-se mister que seja cumprida a declaração dos intentos deste governo contida na resolução de 20 de Abril de 1898. Desde que a ilha foi desoccupada pelo exercito espanhol tem o Executivo, com a possivel celeridade, ajudado o povo cubano nas successivas diligencias necessarias para o estabelecimento d’um governo livre e independente, preparando-o para assumir e cumprir as obrigações do direito internacional, que agora incumbem aos Estados Unidos pelos termos do tratado de Pariz. A convenção eleita pelo povo para formar uma constituição está chegando ao fim dos seus trabalhos. É de tão magna importancia a transferencia do nosso ‘control’ ao novo governo, envolvendo uma obrigação resultante da nossa intervenção e do tratado de paz, que me é grato saber, pelo recente acto do Congresso, qual a politica que o ramo legislativo do governo julga indispensavel aos altos interesses de Cuba e dos Estados Unidos.

“Os principios que motivaram a nossa intervenção exigem que a lei basica em que repouse o novo governo seja conformada de modo a assegurar um governo capaz de cumprir os deveres e desempenhar as funcções de uma nação separada, de observar as obrigações internacionais, de proteger a vida e a propriedade, e de assegurar a ordem, segurança e liberdade, de accordo com a politica estabelecida e historica dos Estados Unidos nas suas relações com Cuba.

“A paz que estamos compromettidos a assegurar ao povo cubano deve trazer consigo garantias de estabilidade. Tornamo-nos fiadores



pela pacificação da ilha, e ficamos responsaveis, tanto para com os Cubanos quanto para com o nosso paiz e o nosso povo, pela reconstituição de Cuba em communidade livre, baseada nos alicerces duradouros de direito, justiça, liberdade e ordem. A libertação que dermos ao povo não será completa senão em quanto Cuba livre for ‘uma realidade, não um nome: uma entidade perfeita, não uma experiencia precipitada, tendo em si os elementos do mallogro.’

“Posto que o tratado de paz com a Espanha tivesse sido ratificado em 6 de Fevereiro de 1899, e posto que as ratificações fossem trocadas ha quasi dois annos, o Congresso ainda não indicou nenhuma forma de governo para as Ilhas Philippinas; forneceu, porém, um exercito para habilitar o Executivo a supprimir a insurreição, reestabelecer a paz, dar segurança aos habitantes e implantar a auctoridade dos Estados Unidos em todo o archipelago; auctorisou a organização de tropas indigenas para auxiliarem as regulares; e tem sido, de vez em quando, inteirado dos actos dos officiaes militares e navaes nas ilhas, das commissões civis que nomeei, das instrucções que lhes foram dadas, dos seus deveres e attribuições, das suas recommendações e dos seus diversos actos sob a responsabilidade do Executivo, assim como das informações geraes muito completas que ellas têm fornecido.

“Estes relatorios expõem cabalmente as condições passadas e actuaes das ilhas, e as instrucções mostram claramente a norma de conducta do Executivo até que o Congresso, como exige o tratado, determine ‘os direitos civis e o estado politico dos habitantes.’ O Congresso, tendo dado a sancção da sua auctoridade aos poderes aliás já outorgados e exercidos pelo Executivo sob a constituição, em virtude dos quaes cabe ao Executivo a responsabilidade pelo governo das Philippinas, continuarei nos esforços já encetados até que se reestabeleça a ordem em todas as ilhas, e, á medida que as condições o permittirem, estabelecerei governos locaes, para a formação dos quaes a plena cooperação do povo já foi solicitada e, quando estabelecidos, animarei o povo a que os administre.

“O proposito bem resolvido e ha muito tempo proclamado, de offerecer autonomia aos habitantes das ilhas á medida que se mostrarem em condições de tel-a, será proseguido com sinceridade e fidelidade. Já se conseguiu alguma coisa nesse sentido. Os representantes civis e militares do governo fazem um trabalho fiel e nobre na sua missão de emancipação, merecendo a approvação e apoio dos seus compatriotas. Já foram offerecidos aos insurgentes os termos mais liberaes de amnestia, estando ainda a porta aberta para os que levantaram as armas contra o governo, a submetterem-se honrosamente á sua auctoridade.

“Não se illudam os nossos compatriotas. Não fazemos a guerra aos habitantes das Ilhas Philippinas: uma porção delles fazem a guerra aos Estados Unidos. Grande maioria dos habitantes reconhecem a soberania americana, accollendo-a como uma garantia da ordem, da segurança da vida e propriedade, da liberdade, da tolerancia de cultos

e da obtenção da felicidade. A elles ampla protecção será dada: não serão abandonados. Não deixaremos o destino dos milhões de leaes na dependencia dos milhares de desleaes que se acham em rebellião contra os Estados Unidos. A ordem sob as instituições civis virá logo que aquelles que agora estão perturbando a paz estejam aptos a conservar-a. Não será precisa a força, nem ella será empregada, quando os que agora nos fazem a guerra deixarem de fazel-a. Oxalá termine sem mais effusão de sangue, e possam os Philippinos entrar em um periodo de paz, perpetuado por um governo de liberdade sob a lei!"

### COMMERCIO EXTERIOR EM JANEIRO DE 1901.

Durante o mez de Janeiro de 1901, o commercio exterior dos Estados Unidos elevou-se a \$205,553,895, contra \$193,494,250 em igual mez de 1900. As importações de Janeiro de 1901 foram inferiores ás do mesmo mez de 1900 em \$6,000,000, ao passo que as exportações do primeiro mez do anno corrente excederam ás de igual mez do anno passado em \$19,000,000. A percentagem das importações isentas de impostos foi de 38.65 em Janeiro de 1901, contra 42.76 em Janeiro de 1900. Durante os sete mezes do anno economico findo em Janeiro de 1901, o valor das importações, comparado com as de igual periodo do anno anterior, augmentou em \$3,000,000, emquanto que as exportações accusam augmento de mais de \$102,000,000. Para os sete mezes do anno economico de 1901 avaliaram-se as importações em \$281,583,102, contra \$278,412,419 em 1900, ao passo que as exportações foram de \$902,234,420 contra \$800,046,486 para igual periodo de 1900. Todas as exportações foram de origem nacional, excepto as do valor de \$14,532,163 nos primeiros sete mezes de 1901 e \$12,654,784 em 1900.

Eis o resumo das importações e exportações correspondentes a Janeiro de 1901, comparadas ao resumo de igual mez do anno anterior:

Artigos.	1901.	1900.
<b>IMPORTAÇÕES.</b>		
Generos alimenticios e animaes .....	\$16,713,292	\$16,517,726
Generos em estado crú que se empregam nas industrias nacionaes .....	23,152,361	28,560,681
Generos manufacturados no todo ou em parte, para uso nas manufacturas, etc. ....	6,401,230	7,700,565
Artigos manufacturados, promptos para o consumo .....	11,691,292	12,130,039
Artigos de uso voluntario, de luxo, etc .....	11,273,765	10,988,091
Total .....	69,231,850	75,897,102
<b>EXPORTAÇÕES.</b>		
Productos—		
Da agricultura .....	92,561,847	71,731,316
Das manufacturas .....	32,654,035	35,586,940
Da mineração .....	3,011,212	2,821,207
Das florestas .....	3,983,475	4,075,559
Das pescarias .....	656,301	471,354
Diversos .....	505,310	621,790
Estrangeiros .....	2,949,865	2,288,982
Total .....	136,322,045	117,597,148

### PRODUÇÃO DE COBRE.

Foram organizadas estatísticas sobre a produção de cobre nos Estados Unidos, correspondentes ao anno civil de 1900, por um representante em Nova York da Associação dos Productores de Cobre. As estatísticas mostram que o rendimento das minas e fundições foi de 114,177 toneladas durante o primeiro semestre do anno, sendo de 113,810 toneladas durante o segundo semestre, o que dá um total de 227,987 toneladas para todo o anno. O rendimento calculado dos productores de cobre que deixaram de informar sobre a sua produção, foi de 40,800 toneladas para o anno inteiro, elevando o total geral approximado para o anno civil a 268,681 toneladas. Consta do confronto das estatísticas da produção de cobre nos Estados Unidos em 1898 e 1899, que os algarismos para os respectivos annos foram de 234,272 e 262,206 toneladas.

Nota-se que o cobre produzido pelas minas estrangeiras e importado neste paiz em 1900 elevou-se a 89,431 toneladas, ou seja, quasi a mesma quantidade que 1899.

### SELLOS DE CORREIO "PAN-AMERICANOS."

Os sellos de correio para a Exposição Pan-Americana de Buffalo estão sendo estampados em duas côres, em folhas de 200, na Repartição de Gravuras e Estampas de Washington. Os sellos de um centavo representam um vapor, symbolisando a navegação rapida nos Grandes Lagos; os de dois centavos um trem expresso, symbolisando o transitio rapido por via terrestre; os de quatro centavos têm um automovel diante do Capitolio em Washington; os de cinco centavos a cataracta do Niagara; os de oito centavos, as grandes comportas do canal em Sault Ste. Marie, e os de dez centavos, um vapor transatlantico.

A Repartição referida tem encomendas do Departamento de Correios para fabricar os novos sellos nas seguintes quantidades: um centavo, 71,000,000; dois centavos, 160,000,000; quatro centavos, 5,000,000; cinco centavos, 8,000,000; oito centavos, 3,000,000; dez centavos, 4,000,000; total, 251,000,000.

### A INDUSTRIA DAS CONSTRUÇÕES NAVAES.

O Ministro da Fazenda acaba de fazer uma publicação sobre a industria das construcções navaes nos Estados Unidos, em que estuda as suas condições economicas sob o ponto de vista historico e industrial. Diz que o emprego dos couraçados na guerra civil condemnou os navios de madeira, como instrumentos da defeza nacional, a desaparecerem por completo, e chama a attenção sobre o facto de haver passado a supremacia maritima de então para ca ás nações productoras de ferro, entre as quaes a Grã Bretanha occupava naquella epoca o primeiro lugar. Mas desde que os Estados Unidos chegaram a ser a nação de maior pro-

ducção de ferro e aço e desde que começou a cuidar-se da organização de uma esquadra, uma era de progresso marítimo se manifestou. O desenvolvimento das construcções navaes nos Estados Unidos assenta nas mais favoraveis condições industriaes e commerciaes.

Graças á influencia da politica de desenvolvimento da marinha de guerra, muitas installações teem sido estabelecidas para a construcção de navios, as quaes estão suppridas de instrumentos e machinas que permitem uma producção em tão grande escala que, se houvesse maior procura, os constructores navaes americanos poderiam rivalisar com os constructores britannicos no que diz respeito ao custo da producção. A introducção da electricidade para o funcionamento das machinas, assim como o emprego deapparelhos pneumaticos, de gruas e guindastes para levantar os grandes pesos, trouxeram tão grandes mudanças nos methodos empregados nos Estados Unidos, que os varios estaleiros da America estão melhor montados do que os da Europa. Nas condições actuaes, porém, as communicacões por via marítima entre os Estados Unidos e os demais paizes do mundo acham-se em poder do estrangeiro. Durante o exercicio findo em 30 de Junho de 1900 só 9.3 por cento das importações e exportações dos Estados Unidos foram feitas em navios deste paiz.

#### UM NOVO TRIGO.

Ha pouco tempo produz-se em reduzida escala, cerca da linha divisoria entre os Estados Unidos e o Canadá, um novo trigo que se chama "spelt." Diz-se que é um producto russo, e que está em uso naquelle paiz e na Allemanha. Na America, foi conhecido o grão por primeira vez no Estado da Dakota do Norte, donde foi levado para Manitoba, na Nova Bretanha, onde agora tem um mercado na cidade de Winnipeg. Os lavradores dizem que dá uma colheita abundante e offerece uma boa forragem para o gado. Posto que a estação de 1900 fosse desfavoravel, obteve-se até 50 alqueires de grão por cada alqueire semeado. Affirma-se que o spelt supporta as seccas muito melhor do que os demais grãos, que é facil de semear, que amadurece cedo e que fornece um excellente alimento para o gado, o qual, conforme se diz, gosta das palhas deste trigo muito mais do que das de qualquer outro grão.

#### PERITO AGRICOLA ALLEMÃO.

A vista do grande valor que se liga ás machinas agricolas fabricadas nos Estados Unidos, affirma-se que o Barão HERMANN, perito agricola da Allemanha junto á respectiva Embaixada em Washington, foi avisado pelo seu governo que um especialista nomeado pelas sociedades agricolas daquelle paiz será enviado aos Estados Unidos para emprender um estudo cuidadoso do emprego de taes machinas, no intuito de introduzil-as na Allemanha.

Ha muito, o Barão HERMANN tem chamado a attenção das auctoridades allemãs sobre as vantagens notaveis das machinas agricolas americanas, acreditando que as diligencias que acabam de ser feitas serão proveitosas tanto á agricultura allemã como aos fabricantes americanos. O perito deverá chegar nos Estados Unidos em principios da epocha das sementeiras, occupando-se das fazendas durante a primavera e o verão e das fabricas depois de concluidas as colheitas.

#### EXPORTAÇÕES DE INSTRUMENTOS AGRICOLAS.

Grande maioria das exportações de instrumentos agricolas dos Estados Unidos consistem em segadoras e ceifeiras, e ainda que as estatisticas não discriminem estes instrumentos na relação das exportações, é evidente que as ceifeiras predominam.

Na America do Sul é o melhor comprador a Republica Argentina, sendo de \$500,491 o valor de taes exportações recebidas por aquella Republica dos Estados Unidos em 1896, e em 1900 chegou o respectivo valor a \$1,391,615, ou seja mais do dobro. O valor dos instrumentos agricolas destinados ao Mexico em 1900 foi de \$543,022, contra \$120,827 em 1896. Para os demais paizes da America do Sul avaliaram-se taes exportações em 1900 em \$335,813, contra \$228,558 em 1896. A excepção da Nova Bretanha é o Mexico o unico paiz norte-americano que toma instrumentos agricolas dos Estados Unidos em grandes quantidades. Foi de \$1,748,861 o valor das exportações desse character tomadas pela Nova Bretanha em 1900, contra \$371,144 em 1896. As exportações de instrumentos agricolas de toda a classe para a Europa durante o anno civil que acaba de passar excederam a \$10,000,000 em valor, sendo a quota do Reino Unido de \$1,389,493, da França de \$2,965,725, da Allemanha de \$2,957,027 e da Europa restante de \$3,019,874. O valor dos ditos instrumentos enviados á Australia britannica foi de \$1,101,720 e á Africa de \$229,693. A importancia total das exportações em referencia realizadas dos Estados Unidos a todos os paizes foi de cerca de \$16,000,000 em 1900, contra menos de \$5,000,000 em 1896.

#### SEMENTES NOVAS.

O Dr. ASSIS BRASIL remetteu á Sociedade Nacional de Agricultura diversas sementes que lhe foram fornecidas pelo Professor H. J. WHEELER, Director da Estação Experimental de Rhode Island e que lhe pareceram adaptaveis ás zonas do Brazil, que gozam de clima temperado.

Algumas das sementes serão remettidas á Sociedade Agricola e Pastoril de Pelotas e as outras são destinadas á fazenda de Santa Monica, no Estado do Rio de Janeiro, onde serão cultivadas para distribuição aos lavradores.

### A PRINCIPAL NAÇÃO EXPORTADORA.

Segundo estatísticas officiaes occupam os Estados Unidos o primeiro logar entre as nações exportadoras do mundo, mostrando os algarismos completos para o anno civil de 1900, comparados com as estatísticas das outras nações, que as exportações de productos nacionaes foram maiores do que as de qualquer outro paiz, chegando o total geral a \$1,453,013,659. As exportações totaes do Reino Unido da Grã Bretanha, que até aqui fôra a primeira nação exportadora, alcançam a somma de \$1,418,348,000, ao passo que o total para a Allemanha é de \$1,050,611,000.

É tanto mais importante o facto de que os Estados Unidos occupam hoje o primeiro logar como nação exportadora, quanto que occupavam o quarto logar ha menos de vinte e cinco annos; de facto, em 1875 ascenderam as exportações de productos nacionaes dos Estados Unidos a \$497,263,737, as da Allemanha a \$607,096,000, as da França a \$747,489,000 e as do Reino Unido a \$1,087,497,000, emquanto que hoje os Estados Unidos chegaram ao primeiro posto, sendo seguidos pelo Reino Unido, a Allemanha e a França na ordem dada. As exportações nacionaes destes paizes são dadas acima, á excepção da França, cujas exportações attingiram o valor de \$787,060,000. Póde-se ver dos algarismos apresentados, que as exportações dos Estados Unidos augmentaram no referido periodo em 190 por cento, as da Allemanha em 73 por cento, as do Reino Unido em 34 por cento e as da França em 5 por cento.

### A BOLSA DE CAFÉ DE NOVA YORK.

O movimento da Bolsa de Café de Nova York, em 1900, foi o mais avultado desde o anno 1891, sendo representado por 7,442,250 saccas, contra 4,427,500 saccas em 1899. As transacções mais fortes realizaram-se no mez de Julho, ascendendo a 1,024,500 saccas, ao passo que a epocha de menos movimento corresponde ao mez de Maio, em que as entregas só attingiram a 268,500 saccas.

O preço mais elevado para as entregas a prazo foi pago no mez de Julho, em que as entregas de Março foram vendidas por 9.20 centavos; o preço mais diminuto corresponde a Dezembro, em que as entregas de Janeiro e Dezembro foram vendidas por 5.35 centavos.

### PRODUCCÃO E INDUSTRIA DO FERRO.

Em nenhuma parte do mundo ha tanta actividade commercial como a que existe no commercio do minerio de ferro na região dos Grandes Lagos dos Estados Unidos. Nos quarenta e cinco annos que teem passado desde que se estabeleceu a industria do ferro nos districtos mineiros do lago Superior teem-se embarcado por alli 171,700,000 toneladas deste minerio, sendo de notar que em 1899 alcançou este commercio a

18,251,804 toneladas e que em 1900 elevou-se a uma cifra maior em um milhão de toneladas que a do anno anterior.

O capital empregado na exploração destas minas e no transporte do producto é calculado em cerca de \$300,000,000, quantia que augmenta cada anno. Este augmento do capital tem dado em resultado nos ultimos tres mezes a construcção de cerca de 30 vapores de aço para fazer o commercio, ao custo de \$6,500,000, approximadamente, e a construcção de officinas em um dos portos do lago onde se faz a baldeação do mineral da estrada de ferro, e cujo custo se calcula em \$5,000,000. Enormes são tambem as sommas que se empregam na fabricacção de outros trabalhos, todos necessarios para o bom desenvolvimento da industria, taes como installações de bombas, guindastes, etc.

As diversas companhias interessadas no transporte deste minerio teem frotas capazes de transportar desde um milhão até quatro milhões e meio de toneladas de mineral, desde as cabeceiras do lago Superior, e em muitos casos estes embarques se effectuam por estrada de ferro. É de notar-se que durante os ultimos quatro annos os embarques teem alcançado a mais da metade do que eram annualmente nos ultimos quarenta annos. A média por anno durante os quatro annos decorridos de 1897 a 1900, inclusive, se calcula em 60,000,000 de toneladas, enquanto que o total por quarenta annos atraz alcança a 110,000,000 de toneladas.

Este augmento se deve ao emprego de methodos aperfeiçoados para a exploração do mineral. As machinas que funcionavam á mão, os guindastes pequenos, a polvora que se usava para arrebentar as minas e os carros pequenos empregados no transporte do mineral até os portos de embarque têm sido substituidos pelo vapor, o ar comprimido, a electricidade e as ultimas applicações da sciencia.

#### **AS MANUFACTURAS DE FERRO E AÇO NO ANNO 1900.**

As manufacturas que maior desenvolvimento attingiram nos Estados Unidos durante o anno civil de 1900 foram as do ferro e aço, constituindo a crescida quantidade manufacturada e exportada destes metaes um indicador positivo de tal desenvolvimento. Excluido o minerio de ferro, elevaram-se as exportações de aço e ferro para o anno a \$129,633,480, ou seja um augmento de mais de \$100,000,000 sobre o anno 1890, em que o total foi pouco mais de \$27,000,000. O referido augmento é salientado ainda mais pelo confronto com as cifras correspondentes a 1894, em que a totalidade das exportações foi avaliada em \$62,737,250, ou seja menos da metade.

Tal augmento apparece em quasi cada artigo. As exportações de ferro guza importaram, em 1900, em \$4,500,000, contra \$3,225,000 em 1899 e \$2,500,000 em 1898. As ferragens para construcções accusam augmento de cerca de \$1,000,000 sobre 1899 e de \$2,000,000 sobre 1898. As exportações de trilhos de aço importaram em quasi

\$11,000,000 em 1900, contra \$6,000,000 em 1899. As machinas electricas, de grande procura em toda a parte do mundo, subiram de \$2,500,000 de valor em 1898 a \$5,225,000 em 1900. O valor das machinas de costura exportadas augmentou de \$3,000,000 em 1898 a \$4,500,000 em 1900, e o das machinas de escrever e seus accessorios de \$2,000,000 em 1898 a \$3,000,000 em 1900.

A proporção deste commercio correspondente aos paizes da União Internacional é encontrada no BOLETIM MENSAL do mez de Fevereiro na parte relativa á estatística; entretanto os artigos manufacturados nos Estados Unidos, com especialidade as machinas, são destinados, por assim dizer, a toda a parte do mundo. As machinas de costura e de escrever, assim como os instrumentos scientificos, são enviados para a Asia, Africa e as ilhas da Oceania, e até mesmo para a Europa, onde rivalisam com o producto dos habéis operarios daquelle continente. Dos \$6,788,000 de instrumentos para fins scientificos, incluidos os instrumentos telephonicos e telegraphicos, que foram mandados durante o referido anno, mais de \$1,000,000 de valor coube ao Reino Unido; quasi \$1,000,000 á França, e \$500,000 á Allemanha.

O Reino Unido e a Allemanha absorvem quasi metade da exportação total de machinas de costura, na importancia de \$1,000,000 de valor para cada uma dessas nações sobre um total de \$4,500,000. Quanto a machinas de escrever, a importancia das enviadas ao Reino Unido em 1900 foi do valor de \$1,000,000 e á Allemanha de \$500,000. Das exportações totaes de ferragens para construcções, que montão a \$9,782,402, mais de \$2,000,000 de valor coube á Grã Bretanha; quasi \$1,000,000 á Allemanha e cerca de \$500,000 á França, emquanto que para os demais paizes europeos toca a cada um \$1,000,000, mais ou menos. Dos trilhos de aço exportados em 1900, no valor de \$10,895,416, a Europa importou no valor de \$1,000,000 e a Nova Bretanha quasi \$4,000,000.

O valor total das machinas de costura importadas pelos paizes da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas, foi no anno de 1900, segundo consta da estatística do Ministerio da Fazenda dos Estados Unidos, de \$1,036,815, ou seja cerca de 23 por cento das exportações totaes. O valor das machinas de escrever attingiu a \$200,533, ou seja 7.33 por cento, e o dos instrumentos scientificos a \$1,516,504, ou seja mais de 22 por cento.

#### AREA DOS ESTADOS E TERRITORIOS.

O Director do Recenseamento publicou um boletim organizado pelo geographo HENRY GANNETT, mostrando a area dos Estados Unidos em milhas quadradas, com discriminação dos Estados, Territorios e condados. Segundo esse boletim é a area total dos Estados Unidos de 3,622,933 milhas quadradas. A superficie solida, exclusive Alaska e Hawaii, é de 2,970,038 milhas quadradas, sendo de 55,562 milhas quadradas a area liquida exclusive os mesmos Territorios. As areas



totaes, com a superficie solida e liquida de cada um dos Estados e Territorios, assim como as areas das bahias dadas em separado, são como se segue:

Estados e Territorios.	Area total.	Superficie liquida.	Superficie solida.	Estados e Territorios.	Area total.	Superficie liquida.	Superficie solida.
Alabama.....	52,250	710	51,540	Nevada.....	110,700	960	109,740
Territorio de Alaska	590,884	-----	-----	New-Hampshire.....	9,305	300	9,005
Territorio de Arizona.....	113,020	100	112,920	New-Jersey.....	7,815	290	7,525
Arkansas.....	53,850	805	53,045	Territorio do Novo Mexico.....	122,580	120	122,460
California.....	158,360	2,380	155,980	New-York.....	49,170	1,550	47,620
Colorado.....	103,925	280	103,645	Carolina do Norte.....	52,250	3,670	48,580
Connecticut.....	4,990	145	4,845	Dakota do Norte.....	70,795	600	70,195
Delaware.....	2,050	90	1,960	Ohio.....	41,060	300	40,760
Distrito de Columbia.....	70	10	60	Territorio de Oklahoma.....	39,030	200	38,830
Florida.....	58,680	4,440	54,240	Oregon.....	96,030	1,470	94,560
Georgia.....	59,475	495	58,980	Pennsylvania.....	45,215	230	44,985
Territorio de Hawaii.....	6,449	-----	-----	Rhode-Island.....	1,250	197	1,053
Idaho.....	84,800	510	84,290	Carolina do Sul.....	30,570	400	30,170
Illinois.....	56,650	650	56,000	Dakota do Sul.....	77,650	800	76,850
Indiana.....	36,350	440	35,910	Tennessee.....	42,050	300	41,750
Territorio Indio.....	31,400	400	31,000	Texas.....	265,780	3,490	262,290
Iowa.....	56,025	550	55,475	Utah.....	84,970	2,780	82,190
Kansas.....	82,080	380	81,700	Vermont.....	9,565	430	9,135
Kentucky.....	40,400	400	40,000	Virginia.....	42,450	2,325	40,125
Louisiana.....	48,720	3,300	45,420	Washington.....	69,180	2,300	66,880
Maine.....	33,040	3,145	29,895	Virginia Occidental.....	24,780	135	24,645
Maryland.....	12,210	2,350	9,860	Wisconsin.....	56,040	1,590	54,450
Massachusetts.....	8,315	275	8,040	Wyoming.....	97,890	315	97,575
Michigan.....	58,915	1,485	57,430	Bahia do Delaware.....	620	620	-----
Minnesota.....	83,365	4,160	79,205	Bahia de Raritan e parte baixa da bahia de Nova York.....	100	100	-----
Mississippi.....	46,810	470	46,340				
Missouri.....	69,415	680	68,735				
Montana.....	146,080	770	145,310				
Nebraska.....	77,510	670	76,840				

## HONDURAS.

### RELATORIO DO MINISTRO DAS OBRAS PUBLICAS.

O relatorio apresentado ao Congresso Nacional pelo Senhor Don FRANCISCO ALTSCHUL, ministro das obras publicas da Republica de Honduras, incluindo os actos do Poder Executivo durante o anno economico de 1899-1900, foi recebido pela Secretaria das Republicas Americanas.

É um documento notavel, que evidencia d'um modo claro e efficaz o grande progresso industrial de Honduras durante os ultimos annos.

Em relação ao commercio do paiz, diz o ministro que as importações correspondentes ao periodo acima referido importaram em \$2,416,624.91, sendo effectuadas pelos portos seguintes, na ordem da respectiva importancia: Puerto Cortés, \$986,821.32; Amapala, \$974,025.30; La Ceiba, \$183,722.92; Trujillo, \$164,353.47; Roatán, \$44,866.83; Iriona, \$26,306.32; madeira de construção pelo Puerto Cortés e Roatán, \$36,528.75; total, \$2,416,624.91.

O confronto das exportações do referido anno economico com as do anterior accusa um augmento de cerca de 25 por cento, sendo o total em 1899-1900 de \$5,930,104.38, discriminado da seguinte maneira: Metaes, \$1,808,822; fructas, \$1,621,528.93; gado, \$1,286,966; páos, \$330,421.25;

couros e pelles, \$109,896.80; café, \$102,397.40; borracha, \$88,842.80; salsaparilha, \$51,229.20; productos diversos (tabaco, chapéus, etc.), \$30,000; exportações de tabaco, café, queijo, etc., para a America Central, \$500,000. O augmento foi devido, em grande parte, á maior quantidade de fructas e ao maior numero de gado vaccum embarcado para os mercados estrangeiros.

Referindo-se á mineração o relatorio diz que este importante ramo da riqueza publica foi activamente desenvolvido, e que embora a produccão das minas excedesse em muito pouco á do anno anterior, ha indicios muito auspiciosos de que augmente em futuro proximo pois novas minas foram ultimamente descobertas, que dentro em pouco estarão em via de exploração lucrativa. A vasta exhibição mineral do paiz na Exposição de Buffalo será tambem um elemento estimulador para o desenvolvimento da mineração, attrahindo o concurso dos capitães estrangeiros para esta industria futura.

Conhece-se a existencia na Republica de riquissimas jazidas de cobre, algumas das quaes já foram vendidas, em quanto que outras devem ser entregues a companhias norte-americanas. A maior parte do minerio não só contém grande porcentagem de cobre, como tambem quantidades consideraveis de ouro e prata, que o tornam mais desejavel e valioso.

A cultura das bananas vae augmentando. Goza esta fructa d'uma procura quasi illimitada nos Estados Unidos, acreditando-se que se hão de estabelecer numerosas e novas plantações nos ricos e ferteis valles da Republica, com especialidade no pitoresco valle de Lula e no districto costeiro de Lean, onde existem immensas extensões de terras virgens proprias para essa cultura. Um outro ramo da agricultura que dá muito a esperar no que diz respeito á lucratividade é a cultura dos limões e das laranjas, as quaes já são exportadas em grandes quantidades. Attrahe egualmente a attenção a cultura dos cocos, que promette rapido desenvolvimento.

A seringueira, que abunda nas florestas do paiz, é cultivada agora no Departamento de Choluteca. O Senhor ARTHUR H. HOWLAND obteve concessão para o estabelecimento de um grande seringal no Departamento de Olancho, o que veio a despertar vivo interesse pela planta em toda a Republica. A borracha crua é produzida principalmente nos Departamentos de Mosquitia, Olancho e Choluteca. Descobrio-se uma nova especie de seringueira em Yuro, cuja seiva dizem ser muito boa e abundante.

Não só houve augmento da cultura do tabaco, mas a qualidade da folha tem melhorado constantemente. Posto que cultivado mais extensamente no Departamento de Copán, é produzido tambem com vantagem nos Departamentos de Jacalepa e El Paraíso, e outros.

O trigo é produzido nos Departamentos de Tegucigalpa e Itibucia, e especialmente nos Departamentos de El Paraíso e La Paz, sendo de excellente qualidade.

O ministro ALTSCHUL suggere a criação de um collegio agricola official, bem como o estabelecimento de juntas commerciaes nos principaes centros agricolas do paiz.

Referindo-se á exploração das florestas, o Senhor Ministro nota que esta industria ainda está em estado incipiente, cifrando-se principalmente á exportação de mogno, mora, salsaparilha e borracha. Tres grandes firmas occupam-se actualmente do córte de tóros de magno e cedro, a saber: A companhia Pittsburg-Honduras, os Senhores GEORGE D. EMERY e J. A. GARGUILLO. A primeira extrahiui durante o anno 1,612 tóros, com 402,315 pés. Esta firma tem cortado mais de um milhão de pés cubicos de madeira, calculando-se que a producção total durante o anno 1901 attingirá a 3,000,000 de pés cubicos.

A industria pecuaria acha-se tambem em estado florescente. O valor do gado exportado durante o anno foi de \$1,286,966. Grande maioria do gado exportado foi para Cuba.

Foram introduzidas ultimamente em Honduras diversas industrias novas, sendo a mais importante a do fabrico de panno de algodão. Ha cinco fabricas de algodão no Departamento de Copán, quatro em Octopeque e uma em Santa Rosa. Ha numerosas fabricas de sabão em exploração, cogitando-se presentemente do estabelecimento de outras mais. Tambem foram recentemente construidas marinhas de sal e fabricas de cortume.

Celebrou-se um contrato de transporte, importante e vantajoso, com a Companhia Pacifica de Paquetes a Vapor. O povo hondurense aguarda com grande interesse a Exposição Pan-Americana de Buffalo. Amostras dos productos nacionaes serão expostas num edificio erigido especialmente para a Republica, merecendo attenção especial a exhibição de mineraes e de madeiras preciosas.

As facilidades postaes do paiz augmentaram durante o anno passado, tendo o serviço melhorado em todos os ramos desse departamento. Transportaram-se durante o anno 1,203,924 peças de correio. O numero das cartas registradas accusou augmento tambem comparativamente ao anno antecedente. Tratados para a expedição de encomendas postaes foram celebrados com os Estados Unidos e a Allemanha, notando-se bastante actividade neste ramo do serviço.

O serviço telegraphico e telephonico do Estado foi satisfactorio durante o anno, tendo-se recebido e despachado grande numero de mensagens.

Fallando da viação ferrea, registra o relatorio que a linha ferrea de Puerto Cortés a La Pimienta, que está arrendada a um syndicato hondurense, soffreu alguns estragos durante a quadra chuvosa.

Estão sendo cumpridos os termos do contrato BURKE-CHAMBERS-ALEXANDER, tendo já começado as primeiras obras de medição um corpo de engenheiros. Um contrato celebrado com o Senhor GEORGE F. ARCHER para construcção d'uma estrada de ferro de Omoa a Trujillo será em breve submettido ao Congresso para ratificação. A proposta

feita pelo Senhor JOHN R. HUNT ao Presidente da Republica para construcção de uma estrada de ferro de Omoa a Montagua será provavelmente accepta.

Durante o anno fundearam 236 navios em Puerto Cortés, 140 em La Ceiba e 118 em Amapala. A carga levada ao Puerto Cortés consistia em 201,478 fardos; a Amapala, em 56,157 fardos; entraram no paiz 4,067 passageiros, e sahiram 3,300.

Tocam nos portos do sul da Republica as seguintes linhas: Companhia Pacifica de Paquetes a Vapor, Companhia Pacifica de Navegação a Vapor, Companhia de Vapores Sul-Americana, e a linha Kosmos; visitam a costa do norte a Companhia Commercial de Tweedie, a Companhia Unida de Fructas, a Companhia de Vapores de Bluefields, assim como vapores da Companhia da Loteria Nacional de Honduras.

#### RELATORIO DO MINISTRO DA GUERRA.

O ultimo relatorio apresentado ao Congresso Nacional pelo Ministro da Guerra de Honduras mostra que a força total do exercito é de 40,079 homens, sendo 32,661 de primeira classe e 14,418 de segunda. Houve augmento de 7,726 homens em 1900, comparativamente a 1899.

---

### MEXICO.

#### SYSTEMA DE DRENAGEM DA CAPITAL.

O illustre Senhor JOHN W. FOSTER, n'um dos artigos que está escrevendo para o "New York Tribune," descreve o systema de drenagem da cidade de Mexico, ácerca do qual transcrevemos os seguintes trechos:

"Como se sabe, fica a cidade de Mexico no fundo d'um valle completamente cercado de montanhas, havendo uma serie de lagos no sudeste e no noroeste que desaguam n'um lago de agua salgada sem escoadouro em cuja margem está situada essa interessantissima cidade americana. Ha seiscentos annos, isto é, desde a epocha dos Aztecas, que a drenagem artificial das aguas desse valle tem constituido um problema melindroso para cada regimen successivo, e os vice-reis espanhoes esgotaram os meios da engenharia das respectivas epochas, gastaram centenares de milhões de pesos e sacrificaram a vida de milhares de indigenas na vã tentativa de resolvel-o.

"Durante o primeiro meio seculo da Republica fizeram-se esforços fracos e mal orientados no sentido de se effectuar tal drenagem, porém as successivas revoluções e mais guerras privaram o Governo dos meios pecuniarios para levar-os a cabo, sendo o Presidente DIAZ o primeiro que teve exito nesta grande empreza; foi elle porém obrigado a demorar o inicio da obra por muitos annos, até que o justificassem as condições financeiras da Fazenda Nacional e até que tivesse elle a possibilidade

de celebrar contratos com engenheiros experientes e capitalistas serios. Afinal foi definitivamente encaminhado o projecto, felizmente levado a cabo ha dois annos.

“O systema consta d’um tunnel que fura as montanhas n’uma extensão de 6 milhas, e a este está ligado um canal, sendo de 37 milhas o comprimento total do conducto das aguas. Custou a obra \$20,000,000, e pôde-se dizer com exactidão que figura entre as maiores conquistas da engenharia moderna.

“A cidade se acha assegurada agora contra as inundações, chegando ao seu fim a ultima phase desta obra avultada, isto é, a ligação ao canal e ao tunnel d’uma nova e aperfeiçoada rêde de esgotos para a capital. Bom numero de ruas da capital estão escavadas neste momento para permittir o assentamento dos canos de esgoto, mas antes do fim do anno será concluido o grande melhoramento, e a municipalidade, com auxilio de \$2,000,000 da Fazenda Nacional, encetará a obra de recalçamento das ruas com asphalto. Quando isto fôr acabado ficará a cidade de Mexico uma das mais limpas, mais sãs e mais bellas do mundo.”

---

## NICARAGUA.

### RELATORIO DO MINISTRO DAS OBRAS PUBLICAS.

A Secretaria das Republicas Americanas acaba de receber um exemplar do interessante relatorio dirigido pelo Ministro das Obras Publicas á Assembleia Nacional de Nicaragua em 10 de Setembro de 1900. Salienta-se neste documento a importancia que coube á industria agricola como principal fonte de riqueza da Republica, narrando-se, nos seguintes termos, a maneira por que o Governo tem animado, estimulado e protegido esse importantissimo ramo dos recursos naturaes da nação:

“Póde-se dizer, sem exageração, que jamais experimentou a agricultura do paiz tão vigoroso desenvolvimento, bastando para comprovar a verdade da minha affirmação as reduções que, nos termos do decreto de 7 de Novembro de 1899, foram concedidas nos preços de transporte do café destinado á exportação. Em virtude do dito decreto, as estradas de ferro e as linhas de vapores nacionaes transportam o café consignado para o exterior sem perceberem as taxas aduaneiras existentes, de sorte que, devido a esta benefica protecção dada á agricultura, o Governo prescindiu da cobrança das taxas de frete no valor de \$135,829.05 durante a ultima colheita.

“Por outro lado, o cumprimento rigoroso das leis relativas aos premios, os quaes sempre constituem um poderoso elemento estimulador para a agricultura, manteve despertado o interesse no desenvolvimento das empresas agricolas, a tal ponto que, durante todo o anno de que se occupa este relatorio, o Governo reconheceu e pagou premios

sobre o café na importancia de \$66,422.28, correspondendo a 1,639,715 pés plantados durante o referido periodo.

“A somma total paga pelo Governo a titulo de premios sobre o cacao foi de \$20,263.41, correspondendo a 96,921 pés. Foram plantadas durante o anno 9,418 seringueiras, importando os correspondentes premios em \$941.80. Foi de \$2,315.85 a somma dos premios pagos sobre o indigo, sendo de 23,158 o numero das libras colhidas.

“O Governo, desejoso de introduzir melhoramentos permanentes na agricultura, celebrou um contracto em 17 de Março proximo passado com o Dr. CARLOS BOVALLIUS, transferindo ao dito senhor 30,000 *manzanas* de terra, mediante a somma de \$30,000. Nos termos desta concessão compromette-se o Dr. BOVALLIUS a colonisar estes terrenos com pelo menos 100 colonos europeos da Suissa, Noruega, Finlandia, etc.”

Refere-se o relatorio ao desenvolvimento em Nicaragua de diversas empresas industriaes, fallando de varios contractos celebrados com o Governo para o estabelecimento de numerosas fabricas na Republica. Varios contratos importantes firmados com o Ministerio das Obras Publicas para construcção de pontes, estradas de rodagem e edificios, assim como para o aperfeçoamento dos meios de communicacão, são comprehensiva e intelligentemente discutidos.

O relatorio diz que se têm feito addições valiosas ao Museu Nacional e que as collecções deste estabelecimento têm sido grandemente augmentadas e extendidas. Deste museu serão escolhidos numerosos artigos de grande interesse e valor para figurarem na secção correspondente a Nicaragua na Exposição Pan-Americana de Buffalo.

Grande espaço é dedicado á viação ferrea e aos vapores nacionaes, sendo apresentados dados valiosos e interessantes. Aham-se em estado satisfactorio as facilidades postaes da Republica, tendo sido recebidas durante o anno 1,336,048 peças de correio e despachadas 2,384,769. Houve notavel augmento no serviço das encomendas postaes, assim como bastante movimento no serviço das correspondencias internacionaes, sendo os Estados Unidos o paiz que maiores relações teve com Nicaragua.

O ministro chama a attenção da assemblea sobre o adiantamento realizado no serviço telegraphico e telephonico, o qual no passado tão largamente concorreu, e no futuro continuará concorrendo, para o progresso e prosperidade da nação.

---

## PERU.

### COMMERCIO COM A GRÃ BRETANHA EM 1900.

A importancia do commercio realizado com a Grã Bretanha, como se pôde averiguar pelos relatorios preliminares britannicos, mostra diminuicão para o anno civil de 1900 comparado ao de 1899. A quan-

tidade de assucar exportada para a Grã Bretanha em 1900 ascendeu a 24,010,700 libras avaliadas em £129,353, contra 32,941,600 libras avaliadas em £186,840 em 1899. No anno 1900 foi de 4,236,566 o numero de libras de lã de alpaca, vicunha e lhama recebidas pela Grã Bretanha do Peru, contra 4,234,100 em 1899. Ao passo que o peso total foi superior em 2,466 libras no anno 1900, apresentou o valor uma diminuição de £1,526 comparativamente a 1899, sendo respectivamente de £207,365 e £205,839.

O valor das principaes importações da Grã Bretanha accusou augmento de £6,254 para o anno 1900 comparado a 1899, sendo os totaes respectivamente de £478,541 e £472,287. Estas importações para os annos de 1900 e 1899 discriminam-se da seguinte fórma: Fazendas de algodão em peça, £301,463 contra £346,088; tecidos de lã, £81,627 contra £65,633; tecidos de estambre, £37,788 contra £34,327; ferragens de estrada de ferro, £27,952 contra £4,365; mais ferro, £29,711 contra £21,874.

---

## SALVADOR.

### O CAFÉ E O CACAO NA EXPOSIÇÃO UNIVERSAL DE PARIZ.

O “Boletín de Agricultura” (Boletim de Agricultura), órgão official da União Central do mesmo nome, traz uma interessante communicação do Senhor ZALDIVAR, Ministro de Salvador junto aos governos dos Estados Unidos e da França, dirigida ao Ministro das Relações Exteriores da Republica de Salvador. Vê-se deste relatorio que o café mandado de Salvador figurava entre as melhores e mais desejaveis classes exhibidas na Exposição, constituindo um dos elementos mais attrahentes da formosa e elegante exhibição do Governo. Esta noticia ha de sem duvida agradar ao povo salvadorenses, concorrendo para estimular os lavradores de café a fazerem maiores esforços na producção deste importante genero. Salvador é uma região agricola excessivamente fertil, prestando-se optimamente á cultura de grande variedade de frutas tropicaes e semitropicaes; é especialmente propria para a lavoura do café, cuja industria é explorada em grande escala em toda a Republica. Ultimamente tem-se evidenciado um interesse universal na cultura do cacao nos terrenos baixos do paiz, sendo de todo satisfactorios e animadores os resultados conseguidos em experiencias realizadas neste sentido. As amostras deste producto na Exposição Universal attrahiram a attenção de muita gente e demonstraram d’uma forma pratica e definitiva a importancia assim como a lucratividade desta cultura util dentre as variadissimas producções agricolas do paiz.

### POPULAÇÃO EM 1 DE JANEIRO DE 1901.

O “Diario del Salvador” de 18 de Janeiro proximo passado contém um interessante relatorio, feito pelo Director Geral da Repartição de

Estatística daquella Republica, que dá o numero de habitantes no paiz em 1 de Janeiro de 1901. Segundo este relatorio, cuidadosamente organizado, era a população estimada de Salvador na referida epocha de 915,512. A população discriminada por Departamentos é dada na seguinte tabella:

Santa Ana .....	99, 240	La Paz.....	56, 054
Ahuachapán .....	57, 910	San Vicente.....	54, 692
Sonsonate.....	65, 893	Cabañas .....	38, 794
La Libertad.....	70, 050	San Miguel.....	71, 928
San Salvador.....	105, 980	Usulután .....	70, 895
Chalatenango .....	56, 829	Morazán .....	49, 854
Cuecatlán.....	72, 000	La Unión .....	45, 393

## URUGUAY.

### OBRAS DE MELHORAMENTO DO PORTO DE MONTEVIDEO.

Nos termos da lei de 7 de Novembro de 1899 foram auctorisadas pelo Congresso do Uruguay, obras de melhoramento do porto de Montevideo na importancia de \$12,500,000. Publicou-se opportunamente o respectivo edital de concurrencia, sendo abertas as propostas em 21 de Agosto de 1900. Não sendo satisfactorias ao Governo as cinco propostas recebidas naquella concurrencia, procedeu-se a nova. Foram apresentadas novas propostas em 24 de Dezembro de 1900, oscillando os orçamentos entre \$9,000,000 e \$15,000,000. Os proponentes acceitos foram um syndicato francez sob a razão social de ALLARD, COISEAU, COUVREUX, DOLLFUS, DUPARCHY e WIRIOT, ascendendo a sua proposta a \$9,916,336.38. Serão executados os trabalhos de conformidade com plantas e clausulas organisadas pelo engenheiro ADOLFO GUERARD em Abril de 1900. A firma contractante tem larga e extensa experiencia em obras desta natureza, dizendo-se que está bem preparada e inteiramente capaz de executar com successo estes grandes e importantes melhoramentos.

### PRINCIPAES IMPORTAÇÕES DA GRÃ BRETANHA.

Durante o anno civil de 1900 o Uruguay importou da Grã Bretanha fazendas de algodão, em peça, no valor de £343,490, accusando diminuição de £78,615 comparativamente ao anno de 1899; tecidos de lã no valor de £49,199, accusando augmento de £8,839; tecidos de estambre no valor de £90,292, accusando augmento de £3,769; ferro para estradas de ferro no valor de £72,858, representando augmento de £66,718; folhas de ferro galvanisado no valor de £39,830, mostrando decrescimento de £4,459, e ferro manufacturado no valor de £27,741, com um augmento de £7,658. O valor total das importações dos artigos enumerados foi de £623,410 em 1900 e de £619,500 em 1899.



## BIBLIOGRAPHIA.

Nesta secção do Boletim Mensal se tratará dos livros e folhetos enviados á Secretaria das Republicas Americanas que se referem a assumptos de interesse aos paizes da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

A bibliotheca da Secretaria das Republicas Americanas recebeu um interessante volume intitulado "The North American Indians of Yesterday" (Os Indios Norte-Americanos de Hontem), publicado pelos Filhos de G. P. PUTNAM, Nova York e Londres, e cujo auctor é o Senhor FREDERICK S. DELLENBAUGH. Esta importante obra scientifica, como consta do seu nome, é um estudo comparativo da vida, dos costumes e dos productos dos Indios Norte-Americanos, baseado na hypothese da unidade ethnica da raça, sendo profusamente illustrada com mais de 350 escolhidas gravuras. O distincto auctor diz no prefacio que o Indio nunca lhe pareceu um factor anormal, mas antes uma parte natural da nossa sociedade. Ha quasi trinta annos que o Senhor DELLENBAUGH preoccupa-se, conjunctamente com outros eminentes ethnologos e archeologos, do estudo da raça vermelha. O auctor não reconhece nenhuma distincção entre o chamado "Indio Vermelho" dos Estados Unidos e das regiões septentrionaes, e as "Tribus Civilisadas" do Mexico e das regiões meridionaes, porque as differenças, quaesquer que sejam, não são de genero e sim de gráo. Diz elle que "Quanto mais nós approximamos do principio da existencia do homem, menos marcadas se tornam, talvez, as divergencias de tribus, as quaes incontestavelmente começaram no momento em que um grupo de homens deixou outro grupo de homens para vivir em separado." O livro trata de uma raça para o qual o sol já se pôz, uma raça que pertence ao passado; tenderá indubitavelmente a despertar um interesse mais profundo no publico para o estudo em geral deste assumpto que tão intimamente está ligado com a historia do Hemispherio Occidental.

Um livro intitulado "Down the Bermejo" (Descendo o Bermejo), escripto pelo Senhor A. A. G. DOBSON, jornalista, e publicado em Buenos Aires em 1900, dá uma narração, breve mas interessante, da expedição exploradora organizada pelos Senhores LEACH, proprietarios de fazendas de assucar e café em Jujuy, no intuito de averiguar si se poderia utilisar o Rio Bermejo para o transporte de carga. A expedição, composta de 35 homens em cinco barcos de fundo chato, partiu em 13 de Março e chegou em Corrientes em 17 de Abril de 1899, perdendo-se um barco em viagem. É esta a primeira narração de semelhante viagem realizada por brancos, sendo de grande importancia as informações obtidas em relação á geographia, fauna, flora e ás tribus indias desta parte da Republica Argentina (o "Gran Chaco"). A conclusão a que chegou a expedição é que o Bermejo é um excellente rio, quasi

livre de obstrucções e proprio para o transporte dos productos da região que percorre. Se isto é certo, póde-se accrescentar 800 milhas ao maravilhoso systema do Rio da Prata. A expedição foi custeada pelos Senhores LEACH.

O Ministerio das Obras Publicas da Republica de Guatemala organisou ultimamente um importante quadro comparativo indicando as diversas concessões ferro-viarias realizadas pelo governo daquelle paiz desde o anno 1877. As modificações que foram feitas ás ditas concessões são mostradas por meio de tabellas, dando-se tambem as datas dos respectivos accordos assim como a sua duração. Em additamento a essas valiosas informações inclue-se um extracto que dá a relação dos privilegios gozados pelos concessionarios. Constitue o quadro uma obra de consulta summamente util, pois está arranjado d'uma maneira intelligente e systematica, mostrando em forma concreta e conveniente a origem da rêde ferro-viaria da Republica, bem como o seu desenvolvimento durante os ultimos vinte e cinco annos. A publicação apresenta tambem a historia inteira da estrada de ferro do Norte, bem como todos os decretos, disposições e modificações feitos e promulgados até á presente data em relação a esta importante concessão.

Um escriptor no "Bulletin de la Société Astronomique de France" (Boletim da Sociedade Astronomica da França), depois de examinar as observações meteorologicas feitas no mundo inteiro, chega á conclusão que a média da cahida das chuvas nos diversos continentes é como se segue: America do Sul, 66 pollegadas; Africa, 22 pollegadas; America do Norte, 29 pollegadas; Europa, 29 pollegadas; Asia, 22 pollegadas, e Australia, 21 pollegadas. A quantidade de chuva que cae nos oceanos é: Oceano Atlantico, Mediterraneo e Mar Baltico, 57,000,000 metros cubicos; Oceano Pacifico, 20,000,000; Oceano Indico, 18,000,000; Oceano Glacial Arctico, 9,000,000 metros cubicos. A quantidade da chuva e neve reunidas que cae no mundo inteiro é de 122,000,000,000 metros cubicos annuaes, e desta quantidade os oceanos recebem por meio do desagramento dos rios 25,000,000,000 de metros cubicos. O lugar mais secco do mundo é a povoação de Payta na costa de Perú, onde o intervallo médio que regula entre duas chuvas é de sete annos.

O Senhor ENRICO PICCONE de Santiago de Chile é o redactor d'uma publicação quinzenal intitulada "El Pensamiento Latino," que tem tido boa acceitação em toda a Republica. Do summario do numero de 7 de Janeiro de 1901 se vê que ha artigos sobre a Bolivia e o Estado de Paraná, Brazil; sobre o anniversario da independencia da America Central; sobre o progresso do Mexico e a "Intellectualidade latino-americana," além de publicações de character puramente litterario.

# BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

## BUREAU DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

VOL. X.

MARS 1901.

No. 3.

### RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

#### COMMERCE AVEC LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE.

Les statistiques ci-dessous ont été obtenues des rapports ayant trait au commerce et à la navigation, "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation," publiés par le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, pour l'année civile 1900. Quoiqu'elles ne donnent pas complètement les transactions commerciales entre les deux pays, ces statistiques indiquent la quantité, le nombre et la valeur des principaux articles (la laine exceptée) qui ont été exportés de la République Argentine à la Grande-Bretagne et la valeur des mêmes articles comparés avec les statistiques semblables de l'année civile antérieure. Dans la table annexée, les animaux exportés devaient servir à l'alimentation, pendant que l'article "Peaux" comprend celles de l'Uruguay.

#### *Articles d'exportation.*

	Quantité.		Valeur.	
	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.
Bétail.....	38,562	85,365	£667,500	£1,351,264
Mouton et agneau.....	178,969	382,080	289,000	598,436
Blé (boisseaux).....	30,873,333	18,947,667	6,088,923	3,622,063
Mais (boisseaux).....	11,475,357	13,805,900	1,514,313	1,593,022
Mouton frais (livres).....	111,479,500	114,120,800	1,689,078	1,490,076
Suif et stéarine (livres).....	17,326,900	12,656,000	239,288	153,539
Graine de lin (quarts).....	313,464	358,949	689,722	613,164
Peaux salées (cwts.).....	7,575	16,212	18,629	44,107

La valeur des exportations, comme elle est donnée dans la table ci-dessus, était de £11,196,453 en 1900 contre £9,465,671 en 1899; soit en

monnaie courante des Etats-Unis (la livre sterling équivalant à \$4.8665) \$54,487,538.52 contre \$46,054,687.92 en 1899. Dans les rapports anglais, le blé et le maïs sont calculés en quintaux, et dans la table préparée pour cet article ils sont réduits en boisseaux au taux de 60 livres par boisseau de blé et 56 livres par boisseau de maïs. La laine n'est pas comprise dans la table par la raison que dans les statistiques anglaises toutes les recettes de l'Amérique du Sud sont comprises sous un seul titre, le nombre de livres étant 30,205,932, évaluées à £957,804 en 1900 contre 27,108,558 livres, évaluées à £808,665 en 1899. Pendant l'année civile 1900, il y a eu une grande augmentation dans la plupart des produits provenant de la Grande-Bretagne. Voici quelles sont, d'après les rapports anglais, les importations et les valeurs des principaux articles comparées avec celles des 12 mois précédents, le total réduit en monnaie courante des Etats-Unis étant égal en 1900 à \$18,107,832.85 contre \$15,677,931 en 1899

Articles.	Valeur.	
	1900.	1899.
Cotonnade écrue (marchandises à la pièce) .....	£1,561,938	£1,368,410
Jute (marchandises à la pièce) .....	321,072	337,368
Toile (marchandises à la pièce) .....	46,255	51,393
Tissus de laine .....	198,384	148,047
Laine filée .....	361,765	306,618
Tapis .....	45,867	55,808
Quincaillerie et coutellerie .....	56,917	50,546
Rails de fer .....	322,539	131,962
Toile galvanisée .....	321,676	288,206
Tous les autres fers et aciers .....	404,743	408,575
Fer blanc et étain en feuilles .....	4,717	3,766
Ciment .....	32,549	29,479
Porcelaine de Chine et poterie .....	57,493	46,430
Total .....	3,730,915	3,221,603

## BOLIVIE.

### CHEMIN DE FER DU LAC TITICACA À LA PAZ.

La sanction de la loi qui autorise la construction du chemin de fer du lac Titicaca à La Paz donnera des résultats immédiats, car cette œuvre répond aux nécessités du commerce du nord et, en facilitant la prolongation de la voie ferrée jusqu'à Oruro, elle permet de resserrer et de développer d'avantage les liens d'intérêts économiques qui unissent les régions traversées.

## BRÉSIL.

### DISPOSITIONS APPLICABLES AUX NAVIRES DANS LES PORTS BRÉSILIENS.

Voici un extrait de la loi du 26 décembre 1900:

“ART. 2. Le Gouvernement est autorisé à percevoir sur les navires fréquentant les ports dans lesquels sont exécutés, aux frais de l'Etat,

des travaux pour l'amélioration des passes et mouillages, une taxe de 1 à 5 reis par kilogramme de marchandises chargées ou déchargées, selon la valeur, la destination ou la provenance.

“ART. 16. Tout capitaine ou patron de bâtiment marchand national ou étranger sortant des ports de la République à destination des ports étrangers sera tenu d'établir un manifeste des marchandises chargées.

“Cette pièce devra mentionner les noms, classe et tonnage du navire, le nom du capitaine ou patron, les numéros, dénomination et nombre des colis, la classe et le poids de chaque marchandise séparément, ainsi que sa valeur, lorsqu'elle aura été déclarée par le chargeur.

“SEC. 1. Le capitaine ou patron ou son mandataire enverra, par la poste ce manifeste dûment enregistré, franc de port, au bureau de la statistique commerciale dans la capitale fédérale.

“SEC. 2. Il ne pourra être procédé au déchargement qu'après la présentation par le capitaine ou patron, à l'employé chargé de ce service, du bulletin d'enregistrement de la poste, établissant l'envoi du manifeste au bureau précité.

“SEC. 3. Toutes les fois que, pour une cause quelconque, cet envoi n'aura pu être effectué avant la sortie du navire, et afin de ne pas retarder le déchargement, l'inspecteur de la douane ou l'administrateur du bureau des recettes acceptera un engagement écrit de l'agent ou du consignataire du bâtiment ou de toute autre personne suffisamment qualifiée, de procéder à la formalité de l'envoi dans les quarante-huit heures, à courir du moment de la sortie du navire, sous peine de l'amende établie par le présent article.

“SEC. 4. L'agent des postes délivrera un récépissé spécial constatant le dépôt du manifeste, après en avoir personnellement examiné le contenu.

“SEC. 5. L'omission d'envoi du manifeste fera encourir aux capitaines ou patrons ou à leurs agents une amende de 500 milreis pour la première fois et de 1,000 milreis en cas de récidive.

“SEC. 6. Tout capitaine ou patron sera passible, en cas de fausses déclarations sur les manifestes relatives, soit à la classe de marchandises, soit au nombre de colis, d'une amende de 10 à 50 pour cent de la valeur des marchandises et de 20 milreis à 100 milreis par colis manquant.

“SEC. 7. Ces amendes seront perçues conformément aux lois sur la matière”.

#### COMMERCE AVEC LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE EN 1900.

D'après les statistiques anglaises, le Brésil a exporté à la Grande-Bretagne pendant l'année civile 1900, 10,658,000 de livres de sucre, évaluées à £55,413. En 1899, les exportations se montaient à 12,664,500 livres, évaluées à £63,849. Les exportations de café en 1900 étaient de 4,593,200 livres, évaluées à £96,323 contre 8,351,400

livres en 1899, évaluées à £143,444. Les exportations de coton ont augmenté énormément en quantité et en valeur, les totaux étant pour 1900, 27,046,200 livres, évaluées à £669,595, et pour 1899, 4,879,100 livres, évaluées à £97,096. Les autres exportations énumérées étaient 1,283,500 livres de peaux salées évaluées à £31,200 contre 1,395,700 livres, évaluées, en 1899, à £32,013. Le montant de la valeur des quatre articles était en 1900 de £852,531 contre £336,402 en 1899. Les rapports ne donnent pas séparément la valeur du caoutchouc pris par la Grande-Bretagne.

Voici quels sont les principaux articles et leurs valeurs importés de la Grande-Bretagne en 1900 comparés avec ceux de 1899:

	1900.	1899.
Cotonnade écreu (marchandises à la pièce) .....	£1,196,298	£1,359,838
Fil de jute .....	262,380	211,355
Toile (marchandises à la pièce) .....	66,952	70,147
Tissus de laine .....	71,075	79,007
Laine filée .....	122,288	122,133
Cuivre manufacturé .....	63,227	58,015
Quincaillerie et coutellerie .....	63,598	76,182
Rails de fer .....	94,951	93,426
Tôle galvanisée .....	41,427	46,812
Tous les autres fers manufacturés .....	278,755	33,203
Fer-blanc et étain en feuilles .....	74,187	71,467
Acier manufacturé .....	14,387	49,591
Cuir et chaussures .....	40,137	49,106
Ciment .....	21,453	34,211
Poterie et porcelaine de Chine .....	64,471	60,208
Huile de graines .....	54,194	43,761

On constate une perte de £233,677 (\$1,088,524 en monnaie courante des Etats-Unis) dans la valeur des articles énumérés pour les deux années en comparaisons, les totaux étant £2,529,780 en 1900 et £2,753,457 en 1899.

### ÉTAT D'AMAZONAS.

Le Congrès de l'État d'Amazonas s'est ouvert le 15 janvier 1901. M. SILVERIO NERY, le Gouverneur de l'État a présenté à cette occasion son message dans lequel après avoir rendu hommage à M. le Baron de RIO BRANCO pour la victoire diplomatique qu'il a remportée et parlé du voyage du Résident de la République à Buenos Ayres, il a demandé aux représentants de l'État de réorganiser le pouvoir judiciaire régi par des lois contraires à la Constitution.

Au 23 juillet 1900 la dette passive de l'État était de 33,000 contos; des réductions de dépenses superflues, des rescissions de contrats, le paiement des arriérés dus aux fonctionnaires et d'autres mesures l'ont réduite à moins de 21,000 contos.

La recette de l'exercice 1900 a atteint environ 24,000 contos.

Pendant cette même année, dit M. NÉRY, l'exportation du caoutchouc a été de 13,203,005 kilos.

Le gouverneur termine son message en présentant quelques considérations sur la question de l'Acre.

En 1900, 1,177 embarcations de tout tonnage, transportant 48,931 passagers, sont entrés à Manaos, et 1,155 embarcations avec 42,000 passagers, ont quitté ce port.

D'après un tableau statistique, spécialement dressé pour la Folka do Norte, l'exportation totale du caoutchouc a été de 8,813,112 kilos, dont 6,001,940 kilos pour l'Europe et 2,811,172 kilos pour les États-Unis, le stock existant le 31 décembre 1900 était de 245,000 kilos. Le chiffre publié pour l'exportation totale ne concorde pas avec celui que donne le message de M. SILVERIO NÉRY, sans doute parce qu'il ne tient pas compte du caoutchouc exporté directement de la capitale de l'Amazonas sur les marchés de consommation.

L'ingénieur PEDRO do AMARAL BASTOS, chargé d'une mission par un syndicat de Manaos, vient de revenir après avoir découvert près de la rivière Cotuê, affluent de l'Ica, plusieurs gisements de charbon.

Le gisement le plus riche se trouve à six milles de la frontière colombienne et s'étend jusqu'à la frontière brésilienne de Tabatinga.

## CHILI.

### MARCHÉ DES SALPÊTRES.

Le commerce des salpêtres, écrit MR. GIRARD RIALLE, Ministre de France à Santiago, vient de reprendre avec une certaine activité. Les transactions effectuées durant ces derniers jours à Valparaiso et à Iquique ont porté sur plus de 1,620,000 quintaux et les prix payés ont été de 5sh. 9½d. au comptant pour le salpêtre commun livrable immédiatement, et de 5sh. 8d. pour les livraisons de fin février; des contrats ont été également passés pour des livraisons mensuelles à opérer durant toute l'année prochaine au prix de 5sh. 8½d. et de 9sh. pour les livraisons faites de mai en octobre 1901, et de 5sh. 10½d. pour les livraisons à effectuer durant le mois d'octobre de la même année.

Quant au salpêtre raffiné, les cours pour avril, mai et juin ont été fixés à 5sh. 10½d. et à 6sh. ½d. pour janvier et février.

Le frêt disponible actuellement au Chili s'élève à 31,762 tonnes représentées par vingt-quatre voiliers. De plus, dix-sept bâtiments jaugeant ensemble 27,714 tonnes ont été affrétés en Europe, à partir du 14 décembre, pour charger du salpêtre; la plupart de ces navires arrivent d'Angleterre sur lest par suite de la hausse des charbons.

### AMÉLIORATIONS DU QUAI ET DU PORT DE VALPARAISO.

Le congrès national vient de passer deux lois importantes qui ont été dûment approuvées par le Président ERRÁZURIZ, autorisant le chef du

Pouvoir Exécutif d'employer la somme de £17,250 à un plan définitif et aux travaux d'amélioration du quai de Valparaiso. Le Président est aussi autorisé à dépenser £10,000 pour acheter des dragues pour le creusement des ports de la République et d'employer 20,665 pesos à l'achat de matériaux pour réparer le quai du fisc à Valparaiso. Pouvoir lui est aussi donné d'acheter pour 1,275 pesos de diables destinés à l'usage des douanes de Talcahuano.

---

## RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE.

### LA CANNE À SUCRE.—PRODUCTION DU SUCRE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE EN 1900.

Il y a à peine cinquante ans, écrit le Consul Général de France à Santo Domingo, que la ville de San Pedro de Macoris n'était qu'une petite bourgade, ou, du moins, une agglomération de cabanes où vivaient quelques petits cultivateurs et une colonie de pêcheurs. La population de cette localité atteint aujourd'hui le chiffre de 11,000 habitants, parmi lesquels presque toutes les nationalités et toutes les religions sont représentées, et la principale industrie comme aussi la richesse proviennent maintenant de ses immenses champs de canne à sucre qui sont, sans contredit, les plus beaux et les plus fertiles de la région entière des Antilles.

Le maïs, la patate, les "frutos menores," qui se partageaient autrefois la surface de cette riche contrée, ont aujourd'hui disparu pour faire place à la culture de la canne à sucre. C'est, qu'en effet, aucun climat, aucun sol ne s'y prête mieux que celui de San Pedro de Macoris. A la constance de la température vient encore se joindre cette particularité que les vents d'est, humides et tièdes, règnent généralement en été et en automne, favorisant ainsi, mieux que partout ailleurs des autres points de l'île, le développement de cette plante.

Grâce à de telles conditions climatiques et à sa situation topographique, un hectare qui produit, par exemple à la Guadeloupe ou à Cuba, une moyenne de 40,000 kilogrammes de cannes à sucre, donne 50,000 kilogrammes et plus à Macoris, avec une récolte par an.

Le travail des usines commence vers la fin de février, moment où la plante commence à mûrir et se termine au commencement de juin, époque où la maturité est complète. La fabrication du sucre de canne dure donc de trois mois à trois mois et demi, soit de 90 à 100 jours au plus.

Il existe à Macoris, pour l'exploitation de la canne, sept fortes usines,



dénommées dans le pays *ingenio*, qui sont, d'après l'ordre de leur importance et la nationalité de leurs propriétaires:

Noms.	Nationalité.	Production.
		<i>Livres.</i>
Angelina.....	Italien .....	5, 248, 520
Consuelo.....	Américain.....	3, 573, 440
Puerto Rico.....	Porto-Ricain .....	2, 397, 030
Quisqueya.....	Cubain .....	2, 023, 500
Porvenir.....	Américain.....	1, 438, 868
Cristobal Colon.....	Cubain .....	469, 800
Santa Fé.....	Américain.....	303, 506
Total.....	.....	15, 454, 664

L'année 1900 est loin d'avoir été exceptionnelle, attendu que les pluies qui surviennent généralement dans ces contrées en juin et même en juillet, ont devancé d'un mois leur saison habituelle et sont tombées dès le mois de mai. Le résultat a donc été un arrêt complet dans la roulaison bien avant l'achèvement de la coupe de la canne, et partant beaucoup d'entre elles sont demeurées sur pied. On évalue au  $\frac{7}{8}$  la récolte qui s'est trouvée perdue de ce fait. Au dire des planteurs, la récolte de 1901 s'annonce comme devant être très abondante, et la canne semble de très bonne venue.

C'est New-York qui est l'unique marché du sucre dominicain où on l'expédie dans des sacs d'une contenance de 300 livres.

Les chiffres donnés plus haut ne représentent pas la production totale du sucre des usines de Macoris, mais seulement celle expédiée aux Etats-Unis, puisque le service de cabotage a transporté en mai, juin, et juillet 218,700 livres aux autres points de la côte dominicaine qui ne sont point producteurs de sucre. Donc la production totale de Macoris a atteint 15,673,364 livres.

Dans la ville de Santo Domingo, ainsi que dans la province d'Azua, il existe encore des *ingenio* importants. La production de Santo Domingo s'est élevée à 2,312,270 livres et celle d'Azua à 418,000 livres. La République Dominicaine a donc produit en 1900, 18,403,634 livres de sucre.

## ÉTATS-UNIS.

### DISCOURS D'INAUGURATION DU PRÉSIDENT M<sup>K</sup>KINLEY.

Le 4 mars 1901 a eu lieu l'inauguration de Mr. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, pour la seconde fois Président des Etats-Unis. Voici comment il s'est exprimé dans son discours d'inauguration:

“MES CONCITOYENS: Quand nous nous assemblâmes ici le 4 mars 1897, nous étions dans une grande anxiété au sujet de notre situation

financière. Elle a complètement disparu aujourd'hui. Alors nos recettes du Trésor étaient insuffisantes pour faire face aux obligations courantes du Gouvernement. Aujourd'hui elles pourvoient à tous les besoins publics et nous avons un surplus au lieu d'un déficit. Alors je fus contraint de convoquer le Congrès en session extraordinaire pour chercher un moyen pour payer les dépenses ordinaires du Gouvernement. Aujourd'hui je suis heureux d'annoncer que le Congrès qui vient de s'ajourner a réduit les taxes de la somme de \$41,000,000. Alors il y avait une sollicitude profonde à cause de la mauvaise situation de nos industries manufacturières, minières, agricoles et de nos affaires commerciales et de la détresse de la classe ouvrière. Aujourd'hui, une grande activité règne dans toutes les branches de l'industrie; l'ouvrier est satisfait et les produits américains sont très recherchés dans le pays et à l'étranger. Nos productions diversifiées, cependant, augmentent dans de telles proportions qu'elles nous obligent à ouvrir de nouveaux marchés à l'étranger tout en étendant nos relations commerciales. Dans ce but, on devra soigneusement étudier et passer des traités commerciaux de réciprocité avec les autres nations. \* \* \*

“Mais nous ne pouvons assurer la continuation de cette condition heureuse qu'en employant de bonnes méthodes dans nos affaires et que par une économie stricte dans la législation et l'administration nationales. Notre grande prospérité ne doit pas, cependant, nous entraîner dans des entreprises hasardeuses ou à dissiper follement les revenus publics. Quoique le Congrès détermine l'emploi et le montant des appropriations, les fonctionnaires des ministères sont responsables de ces fonds et doivent veiller avec soin à ce qu'ils soient dépensés honnêtement et éviter les extravagances et le gaspillage. Nulle part, l'honnêteté, la capacité et l'industrie ne sont plus indispensables que dans les fonctions publiques. Ces qualités sont nécessaires pour obtenir un emploi et le plus sûr moyen pour le conserver. Il y a quatre ans, nous étions, sans le savoir et sans préparation pour ce péril, menacés de la guerre. Je fis tout ce que mon honneur me dictait de faire pour la conjurer, mais sans succès. Elle devint inévitable et le Congrès, dans sa première session régulière, vota, à l'unanimité et en anticipation de la crise, les fonds nécessaires pour y faire face. Elle fut déclarée. Les États-Unis remportèrent une victoire éclatante qui fit honneur au Gouvernement. Cette victoire nous a imposé des obligations auxquelles nous ne pouvons échapper sans être déshonorables. Nous sommes maintenant en paix avec le monde, et je fais des vœux ardents pour que les difficultés qui pourraient surgir entre nous et les pouvoirs soient tranchées par une arbitration paisible et qu'à l'avenir nous puissions nous épargner les horreurs de la guerre.

“Le peuple des États-Unis vient, pour la seconde fois, de me faire l'honneur de me confier les rênes du Gouvernement. En les prenant, je n'ignore pas les graves responsabilités qui incombent au Prési-

dent, et je promets de me dévouer, sans réserve, à mes devoirs, invoquant avec la plus profonde révérence, l'aide du Dieu Tout-Puissant. Je reculerais certainement devant les graves responsabilités que je vais de nouveau assumer si je n'étais pas certain de la coopération des patriotes sages de tous les partis; ce qui m'encourage à croire que ceux qui m'ont appelé encore à la tête du Gouvernement m'accorderont leur support généreux pour préserver et défendre la Constitution des Etats-Unis et pour veiller à ce que ses lois soient strictement exécutées. \* \* \*

“Le peuple américain aime sa liberté et emporte dans son cœur partout où il va l'amour de sa patrie et rejette comme une erreur indigne de lui, l'idée que nous perdons notre liberté en cherchant à la donner aux autres. \* \* \*

“Mes concitoyens, les événements publics des quatre dernières années sont passés à l'histoire. Ils sont encore trop frappants à l'esprit pour être écrits de nouveau. Quelques-uns étaient imprévus, beaucoup d'autres importants et ayant de grandes conséquences pour nous-mêmes et nos relations avec le reste du monde.

“Nous avons en ce moment à résoudre une question des plus importantes—celle de nos relations futures avec Cuba. Nous devons rester en parfaite harmonie avec nos voisins et ce Gouvernement doit remplir les promesses qu'il a faites le 20 avril 1898.”

#### EMBALLAGE MODERNE DE COTON.

“The Manufacturer,” journal publié bi-mensuellement à Philadelphie, contient, dans son numéro du 1<sup>er</sup> février 1901, un article très intéressant sur les résultats remarquables acquis par les presses de fabriques américaines pour l'emballage du coton et le contraste qui existe entre les méthodes anciennes et modernes dans le traitement de cet article. En voici en partie la teneur:

Quand elle plaça sa presse à l'usage des balles “Roundlap” ou balles cylindriques formées de bandes continues roulées sur elles-mêmes, au service de l'industrie cotonnière, “The American Cotton Company” résolut un problème qui avait depuis longtemps déjoué les esprits les plus ingénieux, et affranchi une grande industrie d'un faux système d'économie hérité du temps passé. L'égreneuse employée en général, bien que perfectionnée comme mécanisme et d'une capacité supérieure, est en principe pratiquement la même que celle inventée par WHITNEY. L'ancienne balle comprimée à la presse à vis et liée de cordes a cédé la place à la balle livrée au commerce, comprimée à la vapeur et liée au moyen de cercles de fer. Une méthode plus primitive de manier une grande production, quelle qu'elle soit en ces temps d'invention, ne pourrait être imaginée. Quelque 500 livres de flocons sont entassés dans une boîte rectangulaire, recouverts d'une toile de jute, et retenus ensemble par six ou plus cercles de fer.

Retiré du chassis de la presse, pesant de douze à quatorze livres par pied cube, ce coton est livré à la merci des acheteurs de la rue qui, pour avoir des échantillons, y font des trous et en retirent des poignées de coton. Si les balles égrenées sont destinées à une expédition lointaine, elles sont embarquées au chemin de fer pour la seconde presse la plus proche. Etant donné qu'un quart de la récolte de coton en Amérique est annuellement manipulé aux gares locales dans un espace de trente jours, et les trois quarts dans un espace de quatre mois, les chemins de fer sont complètement incapables d'effectuer le trafic; il en résulte des encombrements. Le coton reste découvert sur la plateforme du dépôt local ou sur la terre nue, souvent pendant six ou huit semaines de temps, exposé aux intempéries. Arrivé à la seconde presse, il lui faut attendre son tour. Ce traitement a pour résultat des avaries. Dans la seconde presse, les balles de coton brut sont soumises à une pression de 2,400 à 300 tonnes et réduites d'environ la moitié leur épaisseur première, soit à une densité de quelque 22 livres par pied cube. On pourrait supposer que les balles sont alors prêtes pour l'expédition sans autre réduction de volume. Si elles sont destinées à l'exportation, cependant, des crics à vis sont employés pour leur chargement dans la cale du navire. Cette troisième compression, laquelle coûte environ 20 cents (1 franc) par balle, implique plus de détérioration résultant en ruptures à destination, aussi bien qu'en autres dépenses et pertes dues aux balles "non-marquées," montant fréquemment à 5 pour cent sur la cargaison entière, et lesquelles, ensemble avec le coton défait dans la cale, sont partagés pro rata parmi les consignés.

Bien que la nécessité d'un meilleur système d'emballage fût de longue date reconnue dans le Sud et proclamée avec force par les plaintes incessantes des filateurs, ce ne fut que depuis quelques années que l'invention de l'"American Cotton Company" de ses presses à l'usage des balles "Roundlap" a rendu possible l'application des méthodes scientifiques d'économie à l'exploitation du coton. Cette presse a deux rouleaux horizontaux, la pression desquels est automatiquement régulée par un cylindre hydraulique relié à une large chambre d'air. Pour assurer un travail continu, la presse est bâtie en duplicata. Attachée directement à l'égreneuse, elle enlève et met en balles, sans arrêt pour l'enlèvement des balles finies, l'entier produit de trois à huit égreneuses de 70 ou 80 scies. Dans son trajet de l'égreneuse à la presse, les flocons passent à travers un entonnoir garni de poches à poussière au moyen desquelles le sable et les saletés sont enlevés. De cet entonnoir, le coton passe au-dessus d'un condenseur ayant une vitesse d'environ 50 tours par minute. Le coton touchant à peine le tambour du condenseur est rejeté, l'air et la poussière passent à travers le tissu métallique placé au-dessus, pendant que le coton, masse légère et floconneuse de cinq pieds d'épaisseur, passe et tombe dans l'appareil à former le ruban, consistant de deux tabliers convergents, dont les

surfaces adjacentes se trouvent dans la même direction, et qui le livre aux rouleaux presseurs en une bande uniforme de 10 à 12 pouces d'épaisseur, pesant deux livres trois quarts par mètre.

Cette bande marche à la même vitesse que la presse. Ainsi est formée une bande continue de coton qui se déroule aussi facilement qu'elle s'enroule. En passant sous le rouleau compresseur, l'air est exclu et le coton est roulé autour d'un noyau sous une pression, laquelle, légère d'abord, est par degré et automatiquement augmentée jusqu'à ce que la balle atteigne sa complète grosseur. De cette manière, par la continue exertion d'une pression régulière de moins de 15 tonnes graduellement appliquée à toutes les parcelles du coton, une balle est produite pesant à peu près 270 livres, de 35 pouces de long et de 22 pouces de diamètre, et ayant une densité de 35 livres par pied cube, contre la densité de 22 livres atteinte par la balle carrée après une seconde pression dans laquelle une force 200 fois plus grande est employée d'un seul coup puissant dirigé contre toute la masse. Grâce à l'exclusion de l'air, la balle, en outre d'être rendue pratiquement imperméable, offre la plus grande résistance au feu. Elle se maintient d'elle-même, gardant sa forme et sa densité par l'adhésion de fibre à fibre et de couche à couche. Au lieu de grossière toile de jute, qui se prête plutôt que de résister au feu et ne donne presque pas de protection au coton, les balles "Roundlap" sont complètement recouvertes d'une légère et bon marché toile d'emballage au tissu serré qui garde l'article propre et sec.

Outre le coût de compression, 50 cents (2.50 francs) par balle, les balles "Roundlap," prêtes pour expédition sans transbordement, épargnent les frais de charriage à un point de concentration, ceux de déchargement, d'emmagasinage et de rechargement. Les enveloppes et liens pour une balle carrée de 500 livres, qui pèsent 22 livres, coûtent de 80 cents à \$1 (4 à 5 francs). Pour une quantité équivalente de coton en balles "Roundlap," l'enveloppe pèse 5 livres et coûte environ 30 cents (1.50 francs). Différents frais locaux dont les balles carrées sont grevées et dont les balles cylindriques "Roundlap" sont affranchies, montent au moins à 50 cents (2.50 francs) de plus. Il y a aussi une grande économie dans les dépenses de transport due au fait qu'avec les balles "Roundlap" les wagons peuvent être chargés à leur complète capacité de chargement, au lieu d'environ un quart de leur capacité, comme dans le cas des balles non comprimées et environ une moitié de leur capacité comme dans le cas des balles carrées comprimées.

Il y a en outre une économie sur l'assurance contre le feu due à l'incombustibilité des balles "Roundlap." Si elles sont destinées à l'exportation, il y a encore économie au dock dans le prix du chargement, les balles "Roundlap" étant facilement maniées et n'ayant pas besoin d'être "vissées" dans la cale du navire. Il y a encore une économie dans le fret et dans les frais d'assurances maritimes, étant encore due à

la capacité augmentée de chargement de ces balles, leurs risques de feu amoindris et l'immunité pratique des avaries de terre. Finalement, des balles "Roundlap" sont vendues en Europe avec une réduction de 1 pour cent de tare, soit une économie des cinq-sixièmes de la tare allouée sur les balles carrées et du fret sur ce montant.

De convenables échantillons pris quand elles sont encore dans la presse obvient à la nécessité de rééchantillonner des balles "Roundlap," et le coton arrive au filature exactement tel qu'il a quitté l'égreneuse, sans déchet ou perte d'aucune sorte. Si pour n'importe quelle raison on désire rééchantillonner les balles "Roundlap," on peut le faire aussi promptement qu'avec les anciennes balles.

L'économie à la filature commence avec le déchargement des wagons. La meilleure méthode de manier les balles "Roundlap" est d'en placer trois ou quatre directement sur le tablier du "briseur-batteur," duquel elles se déroulent automatiquement et directement dans la machine, économisant la force, la place et le travail. À cet effet, les constructeurs de machines propres aux filatures de coton en Europe et en Amérique ont inventé plusieurs modèles d'appareils simples et peu coûteux pour le déroulement des balles "Roundlap." Leur emploi, néanmoins, n'est pas absolument nécessaire. Si l'on veut, les balles "Roundlap" peuvent être déroulées à la main et le coton peut être aéré plus facilement et à moins de frais qu'on ne peut le faire avec les balles carrées.

Plus on emploie ces balles, plus on y découvre d'avantages. Une épreuve comparative sur le coton des balles "Roundlap" et celui des balles carrées, faite récemment par "The Massachusetts Cotton Mills of Lowell, Mass.," pour déterminer le rétrécissage par le séchage, a démontré qu'en addition à leur exemption de perte de poids en transit, les balles "Roundlap" perdent beaucoup moins de ce chef que les balles carrées. Le coton fut ouvert, défait à la main, placé dans de nouveaux sacs, pesé et laissé séjourner 184 heures avant d'être repesé. Le coton des balles carrées a perdu 2.283 pour cent, celui des balles "Roundlap" 1.271 pour cent, soit une différence en faveur de ce dernier de 1.102 pour cent, ou 5.06 livres par balle de 500 livres net.

#### ACCROISSEMENT DES EXPORTATIONS AMÉRICAINES.

Le dernier numéro du "Manufacturer" fait un tableau étonnant des progrès qui ont été faits par le commerce de ce pays qui expédie aujourd'hui toutes espèces de marchandises à toutes les nations de la terre et qui voit son pouvoir commercial augmenter constamment. Ce n'est pas seulement en agriculture, dit ce journal, que nos exportations sont énormes; l'augmentation dans les produits manufacturés étant aussi remarquable que satisfaisante et sans précédent. Dans l'espace d'un siècle, nos exportations ont monté de 32 millions à plus de 1,394 millions, soit une augmentation de 3.681 pour cent. Voici

quelles sont, de 1860 à 1900, d'après les chiffres officiels fournis par le Chef du Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances des États-Unis, les exportations de marchandises domestiques:

Année fiscale finissant le 30 juin de—	Agriculture.	Produits manufacturés domestiques.
1860 .....	\$256, 560, 972	\$40, 345, 892
1870 .....	361, 183, 483	68, 279, 761
1880 .....	685, 961, 091	102, 856, 015
1890 .....	629, 820, 808	151, 102, 376
1900 .....	1, 394, 483, 682	433, 851, 756

La table suivante nous montre le commerce des États-Unis par périodes décennales:

	Importations.	Exportations.		Importations.	Exportations.
1790-1800.....	\$614, 845, 454	\$487, 947, 512	1861-1870.....	\$3, 318, 670, 286	\$2, 543, 264, 099
1801-1810.....	927, 663, 510	745, 348, 061	1871-1880.....	5, 352, 215, 118	5, 893, 007, 193
1811-1820.....	808, 119, 274	589, 892, 223	1881-1890.....	6, 921, 865, 217	7, 651, 354, 976
1821-1830.....	729, 488, 785	694, 310, 237	1891-1900.....	7, 633, 052, 066	10, 248, 395, 386
1831-1840.....	1, 195, 206, 786	1, 035, 502, 010			
1841-1850.....	1, 180, 047, 790	1, 195, 549, 357	Totaux ....	31, 526, 824, 646	33, 573, 412, 658
1851-1860.....	2, 844, 750, 360	2, 488, 874, 604			

L'excédent net des exportations de 1790 à 1900 est de \$2,046,588,012.

De 1790 à 1897, soit 107 années, l'excédent des exportations sur les importations n'était que de \$383,028,497 ou inférieur à toute autre année de 1897 à 1900. Pour les trois années 1897-99, l'excédent a atteint le chiffre fabuleux de \$1,483,537,094.

L'année fiscale qui vient de se terminer, a été la plus remarquable dans notre histoire industrielle. Le commerce total de notre pays a pris des proportions qui surprennent; une augmentation de \$319,729,250 sur n'importe quelle année précédente a été enregistrée. Nos exportations surpassent celles de toutes les autres années et sont réparties sur un plus vaste champ. Les produits bruts employés dans les manufactures nous arrivent en bien plus grandes quantités, tandis que les produits manufacturés exportés surpassent le chiffre de 1899 par près de \$100,000,000. Le total était de \$339,592,146 en 1899, et de \$432,284,366 en 1900. La proportion des produits manufacturés exportés, comparés au total, était, relativement prise, la plus grande en 1900; c'est-à-dire, 28.21 en 1899 contre 31.54 en 1900.

### LES MACHINES AMÉRICAINES.

Dans aucune des branches de notre commerce d'exportation, dit le "Manufacturer" de Philadelphie, nous n'avons un plus juste motif d'être fiers que dans celle des machines. En tout ce qui concerne l'équipement moderne d'une manufacture, depuis la force motrice jusqu'aux machines à finir, nous sommes reconnus les champions au

point de vue de l'originalité du dessin, de la qualité et de la durée de la construction, aussi bien que pour la supériorité et le fini. Les pays du monde les plus industriels considèrent les États-Unis comme le pays de grandes inventions. Cela ne veut pas dire que nous ayons le monopole du génie inventif, mais que nous sommes les égaux des meilleurs, pour le dessin et la construction des machines. Les usines américaines produisent un meilleur produit et, dans bien des cas, meilleur marché que les industries similaires de tout autre pays. Ceci est attribué à deux principales causes; d'abord à la grande habileté de nos ouvriers, et puis, à la supériorité de notre outillage.

Plusieurs noms de maisons américaines, fabriquant des machines, sont connus dans tout le monde et, malgré le fait qu'un certain nombre de pays, principalement en Europe, ont un tarif maximum sur la machinerie américaine, notre exportation dans cette branche s'est accrue d'une façon suivie jusqu'à ce jour où elle atteint un chiffre d'environ \$51,000,000 comparé à celui de 1895, qui ne montait qu'à \$15,000,000. Les États-Unis sont en même temps le plus grand marché de machinerie du monde, et toutes les machines qui sont employées dans ce pays, à l'exception d'une petite proportion, sont de notre fabrication.

En 1885, les exportations de machinerie des sept principaux pays exportateurs de cet article étaient les suivants: Grande-Bretagne, \$55,210,200; Allemagne, \$11,870,000; France, 5,420,000; États-Unis, \$4,476,000; Belgique, \$3,640,000; Suisse, \$3,520,000; Suède, \$540,000. Dix ans plus tard, en 1895, les chiffres d'exportation des mêmes pays étaient, avec le gain proportionnel, comme suit:

	Valeur des machines exportées en 1895.	Gain pour cent sur 1885.
Grande-Bretagne .....	\$76,100,000	27
Allemagne.....	21,000,000	80
Etats-Unis.....	14,478,000	250
France.....	7,392,000	36
Belgique.....	7,210,000	102
Suisse.....	4,940,000	30
Suède.....	1,512,000	120

De 1895 à 1899 l'Angleterre a gagné, son exportation de machinerie se montant à \$98,250,000, ou une augmentation de 29 pour cent; et les États-Unis, pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1900, atteignent le chiffre de \$50,895,000, soit une augmentation de 251 pour cent. En d'autres termes, notre exportation de machinerie qui n'était qu'un dixième du chiffre d'exportation de la plus importante contrée exportatrice dans cette branche, en 1885, et seulement un cinquième en 1895, est maintenant au-dessus d'une moitié en importance.

Les tableaux d'exportation pour l'année fiscale de 1900 ne sont pas détaillés pour relater les différents pays dans lesquels nos diverses



machines sont expédiées et les dernières tables détaillées sont celles de l'année fiscale 1899; notre total de machines exportées se montait à \$45,286,000. Sur ce total près de \$18,000,000 sont comprises sur la dénomination de machinerie non classée, desquelles \$18,000,000 furent exportées en Europe, l'Angleterre étant à la tête pour un chiffre comprenant la moitié du total, et l'Allemagne seconde, avec \$1,200,000. Venaient en second lieu, sur la liste, les machines pour travailler les métaux, avec un total de \$6,400,000; c'est notre branche la plus importante dans la machinerie exportée. Pour cette catégorie, l'Allemagne était notre acheteur le plus important, prenant \$2,600,000; l'Angleterre, seconde, avec \$1,600,000, suivie par la France, avec \$741,000; la Russie, avec \$338,000, et la Belgique, avec \$338,440; tandis que la balance était espédiée en plus petites quantités, à 33 autres pays différents.

La seconde place parmi les catégories détaillées appartient aux locomotives, dont 517 ont été expédiées, représentant une valeur de \$4,728,000. Comme acheteur, la Chine est à la tête de la liste, par le fait que, en plus des locomotives employées sur les chemins de fer impériaux, une certaine quantité destinée à la prolongation du chemin de fer chinois de l'Est et du Grand-Sibérien, a été délivrée dans les ports chinois. Suivent dans l'ordre: la Russie d'Europe, \$630,000; le Japon, \$529,500; la Russie d'Asie, \$480,000; et le Mexique, \$432,000. Il est inutile de remarquer que plus d'un quart du total des exportations de l'année était livré aux chemins de fer russes.

Une autre classe dans l'exportation des machines d'un intérêt particulier est la machine électrique, dont l'exportation se montait à \$2,736,000. Sur ce total, l'Angleterre recevait \$864,000; l'Allemagne, \$297,000; la France, \$219,000, et le reste dans les autres pays portait le chiffre pour l'Europe à \$1,654,000. Les acheteurs les plus importants de machinerie électrique étaient: L'Europe, \$1,654,262; le Canada, \$262,083; l'Afrique britannique, \$139,855; le Mexique, \$131,730; la République Argentine, \$114,733.

Les plus grands débouchés pour la machinerie électrique se sont développés autant que le développement de la lumière électrique et du système des chemins de fer électriques. Dans les Etats-Unis, il y a diverses compagnies d'éclairage électrique avec un capital de \$250,000,000, et ces maisons possèdent et ont en opération plus de 3,200 usines, tandis que le capital total placé dans le système complet d'éclairage se monte à plus de \$600,000,000. Les usines qu'elles possèdent sont installées sur un système pouvant produire 1,029,488 de chevaux-vapeur, alimentant 267,000 lampes à arc et 7,360,000 lampes incandescentes. Seul, l'Etat de New-York a 43,500 lampes à arc et 1,182,000 de lumières incandescentes, et le capital représenté dans les usines d'éclairage électrique se monte à \$41,000,000. La Pennsylvanie a 215 stations d'éclairage, opérées par des compagnies privées fournissant un pouvoir d'alimentation de 31,300 lampes à arcs et de 900,900

lampes incandescentes, représentant un capital de \$18,000,000. Le Massachusetts a 112 stations d'éclairage, avec 25,900 arcs et 722,000 lumières incandescentes, avec un capital à peu près égal à celui de Pennsylvanie.

En dehors de ces usines, qui sont des entreprises particulières, il existe aux Etats-Unis 350 stations d'éclairage, propriétés des municipalités et opérées par elles. Elles fournissent la force d'alimentation de 27,000 arcs et 400,000 lampes incandescentes.

Il y a quelques années, les dynamos dans les stations centrales alimentant 500 lampes étaient considérés puissants; aujourd'hui des machines alimentant 5,000 à 25,000 lampes ne sont pas rares. Elles sont conduites par des machines verticales à triple expansion du type de la marine.

Voici comment s'exprime "The Manufacturer" au sujet de notre réseau de tramways électriques: Pour les tramways électriques, notre développement a été encore plus remarquable, et dans cette branche d'industrie le capital est, dit-on, de plus d'un milliard de dollars. Au début de l'année 1899, 1,089 lignes de tramways électriques étaient en opération, ayant une longueur totale de 14,915 milles. On peut se faire une idée de la vaste échelle sur laquelle ce genre de traction a été adopté en Amérique, en comparant le chiffre donné ci-dessus à celui de la longueur totale des lignes de l'Europe qui n'ont que 2,259 kilomètres ou 1,409 milles. L'électricité a remplacé toutes les autres formes de traction dans le trafic urbain et suburbain. Les lignes électriques de quelques-uns des Etats de l'Union sont plus importantes que le total des lignes de tramways de toute l'Europe. La Pennsylvanie a 1,820 milles de lignes électriques, sur lesquelles 5,100 tramways sont en opération, comparés avec 5,734 en Europe et une longueur de lignes de 1,403 milles; New York a 1,650 milles et 5,547 tramways; Massachusetts a 1,825 milles et 5,086 tramways; l'Ohio, 840 milles et 2,275 tramways. Le nombre total des tramways en opération sur les différentes lignes électriques des Etats-Unis n'est pas inférieur à 35,000 ou six fois le nombre de l'Europe. La ville de Philadelphia seule a 450 milles de lignes en opération, sur lesquelles roulent constamment 1,400 tramways contre 397 milles, chiffre du total des lignes en Angleterre.

En parlant de ces deux branches les plus importantes de l'industrie électrique, il faut aussi mentionner le récent développement des forces motrices électriques appliquées au fonctionnement de diverses industries; ces dernières étant généralement installées à proximité de chutes d'eau naturelles. L'exemple le plus frappant en ce genre, est l'usine de la Compagnie des Chutes du Niagara, dont on a complété une des ailes, il y a quelques mois, et qui produit maintenant une force de 100,000 chevaux-vapeur de courant électrique et la distribue dans les diverses fabriques dans un rayon de 18 milles, faisant concurrence aux

forces à vapeur. Le carborundum, l'aluminium, la pâte de bois, le papier, et quantité d'autres articles sont fabriqués sur une échelle immense par des usines n'employant que cette force-motrice, tandis qu'à Buffalo, situé à 18 milles de distance, les presses à imprimer, l'éclairage électrique et les ascenseurs sont opérés par une force-motrice provenant de la grande cataracte américaine.

L'exploitation des mines est une des dernières industries qui doit être développée par les ingénieurs électriciens, et cela pourrait surpasser en importance le fonctionnement des tramways électriques. On a déjà dépensé plus de 100,000,000 de dollars pour la machinerie électrique minière dans les différentes industries relatives aux mines des Etats Unis. Il existe aux Etats-Unis au moins deux usines pour la fabrication de la machinerie électrique, employant chacune plus de 5,000 hommes; et, en outre, plus d'une douzaine figurant avantageusement dans le commerce d'exportation.

#### LES ÉTATS DE L'OUEST DE L'UNION AMÉRICAINE.

Dans une nouvelle publication périodique parue dernièrement à New-York et qui a pour titre "Revue du Commerce," Mr. EDGAR S. BRADLEY, son directeur, fournit les renseignements suivants relatifs à la région de l'Ouest des Etats-Unis:

New-York est le centre de l'exportation pour les produits de la terre, et pour ceux des manufactures des Etats-Unis. Omaha est la porte par laquelle est envoyée aux fabricants de l'Est une grande proportion de ces produits et de la matière première nécessaire aux manufactures. Derrière Omaha se trouve une immense région, dont l'européen ne se fera une idée que par la comparaison avec quelques-uns de ses propres pays. L'Etat de Nebraska, par exemple, dont Omaha est la métropole, comparé aux pays d'Europe est plus grand que la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande ensemble, et que l'Allemagne ou la France. Et encore, le Nebraska est-il le plus petit des vingt-sept Etats et Territoires, à l'Ouest du Mississippi, et qui sont l'objet de cette étude.

C'est de cette immense et magnifique région que viennent réellement tout le grain et le bétail envoyés en Europe, de même que l'or et l'argent y sont aussi trouvés, constituant le tiers de la production entière du globe pour ces deux métaux. Il faut ajouter à cela, l'étain, le plomb, le fer, le zinc, le manganèse, le charbon, le pétrole, en un mot, toutes les espèces de minéraux ayant une valeur commerciale.

A l'exception des districts miniers qui occupent une petite portion du Colorado, Montana, Californie, Néveda, et d'autres Etats, toute la région est un immense jardin agricole, partout où elle est habitée. L'Iowa, le Nebraska, le Kansas, et le Sud Dakota, sont en tête pour la production du grain. On s'en fera une idée, en sachant que, pour la saison dernière, l'Iowa a récolté 350,000,000 de boisseaux de maïs, et le Nebraska, 285,000,000. Le froment, le seigle, l'avoine, le lin sont

récoltés en proportion. Le Nébraska a envoyé au marché 2,000,000 de têtes de bétail, 2,225,000 de porcs et presque 2,000,000 de moutons. Des chiffres analogues ont été fournis par le Colorado, le Wyoming, et le Sud Dakota, le Wyoming a lui seul, ayant produit 11,250 kilogrammes de laine.

Et c'est la région qui était appelée dans toutes les géographies, il y a vingt ans, "le grand désert américain." Aujourd'hui, c'est un pays agricole, florissant au suprême degré, et rempli de fermes ou de ranches occupant depuis 400 jusqu'à 10,000 hectares, et cultivés d'après les méthodes modernes.

Sur beaucoup de points l'eau fait défaut à certaines périodes critiques de la saison. On établit des écluses sur les rivières, et de petits canaux, longs de plusieurs kilomètres, quelquefois, amènent l'eau pour toutes les fermes traversées sur leurs parcours. Dans le Nébraska, plus de 4,000 kilomètres de ces canaux d'irrigation, existent déjà, et il y en a davantage encore en construction, à présent dans cet État et celui du Colorado. Dans les régions où il n'y a pas de rivière, les fermiers s'unissent pour faire creuser un puits artésien; et il est facile d'obtenir partout un gros volume d'eau, en perforant sur un point quelconque, jusqu'à une profondeur de 200 à 300 mètres. L'eau de ces puits est conduite par des canaux à chaque ferme, et ne coûte pas plus en moyenne, d'un dollar par an et pour un demi hectare, ce qui représente moins d'un cinquantième de la valeur de la récolte attendue, et sûre de ne pas périliter faute d'une irrigation suffisante. Le maïs donne, en moyenne, 90 boisseaux par demi hectare, dans ces terres irriguées de façon spéciale, et une moyenne de 56 boisseaux pour le Nébraska et l'Iowa.

En ce qui concerne l'élevage du bétail, l'ouest offre aussi des caractères tout particuliers. Les animaux ne sont pas tenus à couvert, pendant l'hiver, pas plus que pendant l'été. Les veaux sont marqués avec un fer rouge, de la marque de leur propriétaire, et lâchés ensuite avec le bétail, dans de vastes ranches ou pâturages, dans lesquels on ne rencontre pas de clôtures quelquefois, pendant une centaine ou deux de kilomètres. Le bétail séjourne pendant l'été dans ces ranches, mêlé avec celui d'autres propriétaires, jusqu'à l'automne. Alors a lieu un ramassis, ce qu'on appelle un "round up." Tous les propriétaires de bestiaux se réunissent à une certaine date et à un certain point, fixés entre eux d'avance. Ils amènent leurs arqueurs, leurs bouviers ou cowboys, qui sont envoyés chacun à cheval, à un endroit le long de la clôture du ranche, ce qui les met quelquefois à des cent et quelques kilomètres d'éloignement les uns des autres. Ils forment ainsi un vaste cercle, au centre duquel chaque animal est poussé vers le point culminant, qui est ordinairement une gorge légèrement montagneuse, une sorte de parc à bestiaux naturel.

Il faut ordinairement un mois pour cette besogne du rassemblement

de bestiaux éparpillés sur une ranche ayant plus de 100 kilomètres de diamètre. Les propriétaires reconnaissent leur bétail par leur propre marque, et chacun retire le nombre de bêtes dont il a besoin. Les veaux, nés pendant la saison, sont alors partagés au *pro rata*, et marqués, puis laissés libres dans le pâturage ou ranche, pour toute la saison d'hiver. Les diverses marques sont dûment enregistrées au bureau de l'Etat, comme signe de propriété, et les lois punissent sévèrement toute violation de ces marques, et le vol de bestiaux qui les portent.

Le bas prix des terrains, dont une grande partie, connue sous le nom de "terres de chemins de fer" (railroad lands), a été donnée aux constructeurs des lignes à titre de subvention, a permis à des gens peu fortunés d'acquérir d'immenses espaces, sur lesquels ils pouvaient établir une ranche à eux, et avoir le droit d'en éloigner le bétail d'autres propriétaires. Des terrains semblables peuvent s'acheter à raison de 2 francs 50 à 7 francs 50 par demi hectare, avec la faculté de payer en dix ans, un dixième seul étant exigible au moment de l'achat, et le reste payable en neuf annuités, avec un intérêt ne dépassant pas six pour cent.

L'Union Pacific, le seul chemin de fer avec des concessions de terrains mentionnés dans les Etats, a vendu, pendant les onze mois finissant au 1<sup>er</sup> décembre dernier, un total de 1,033,000 acres ou demi-hectares à peu près, contre une vente de 350,000 acres pendant la même période de l'année précédente. Les terres du Gouvernement, comprenant des centaines de millions d'hectares, peuvent être achetées à raison de 6 francs 25 centimes par demi hectare, payables en cinq ans, par règlements annuels. C'est des régions susmentionnées que provient tout le bétail tué à Omaha, Kansas City et Chicaga, ainsi que toute la viande préparée en conserves pour la consommation des Etats-Unis et pour l'exportation à tous les pays du monde.

#### CULTURE DU THÉ.

On se propose de cultiver sur une large échelle le thé au sud des Etats-Unis, le climat merveilleux et le sol de cette partie méridionale du pays se prêtant à cette culture, et le 8 janvier dernier on a annoncé de Charleston, Caroline du Sud, qu'un syndicat avait acheté, dans ce but, à 15 milles de distance de cette ville, 4,000 acres de terre, et on s'attend à ce qu'elles produisent annuellement 300,000 livres. Une ferme située dans cet Etat, et qui depuis plusieurs années s'est adonnée à la culture de cet abrisseau, a obtenu un succès considérable, son produit, sur les marchés, rapportant un prix plus élevé que les thés importés de Chine et de l'Inde. On ne voit pas pourquoi, si le thé peut pousser avec tant de succès sur la côte de la Caroline, il ne pourrait pas être aussi cultivé dans la Floride et le long des côtes situées sur le golfe. Si ce fait est prouvé, cette industrie pourra prendre de telles propor-

tions que l'importation du thé de l'Orient diminuera considérablement ou cessera entièrement. Il se passera cependant bien des années avant que ce fait s'accomplisse.

Le thé cultivé aux Etats-Unis est considéré comme supérieur à n'importe quels thés noirs importés. Quelques thés, en 1899, ce sont vendus \$1 la livre, c'est-à-dire trois fois autant que le prix de vente en gros de beaucoup de thés importés de Chine et du Japon. En 1900, la récolte du thé dans la Caroline du Sud a été 12 pour cent plus abondante que celle de 1899 et s'est vendue en gros à un prix donnant un beau profit net au Gouvernement.

Les expériences qui ont été faites pendant les trois dernières années ont prouvé que l'on pouvait produire une bonne qualité de thé américain et le vendre en gros sur les marchés à un prix n'excédant pas 15 cents la livre. Dans des conditions normales une acre produira 400 livres de thé, lequel, vendu à 15 cents la livre, montera la dépense de culture à \$60 environ par acre. Le thé peut être vendu en gros de 30 à 50 cents la livre et donner à ce prix un bénéfice variant de 100 à 175 pour cent.

Voici comment, dit-on, s'est exprimé dernièrement le Ministre de l'Agriculture, en discutant la question:

Une somme de 5,000 dollars a été affectée par le dernier Congrès à l'industrie du thé. Nous possédons en ce moment un grand nombre de plants prêts à être expédiés au dehors et nous avons informé les écoles nationales d'agriculture des Etats du Golfe qu'elles pourraient les obtenir en les demandant au Gouvernement, en s'engageant toutefois à aider ce dernier à établir des jardins à thé sur leurs territoires. Nous avons l'intention de leur prêter tout le concours possible en leur envoyant nos agents scientifiques pour les aider de leurs conseils. Par ce moyen, nous espérons démontrer à la population de chaque Etat de cette région la praticabilité de l'industrie du thé.

#### **EXPORTATIONS D'INSTRUMENTS ARATOIRES.**

La plus grande partie des exportations d'instruments aratoires des Etats-Unis consiste en faucheuses et moissonneuses, et quoique ces deux articles ne soient pas séparés dans le tableau des exportations, il est évident que les moissonneuses prédominent.

La République Argentine est la plus grande acheteuse de l'Amérique du Sud. En 1896, les Etats-Unis ont exporté dans cette République pour \$500,491 d'articles de ce genre, et en 1900 cette valeur a plus que doublé, se montant pour cette dernière année à \$1,391,615. En 1900, la valeur des instruments aratoires expédiés au Mexique se montait à \$543,022; en 1896 elle ne s'élevait qu'à \$120,827. Les exportations au reste de l'Amérique du Sud étaient évaluées en 1900 à \$335,313 contre \$228,558 en 1896. À l'exception du Dominion du

Canada, le Mexique est le seul pays de l'Amérique du Nord qui importe en grande quantité des instruments aratoires des Etats-Unis. En 1900, la valeur des articles de ce genre exportés au Dominion du Canada se montait à \$1,748,861 contre \$371,144 en 1896. Pendant la dernière année civile, la valeur des instruments aratoires de toutes classes exportés en Europe a dépassé \$10,000,000. La part du Royaume-Uni était de \$1,389,493; celle de la France, \$2,965,725; de l'Allemagne, \$2,957,027, et celle de tous les autres pays d'Europe de \$3,019,874. La valeur des instruments aratoires expédiés dans l'Australasie anglaise était de \$1,101,720 et en Afrique de \$229,693. En 1900 la valeur totale de cette classe d'exportation des Etats-Unis était pour tous les pays de \$16,000,000 environ contre moins de \$5,000,000 en 1896.

### LA PRINCIPALE NATION EXPORTATRICE.

D'après les statistiques officielles, les Etats-Unis sont actuellement à la tête des nations exportatrices du monde. Les statistiques complètes de l'année 1900, comparées avec celles des autres nations, montrent que les exportations des produits domestiques étaient plus grandes que celles de n'importe quel autre pays, le total général étant de \$1,453,013,659. Le total pour le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne qui, jusqu'ici, occupait la première place, est de \$1,418,348,000, pendant que le total de l'Allemagne est de \$1,050,611,000.

Le premier rang que les Etats-Unis occupent maintenant excite davantage l'intérêt, car il y a moins de 25 ans, ils n'étaient que quatrième sur la liste. En 1875, les exportations domestiques des Etats-Unis se montaient à \$497,263,737; celles d'Allemagne, à \$607,096,000; de France, à \$747,489,000 et celles du Royaume-Uni, à \$1,087,497,000. Aujourd'hui, les Etats-Unis sont à la tête de la liste, suivis par le Royaume-Uni, l'Allemagne et la France, dans l'ordre indiqué. Les exportations domestiques de ces pays, pendant l'année civile 1900, à l'exception de la France, dont les exportations se sont évaluées à \$787,060,000, étaient comme elles ont été données ci-dessus. D'après ces chiffres, on peut voir que les exportations des Etats-Unis ont augmenté, pendant la période nommée, de 190 pour cent; celles de l'Allemagne, de 73 pour cent; du Royaume-Uni, de 34 pour cent, et de la France, de 5 pour cent.

### LE FER ET L'ACIER D'AMÉRIQUE.

Les progrès réalisés aux Etats-Unis dans la production de l'acier, dit "the Export Implement Age," sont surprenants. La valeur des exportations américaines qui, en 1880, n'était que de \$14,716,524, se montait l'année dernière à \$121,858,344. Pendant cette période, les importa-

tions de fer et d'acier ont diminué des deux tiers. Ce résultat a été obtenu en payant \$4 par jour pour la main-d'œuvre, y compris les ouvriers et les jeunes garçons. Les frais de fabrication de l'acier aux Etats-Unis ont été réduits au point d'être inférieurs à ceux dans n'importe quel autre pays du monde. Selon toutes les probabilités, la demande pour l'acier ne tardera pas à se doubler ou quadrupler et le pays qui a le plus de chances de fournir l'acier demandé, ou une grande partie de cet acier, est celui qui pourra le produire et le livrer au plus bas prix aux consommateurs étrangers.

Bien des négociants à l'étranger seront surpris d'apprendre que le meilleur acier brut est produit et vendu dans les usines américaines à un cent la livre et au dessous. Ce prix est la conséquence des capitaux et de la prospérité. L'acier a été fabriqué et vendu pendant des années à trois quarts d'un cent la livre et avec bénéfice.

Pour ceux qui sont à la tête d'entreprises commerciales et manufacturières dans le monde entier, se fait signifie que l'acier américain pénétrera dans des voies innombrables, et qu'avec l'acier à bon marché il se créera un développement et il s'établira un mouvement qui exigeront une très grande expansion de la faculté productrice de l'acier aux Etats-Unis.

L'acier américain étant le moins cher et, de l'avis unanime, le meilleur acier du monde, il s'ensuit que son emploi pour les machines de toute espèce diminuera le prix de revient de ces machines.

Les fabricants américains n'ont pas encore appliqué leur énergie à la recherche du commerce du monde, mais ils se préparent à le faire. Bientôt ils auront le fret à bas prix sur l'Océan, des représentants sur tous les marchés du monde et des marchandises exposées partout et offertes aux prix les plus bas qui peuvent laisser un bénéfice.

Bref, une nouvelle puissance, un facteur, une force ou une influence est en campagne. Une importante industrie, celle de la construction des navires, est née en Amérique et les Américains ne perdent pas de vue la possibilité de faire du commerce dans toutes les parties du monde.

#### **SUPERFICIE DES ETATS ET DES TERRITOIRES.**

Le Directeur du Recensement vient de publier un bulletin préparé par M. HENRY GANNETT, géographe, donnant par Etats, Territoires et comtés, la superficie des Etats-Unis en milles carrés. Ce document montre que la superficie totale des Etats-Unis est de 3,622,933 milles carrés. La superficie de la terre, à l'exception de Alaska et des Iles Sandwich, est de 2,970,038 milles carrés, et la surface de l'eau, celles des dits Territoires étant exclues, est de 55,562 milles carrés. Voici quelles sont les superficies totales de l'eau et des territoires de chacun des Etats et Territoires, ainsi que celles des baies désignées séparément:



Etats et Territoires.	Superficie totale.	Surface de l'eau.	Superficie des Territoires.	Etats et Territoires.	Superficie totale.	Surface de l'eau.	Superficie des Territoires.
Alabama.....	52,250	710	51,540	Nevada.....	110,700	960	109,740
Alaska.....	590,884	.....	.....	New-Hampshire..	9,305	300	9,005
Arizona.....	113,020	100	112,920	New-Jersey.....	7,815	290	7,525
Arkansas.....	53,850	805	53,045	New-Mexico.....	122,580	120	122,460
Californie.....	158,360	2,380	155,980	New-York.....	49,170	1,550	47,620
Colorado.....	103,925	280	103,645	Caroline du Nord..	52,250	3,670	48,580
Connecticut.....	4,990	145	4,845	Nord-Dakota.....	70,795	600	70,195
Delaware.....	2,050	90	1,960	Ohio.....	41,060	300	40,760
District de Columbie.....	70	10	60	Oklahoma.....	39,030	200	38,830
Floride.....	58,680	4,440	54,240	Orégon.....	96,030	1,470	94,560
Georgie.....	59,475	495	58,980	Pennsylvanie.....	45,215	230	44,985
Hawaii.....	6,449	.....	.....	Rhode Island.....	1,250	197	1,053
Idaho.....	84,800	510	84,290	Caroline du Sud.....	30,570	400	30,170
Illinois.....	56,650	650	56,000	Sud-Dakota.....	77,650	800	76,850
Indiana.....	36,350	440	35,910	Tennessee.....	42,050	300	41,750
Territoires Indiens.	31,400	400	31,000	Texas.....	265,780	3,490	262,290
Iowa.....	56,025	550	55,475	Utah.....	84,970	2,780	82,190
Kansas.....	82,080	380	81,700	Vermont.....	9,565	430	9,135
Kentucky.....	40,400	400	40,000	Virginie.....	42,450	2,325	40,125
Louisiane.....	48,720	3,300	45,420	Washington.....	69,180	2,300	66,880
Maine.....	33,040	3,145	29,895	Virginie Occidentale.....	24,780	135	24,645
Maryland.....	12,210	2,350	9,860	Wisconsin.....	56,040	1,590	54,450
Massachusetts.....	8,315	275	8,040	Wyoming.....	97,890	315	97,575
Michigan.....	58,915	1,485	57,430	Le fleuve Delaware.....	620	620	.....
Minnesota.....	83,365	4,160	79,205	La baie Raritan et la baie basse de New-York.....	100	100	.....
Mississippi.....	46,810	470	46,340				
Missouri.....	68,415	680	68,735				
Montana.....	146,080	770	145,310				
Nebraska.....	77,510	670	76,840				

### EXPERT ALLEMAND EN AGRICULTURE.

Comme preuve de la grande valeur que l'on attache aux machines agricoles fabriquées aux Etats-Unis, on rapporte que M. le Baron HERMANN, expert en agriculture de l'Allemagne à l'Ambassade de Washington, vient d'être informé par son Gouvernement qu'un spécialiste désigné par les sociétés agricoles sera envoyé d'Allemagne aux Etats-Unis pour y étudier avec soin, la manière de faire usage de ces machines afin de pouvoir les introduire en Allemagne.

M. le Baron HERMANN a, depuis longtemps, fait valoir, auprès des autorités allemandes, les avantages sérieux des machines agricoles américaines et croit que le mouvement actuel sera profitable à l'agriculture allemande aussi bien qu'aux manufacturiers des Etats-Unis.

L'expert arrivera aux Etats-Unis à l'époque des semailles; donnera pendant le printemps et l'été toute son attention aux fermes et, la moisson terminée, visitera les manufactures.

### LONGUEUR DES LIGNES TÉLÉGRAPHIQUES.

C'est en 1844 que fût inaugurée, aux Etats-Unis, la première ligne télégraphique. Aujourd'hui il y a 904,633 milles de fils télégraphiques, et il se transmet 71,393,150 dépêches par an. Une autre invention américaine encore plus récente, le téléphone, emploie aujourd'hui 772,989 milles de fils électriques, mettant en communication 465,180 stations et répondant à 1,231,000,000 appels par an.

**TRANSPORT DE VOYAGEURS.**

En 1900, les bateaux à vapeur qui transportent les voyageurs à travers l'Atlantique, de l'Europe à New York, ont fait 888 voyages. Le total des passagers de cabine s'est élevé à 137,852, celui des passagers d'entrepont à 403,491.

**FERME MODÈLE PRÈS DE MANILLE.**

On va installer à 200 milles environ de la ville de Manille, sous le patronage de la Commission des Philippines des Etats-Unis, une ferme modèle où l'on tentera la culture des graines et des plants des Etats-Unis. M. le Professeur BERNARD MOSES de la Commission, s'est mis en rapport avec l'Université de Californie au sujet de ces travaux projetés et, sur sa suggestion, cette institution lui a expédié de sa station d'expérimentation, les plants et les graines dont il avait besoin.

**EXPOSITION FLOTTANTE DANS L'AMÉRIQUE CENTRALE ET LES ANTILLES.**

D'après le journal "Iron Age," de New York, la commission chargée par l'association des fabricants de la Nouvelle-Orléans de fréter un bateau pour y faire une exposition flottante de leurs produits dans les ports de l'Amérique Centrale et des Antilles, a adopté l'itinéraire suivant: Tampico, Vera Cruz, Merida, Belize, Livingstone, Puerto Cortés, Bluefields, Port Limon, Boca del Toro. Le temps consacré à cette tournée serait de trente jours, qui permettraient un voyage supplémentaire de Tampico ou Vera Cruz à Mexico.

**QUANTITÉS DISPONIBLES DE GRAINS.**

D'après le rapport du statisticien du Ministère de l'Agriculture, pour le mois de mars 1901, il restait, le 1<sup>er</sup> mars, entre les mains des fermiers, 128,100,000 boisseaux de blé, ou 24.5 pour cent de la récolte de 1900, contre 158,700,000 boisseaux, ou 29 pour cent de la récolte de 1899, restant en magasin le 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1900.

Le stock du maïs est estimé être de 776,200,000 boisseaux, ou 36.9 pour cent de la récolte de 1900, contre 773,700,000 boisseaux, ou 37.2 pour cent de la récolte de 1899, restant en magasin le 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1900.

La quantité d'avoine restant entre les mains des fermiers est estimée à 292,800,000 boisseaux environ, ou 36.2 pour cent de la récolte de 1900, contre 290,900,000 boisseaux, ou 36.5 pour cent de la récolte de 1899, restant en magasin le 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1900.

## GUATÉMALA.

## PROMULGATION DE DIFFÉRENTS DÉCRETS.

En date du 21 décembre dernier, le Président de la République a prolongé pour un nouveau délai de six mois, c'est-à-dire jusqu'au 30 juin 1901, la période pendant laquelle l'entrée des marchandises étrangères bénéficieront de la réduction de 30 pour cent sur les droits de douane fixés par les tarifs, ainsi que sur tous les impôts accessoires.

Afin de rendre plus étroits les liens qui unissent déjà tous les Etats du Centre-Amérique et de faciliter entre eux des échanges, le Président ESTRADA CABRERA autorise l'entrée en franchise au Guatémala de tous les produits naturels ou manufacturés provenant du Salvador, de Costa Rica, du Honduras et du Nicaragua. Seuls les produits qui forment l'objet d'un monopole d'Etat, tels que le sel et le tabac, etc., ne jouissent pas de cette franchise.

Enfin et dans le but d'améliorer les méthodes d'instruction, le Gouvernement a décidé l'envoi aux Etats-Unis de deux maîtres et de deux maîtresses d'école, qui devront étudier le fonctionnement des écoles primaires et secondaires des Etats-Unis.

---

HONDURAS.

## RAPPORT DU SECRÉTAIRE DE FOMENTO ET DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS.

Le Bureau des Républiques Américaines vient de recevoir le rapport que Señor Don FRANCISCO ALTSCHUL, Secrétaire de Fomento et des Travaux Publics de la République de Honduras a fait au Congrès National et qui embrasse tous les actes du Gouvernement pendant l'année fiscale 1899-1900. Ce document est remarquable et montre clairement et d'une manière efficace les grands progrès industriels de l'Honduras pendant les quelques dernières années.

Relativement au commerce du pays, le Secrétaire dit que pendant la période mentionnée, il a été importé, par les ports suivants dans l'ordre de leur importance, pour une valeur de \$2,416,624.91: Puerto Cortés, \$986,821.32; Amapala, \$974,025.30; La Ceiba, \$183,722.92; Trujillo, \$164,353.47; Roatán, \$44,866; Iruya, \$26,306.32; et par Puerto Cortés et Roatán, \$36,528.75 de bois de construction; soit une valeur totale de \$2,416,624.91.

Comparant les exportations avec celles de l'année antérieure, on constate une augmentation de 25 pour cent, le total des exportations étant en 1899-1900 de \$5,930,104.38 et comprenant les articles suivants: Métaux, \$1,808,822; fruits, \$1,621,528.93; bétail, \$1,286,966; bois,

\$330,421.25; cuirs et peaux, \$109,896.80; café, \$102,397.40; caoutchouc, \$88,842.80; salsepareille, \$51,229.50; diverses marchandises (tabac, chapeaux, etc.), \$30,000; exportations de tabac, café, fromage, etc., à l'Amérique Centrale, \$500,000. L'augmentation fut due largement à la grande quantité de fruits et au grand nombre de bestiaux expédiés sur les marchés étrangers.

Au sujet de l'industrie minière du pays, le rapport dit que cette branche importante de la richesse publique s'est développée prodigieusement, et quoique la quantité de minerai produite n'ait été qu'un petit peu plus grande que celle de l'année précédente, les indices sont que, dans un futur très rapproché, la production augmentera, de nombreuses nouvelles mines ayant été trouvées et dont quelques-unes seront bientôt exploitées avec profit. La grande exposition de minerais que la nation se propose de faire à l'Exposition de Buffalo sera aussi un facteur puissant qui stimulera et encouragera le développement de cette industrie, attirant en Honduras le placement de capitaux étrangers dans cette industrie pleine de promesses.

Il existe aussi dans la République des gisements de cuivre de la plus grande richesse. Quelques-uns ont déjà été transférés et on est en train de vendre les autres à des compagnies des Etats-Unis. La plupart de ce minerai cuprifère contient non seulement un très grand pourcentage de cuivre mais aussi des quantités énormes d'or et d'argent, ce qui lui donne une plus grande valeur et le fait désirer davantage.

La culture des bananes augmente continuellement, et comme ce fruit est on ne peut plus demandé aux Etats-Unis, on pense que l'on établira plusieurs nouvelles plantations dans la riche et fertile vallée Lula et sur la côte du district de Lean où il existe d'immenses étendues de terre vierge propre à cette culture. Une autre branche d'agriculture est la culture des citrons et des oranges qui promet d'être extrêmement profitable, et on exporte déjà des quantités considérables d'oranges. La culture du coco attire aussi l'attention et promet de se développer rapidement.

L'arbre à caoutchouc qui abonde dans les forêts du pays est cultivé maintenant dans le département de Choluteca. M. ARTHUR H. HOWLAND a obtenu une concession dans le département de Olancho où il se propose d'établir sur une large échelle une plantation d'arbres à caoutchouc, et cette culture excite l'intérêt d'un bout à l'autre de la République. Le caoutchouc à l'état brut est produit principalement dans les départements de Mosquitia, Olancho et Choluteca. Une nouvelle espèce de plante à caoutchouc a été découverte dans l'Yoro et on dit que la sève que l'on en obtient est désirable et abondante.

La culture du tabac a non seulement augmenté mais la qualité de la feuille s'est constamment améliorée. Quoique cette plante soit beaucoup plus cultivée dans le département de Copán, elle est aussi produite

avantageusement dans les départements de Jacaleapa et El Paraíso aussi bien que dans d'autres départements. Le blé est cultivé dans les départements de Tegucigalpa et Intibuca et spécialement dans les départements de El Paraíso et La Paz et est d'une qualité excellente.

M. le Secrétaire ALTSCHUL suggère la fondation, par le gouvernement, d'un collège agricole et l'établissement d'un conseil du commerce dans les principaux centres agricoles du pays.

En parlant de l'exploitation des forêts, le Secrétaire fait remarquer que l'industrie forestière est encore dans son enfance et est limitée principalement à l'exportation de l'acajou, du mûrier, de la salsepareille et du caoutchouc. Trois grands établissements sont actuellement engagés dans la coupe des blocs d'acajou et de cèdre, ce sont: la Pittsburg Honduras Company, GEORGE D. EMERY et J. A. GARGUILO. La première a obtenu pendant l'année 1,612 blocs contenant 402,315 pieds. Cette maison a coupé plus d'un million de pieds cubiques de bois et on estime que la production totale pendant 1901 atteindra 3,000,000 de pieds cubiques.

L'élevage du bétail est aussi dans des conditions florissantes et la valeur des bestiaux exportés pendant l'année se montait à \$1,286,966, le plus grand nombre de bêtes à cornes exportées allant à Cuba.

On a établi dans l'Honduras plusieurs nouvelles industries, une des plus importantes étant une fabrique de toile de coton. Cinq filatures de coton sont situées dans le département de Copán, quatre dans l'Octopeque et une dans Santa Rosa. Un nombre de savonneries sont en opération et on se propose de construire plusieurs autres usines. On a aussi construit récemment des salines et des tanneries.

Un important et avantageux contrat a été passé avec la Pacific Mail Steamship Company pour les transports. L'exposition Pan-Américaine excite le plus vif intérêt parmi la population de l'Honduras, qui exposera ses produits nationaux dans un bâtiment construit spécialement pour la République qui apportera un soin tout spécial dans l'exposition des minerais et des bois précieux.

Pendant l'année dernière de grandes améliorations ont été apportées dans chaque branche du service postal qui marche avec beaucoup plus de facilités, 1,203,924 dépêches ayant été transportées pendant l'année. Le nombre de lettres chargées a été aussi plus grand que celui de l'année dernière. Des traités ont été conclus avec les Etats-Unis et l'Allemagne pour l'envoi des colis postaux et une très grande activité règne dans cette branche de l'administration.

Les services télégraphiques et téléphoniques ont donné les résultats les plus satisfaisants et un grand nombre de messages ont été reçus et envoyés pendant l'année.

Au sujet des chemins de fer, le rapport dit que celui de Puerto Cortez à La Pimienta qui est exploité par le syndicat de Honduras a été endommagé pendant la saison pluvieuse. Les clauses du contrat

BURKE-CHAMBERS-ALEXANDRE sont en voie d'exécution et un corps d'ingénieurs a commencé les travaux préliminaires. Un contrat a été passé avec M. GEORGE F. ARCHER pour la construction d'un chemin allant de Omoa à Trujillo; ce contrat sera bientôt soumis au Congrès pour être ratifié. Le Président de la République acceptera probablement la proposition que M. JOHN A. HUNT lui a faite, de construire un chemin de fer reliant Omoa à Montagua.

Pendant l'année fiscale, 236 bâtiments ont jeté l'ancre à Puerto Cortés; 140 à La Ceiba et 118 à Amapala. La cargaison transportée à Puerto Cortés consistait en 201,478 colis; à Amapala, 56,157 colis; 4,067 passagers furent transportés dans le pays et 3,000 s'embarquèrent pour l'étranger. La Pacific Mail Steamship Company, la Pacific Steam Navigation Company, la South American Steamship Company, et la ligne Kosmos, touchent aux ports méridionaux pendant que la Tweedie Commercial Company, la United Fruit Company, la Bluefields Steamship Company et la bateau à vapeur de la Honduras National Lottery Company visitent la côte occidentale.

### SITUATION GÉNÉRALE.

La situation générale de Honduras, continue à être des plus satisfaisantes. La République toute entière jouit d'une tranquillité parfaite et offre un vaste champ à toutes les activités humaines. Il y a du travail pour tous les bras et chaque jour surgissent de nouvelles entreprises minières, industrielles et agricoles. L'instruction publique progresse à pas de géants, répandant sa lumière bienfaisante dans les couches les plus obscures de la population campagnarde. Le gouvernement libéral du Président TERENCIO SIERRA ne néglige rien à cet effet, et tient à ce que cette partie de son programme réformateur soit intégralement réalisée, quelque sacrifice qu'il doive en résulter pour les finances publiques.

En vue de donner à la statistique une base solide, le Gouvernement a résolu de fonder de nombreux centres d'informations qui auront à recueillir des données exactes et détaillées sur les produits naturels, industriels et sur le mouvement commercial des différentes régions du pays. De cette façon, on espère qu'à l'extérieur on pourra mieux apprécier les ressources qu'offre le Honduras et que cette connaissance sera de nature à provoquer un mouvement d'émigration vers cette belle et florissante République de l'Amérique centrale.

### RAPPORT DU MINISTRE DE LA GUERRE.

Le dernier rapport que le Ministre de la Guerre de la République de Honduras a présenté au Congrès National, montre que l'armée se composait en 1900 de 40,079 hommes, 32,661 étant dans la première classe et 14,418 dans la seconde; soit une augmentation sur 1899 de 7,726 hommes.

## MEXIQUE.

## DE TAMPICO AU PACIFIQUE—L'AGRICULTURE DANS L'ÉTAT DE TAMAULIPAS.

Dans un rapport rédigé par le Baron MONCHER, Ministre de France au Mexique, à la suite d'un voyage de Tampico au Pacifique, et dont on a publié la première partie dans le BULLETIN MENSUEL du mois de février, le Ministre dit qu'on peut diviser, sous le rapport de l'agriculture, l'Etat de Tamaulipas en quatre régions, savoir:

1°. La région du Nord et de l'Est, encore presque entièrement couverte de bois. La principale ressource est l'élevage des chevaux, mules et bêtes à cornes. Le bétail s'élève dans les bois, où il vague pour ainsi dire à l'état sauvage.

Dans le Nord, non loin de la frontière des Etats-Unis, il y a des propriétés immenses, aujourd'hui incultes, mais qui pourraient devenir très fertiles si l'on y amenait par un canal les eaux du Río San Juan et du Río Bravo del Norte.

Jusqu'à présent les propriétaires n'ont pas trouvé de compagnies disposées à entreprendre ce travail qui entraînerait des débours très considérables.

2°. La région de l'Ouest, qui est généralement fort stérile, couverte d'un bois taillis rabougri, n'offrant qu'une maigre nourriture au rare bétail qui s'y rencontre. Il faut en excepter pourtant les terrains où il est possible de faire de l'irrigation et qui sont d'une grande fertilité. Tel est le cas pour la région située le long de la rivière Purificación. Des travaux intelligents y ont été pratiqués depuis peu par quelques propriétaires qui, au moyen de barrages et de canaux, ont amené l'eau sur leurs terres et les ont ainsi complètement transformées. On voit à l'hacienda de La Cruz notamment, sur la ligne de Tampico à Monterrey, de beaux champs de cannes, là où il n'y avait récemment encore que de la broussaille.

Une petite sucrerie assez perfectionnée et mue en même temps par la vapeur et par une chute d'eau, y produit tous les jours 2,000 kilogrammes de sucre blanc. Celui-ci se débite à raison de 3.75 piastres l'arrobre à Tampico, soit 70 centimes le kilogramme. Le piloncillo vaut maintenant 36 centimes le kilogramme.

3°. Le district de Tula (Sud-ouest) montagneux et pauvre. L'exploitation de l'ixtle constitue sa principale ressource.

4°. Enfin la région du Sud, arrosée par le Tamesi et ses affluents, qui offre de grands avantages à la colonisation. C'est dans cette région que se trouve la grande vallée de Santa Bárbara, dont la fertilité n'avait pas échappé aux Espagnols il y a des siècles. On en a la preuve dans les maisons bien bâties en maçonnerie qu'on y rencontre. Le terrain est parfaitement approprié à la culture de la canne, du maïs,

du riz, etc. Les orangers et autres arbres fruitiers y sont nombreux. L'irrigation n'y est pas nécessaire; le voisinage de la Sierra Madre attire les nuages et les pluies y sont passablement abondantes. Les pâturages y sont également avantageux, car on peut y élever en moyenne une tête de bétail par hectare et par an, ce qui est beaucoup au Mexique. Le prix du terrain est relativement peu élevé, cette région étant forte à l'écart et l'élément étranger ne s'y étant pas encore fixé. Il n'est pas sans intérêt d'ajouter qu'il est question de relier incessamment la vallée de Santa Bárbara à la gare d'Escandon par un chemin carrossable de 88 kilomètres.

Sur la route reliant Escandon au réseau de rivières du Guadelejo, on trouve également, non loin de Xicotencal, des terrains arides de leur nature, mais qu'il est possible de fertiliser par des ouvrages d'irrigation. Ainsi l'hacienda de El Conejo, d'une superficie de plus de 10,000 hectares, qui, il y a quelques années, avait été offerte en vente pour 25,000 francs, car elle ne contenait que des bois rabougris. Un canal de 3,200 mètres de longueur, et dont le coût n'a pas dépassé 10,000 francs, y amène à présent l'eau en abondance et on y voit de magnifiques champs de cannes et de maïs. On y a aussi introduit sur une grande échelle la culture des arbres fruitiers, notamment des bananes et des oranges qui s'expédient par chemin de fer à Saint-Louis, Missouri, et autres villes des Etats-Unis. Une autre production qui n'est pas sans offrir également de sérieux avantages pécuniaires est celle des tomates qui, en hiver, se vendent comme primeurs aux Etats-Unis à un prix très élevé.

La capitale de l'Etat de Tamaulipas, Ciudad Victoria, compte environ 10,000 habitants. C'est un centre essentiellement agricole; il ne s'y rencontre que quelques petites industries locales.

Les transactions commerciales sont partagées entre deux maisons de commerce qui importent des marchandises de toute espèce: tissus, feronnerie et denrées alimentaires.

La capitale est rattachée maintenant au district de Tula par une route de plus de 100 kilomètres en voie d'achèvement, qui traverse la Sierra Madre et qui est aussi bien tracée que les routes à travers les Alpes. Des quantités de détenus ont été employés à ce travail qui, par ce fait, n'a entraîné qu'une dépense relativement minime de \$500,000 (1,250,000 francs).

L'Etat de Tamaulipas est assez pauvre en mines. Les principales sont les mines de cuivre de San José et celles d'argent de San Nicolas Degollado, toutes deux situées dans la cordillère séparant Tamaulipas de l'Etat de Nuevo León. Il paraît qu'au siècle dernier on exploitait dans la Sierra Madre des mines d'argent aujourd'hui abandonnées, mais qui pourraient être reprises avec succès à présent que la facilité plus grande des moyens de communication permet d'expédier aux fonderies des minerais d'une teneur assez pauvre.



**FRAPPE DE MONNAIES D'ARGENT.**

Les journaux mexicains annoncent que la Chambre des Députés du Mexique vient de voter une loi aux termes de laquelle le pouvoir exécutif est autorisé, jusqu'à la prochaine session des Chambres, à modifier les impôts et droits qui affectent l'argent, l'or, les minerais à l'état naturel et toutes les substances auxquelles se réfère l'article 4 de la loi du 27 mars 1897.

Cette mesure a, paraît-il, été dictée pour parer, le cas échéant, aux inconvénients de la rareté du numéraire qui se fait sentir depuis quelques temps au Mexique.

Comme suite à la loi précitée, le gouvernement mexicain vient de promulguer les deux décrets suivants, ayant plus spécialement trait à la frappe des monnaies.

La première de ces mesures autorise la frappe des piastres à un titre inférieur à celui admis jusqu'à ce jour. En voici le texte:

“ Dans le but d'augmenter les facilités offertes par le règlement du 27 mars 1897 aux producteurs d'argent en lingots, pour l'introduction dans les hôtels de monnaie de lingots destinés à la frappe, le Président de la République a décidé que, jusqu'à nouvel ordre, la direction générale est autorisée à admettre dans lesdits établissements et dans les bureaux fédéraux d'essai les barres dont le titre est de 850 millièmes, au lieu de 960 millièmes que l'article 9 dudit règlement fixait comme minimum, à la condition, toutefois, que, de l'avis de cette direction et en tenant compte du but que l'on se propose, la nature de ces pièces ne gêne pas les travaux des hôtels des monnaies.”

L'autre mesure porte réduction des droits de frappe:

“ Dans le but d'augmenter la frappe de la monnaie nationale et de remédier, autant que possible, au malaise produit par la disette de numéraire, lequel a été exporté en abondance en raison de la prime qu'obtiennent nos piastres sur les marchés étrangers, le Président de la République, désireux d'encourager l'introduction de barres mixtes dans les hôtels de monnaies, a décidé que, du 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1900 au 31 mars 1901, le tarif des droits de séparation (apartado), fixés par la fraction IV de l'article 1<sup>er</sup> du décret du 27 mars 1897, sera réduit dans les proportions suivantes:

“ Lorsque le titre de l'or ne dépasse pas 200 millièmes, 0.75 piastre par kilogramme;

“ Lorsque le titre de l'or dépasse 200 et est inférieur à 400, 1.20 piastre par kilogramme;

“ Lorsque le titre de l'or dépasse 400 et est inférieur à 600, 1.60 piastre par kilogramme;

“ Lorsque le titre de l'or dépasse 600, 2 piastres par kilogramme.”

**DÉVELOPPEMENT DES CHEMINS DE FER MEXICAINS.**

D'après une communication de la Légation de Belgique à Mexico, écrit la "Revue du Commerce Extérieur," le réseau des chemins de fer mexicains continue à se développer d'une manière remarquable. En effet, du 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1899 au 30 juin 1900, plus de 1,200 kilomètres de voies nouvelles ont été livrées à l'exploitation.

Indépendamment de la construction d'embranchements d'intérêt local, le grand effort des compagnies de chemins de fer consiste actuellement à atteindre la côte de l'Océan Pacifique, dont l'approche est défendue par la chaîne abrupte des Cordillères. Quatre voies ferrées sont en ce moment dirigées vers l'Ouest, entre les ports de Salina-Cruz et de Guaymas, points terminus, l'un et l'autre, de lignes de chemins non reliés au reste du réseau.

Le Mexico-Cuernavaca and Pacific Railroad se dirige de la capitale vers Zihuatanejo; la ligne est achevée jusqu'au Río Balsas et un embranchement réunira plus tard ce point à Acapulco.

Le Mexican Central, construit une ligne achevée en partie qui va réunir Manzanillo à Guadalajara via Sayula. Cette puissante société, qui pousse les travaux avec grande activité, sera sans doute la première à établir une communication par chemin de fer entre Mexico et le Pacifique.

Le Mexican International qui, depuis quatre ans, ne dépassait pas Durango, vient de décider après de dispenseuses études de continuer la voie vers le port de Mazatlan.

Enfin, beaucoup plus au Nord, une nouvelle société, la Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad, a choisi le port de Topolobampo comme point terminus d'une nouvelle voie qui, venant des Etats-Unis, coupera le Mexican Central à Chihuahua. Cette compagnie a acquis la concession et racheté 200 kilomètres de voies construites par le Ferrocarril de Chihuahua al Pacífico.

D'autre part, il n'est pas douteux que le chemin de fer Mexicain du Sud ne se décide sous peu, à prolonger, jusqu'à la mer, la ligne qui s'arrête actuellement à Oaxaca.

La société PEARSON a pris à bail pour cinquante ans la ligne Nationale de Tehuantepec qu'elle est occupée à mettre en état de suffire au trafic, en construisant des ponts métalliques, en corrigeant les courbes et les niveaux et en ballastant la voie.

Enfin, le chemin de fer dit MASON va établir la communication entre l'Océan Atlantique et l'Océan Pacifique par une ligne partant de Vera-Cruz et rejoignant à Santa Lucrecia le chemin de fer de l'isthme de Tehuantepec. Santa Lucrecia sera aussi le point d'attache de la ligne ferrée qui unira la péninsule du Yucatán à la fois au reste du réseau mexicain et à l'Océan Pacifique.

Des indications qui précèdent, il résulte que dans peu d'années, les communications de la côte occidentale du Mexique seront aussi complètes que celles du Golfe. Les Etats de l'Ouest de la République ont souffert, jusqu'aujourd'hui, de la nature montagneuse de leur sol, qui renferme cependant, autant de richesses naturelles que celui des autres Etats de l'Union. Un bel avenir s'ouvre à ces Etats qui paraissent appelés à devoir entretenir un commerce actif avec la côte occidentale des Etats-Unis. On peut s'attendre aussi à ce que le Mexique redevienne, comme il l'était jadis, un facteur du trafic entre l'Europe et l'Extrême-Orient.

---

## NICARAGUA.

### RAPPORT DU MINISTRE DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS.

Le Bureau des Républiques Américaines vient de recevoir une copie du rapport intéressant que le Ministre des Travaux Publics a adressé le 10 septembre 1900 à l'Assemblée Nationale de Nicaragua. Dans ce document remarquable, l'industrie agricole est citée comme la source principale de la richesse publique de la République et la manière dont le Gouvernement a encouragé, stimulé et protégé cette branche importante des ressources naturelles de la nation est décrite dans ce rapport de la façon suivante:

“On peut dire, sans exagération, que jamais auparavant, l'agriculture du pays n'a fait autant de progrès. Les rabais seuls qui ont été faits sur les frais de transport du café pour l'exportation, conformément à la loi du 7 novembre 1899, sont amplement suffisants pour prouver la véracité de mon assertion. En conformité de cette loi, les chemins de fer nationaux et les lignes de bateaux à vapeur transportent le café consigné à l'étranger, sans percevoir, par quintal, les droits du tarif en vigueur; de sorte que, par suite de cette protection bienfaisante, le Gouvernement a renoncé, pendant la dernière moisson, au frais de transport, se montant à la somme de \$135,829.05.

“D'un autre côté, l'obéissance stricte des lois sur les primes qui sont toujours une force puissante encourageant l'agriculture, a excité l'intérêt dans le développement des entreprises agricoles à un tel point que pendant l'année entière qui fait l'objet de ce rapport, le Gouvernement a reconnu et payé des primes sur le café pour la somme de \$66,422.28 correspondant à 1,639,715 caféiers plantés pendant cette période.”

La somme totale payée par le Gouvernement comme prime sur le cacao, pour 96,921 cacaotiers, se montait à \$20,263.41. Pendant l'année, on a planté 9,418 arbres à caoutchouc, dont les primes se sont

montées à \$941.80. La prime correspondant à la production de l'indigo était de \$2,315.85, le nombre de livres recueillies, sujet à la loi sur les primes, étant de 23,158.

Le Gouvernement, désireux d'améliorer constamment l'agriculture, a passé un contrat le 17 mars dernier, avec le Dr. CARLOS BOVALLIUS, auquel il a cédé 30,000 manzanas de terre pour la somme de \$30,000. En vertu des clauses de cette concession, le Dr. BOVALLIUS est obligé d'établir une colonie sur ces terres en y installant au moins 100 colons européens venant de Suisse, de la Norvège et de la Finlande, etc.

Le rapport fait allusion au développement des différentes entreprises industrielles du pays et parle des divers contrats passés avec le Gouvernement pour l'établissement de plusieurs usines dans la République. On est en train de discuter d'une manière compréhensive et intelligente plusieurs contrats importants passés avec le Ministère des Travaux Publics pour la construction de ponts, de routes nationales et d'édifices, aussi bien que pour l'amélioration des moyens de communication.

Il est dit aussi dans ce document que l'on a augmenté les collections précieuses du Musée National par de nouveaux objets d'art, de science, etc., d'une très grande valeur et on a l'intention de choisir, dans ce musée, un certain nombre d'objets de prix et de grand intérêt pour les envoyer à l'exposition Pan-Américaine de Buffalo à laquelle prendra part le Gouvernement de Nicaragua.

Il parle longuement du chemin de fer et des bateaux à vapeur nationaux et donne des données très intéressantes et d'une très grande valeur. Les facilités postales de la République sont dans une condition satisfaisante; 1,336,048 dépêches ayant été reçues et 2,384,769 envoyées pendant l'année. Le service des colis postaux s'est considérablement développé, et pendant la période en considération il y a eu un mouvement considérable de correspondance internationale. Le pays qui a eu les relations postales les plus étendues avec le Nicaragua a été les Etats-Unis.

Le Ministre attire l'attention de l'Assemblée sur les progrès qui ont été faits dans les services téléphoniques et télégraphiques, lesquels ont tant contribué dans le passé et continueront à contribuer dans l'avenir au progrès matériel et à la prospérité de la nation.

#### COMMERCE DES ARTICLES DE COTON.

Parmi les importations effectuées dans le Nicaragua, dit le "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" du 21 février, les articles de coton occupent la première place. Les sortes les moins chères des articles dits de Manchester, tels que les couvertures (mantas), les toiles à chemise, les cretonnes, les coutils, sont presque toutes d'origine anglaise.

Le bon marché de ces produits, de même que leur adaptation par-

faite aux goûts des habitants du Nicaragua, rendent bien difficile la concurrence des autres pays. Il n'y a que les Etats-Unis qui, en dehors de l'Angleterre, et pour une petite part, participent à cette importation.

En ce qui concerne les articles de bonneterie, bas, chaussettes, gilets, l'Allemagne tient toujours la première place à l'importation et a presque refoulé du marché les produits français et anglais.

---

## PARAGUAY.

### CULTURE DU CAFÉ.

Les essais pratiqués depuis quelques années ont donné des résultats très satisfaisants et démontré que le Paraguay est une zone très propre à la culture de café de qualité supérieure. Pour répandre cette culture qui commence à inspirer beaucoup d'intérêt, la Banque agricole a signé des contrats avec des personnes compétentes pour faire des plantations dans quelques départements, dans le but de distribuer gratuitement aux agriculteurs pauvres, qui ont des terrains appropriés, un nombre déterminé de caféier que les entrepreneurs se chargeront de transplanter. Il existe déjà en graines comme un million de plantes, et grâce à cette active mesure de propagande, l'industrie caféière fera, en peu de temps, d'énormes progrès.

### DIVERSES ESPÈCES DE COTON.

Au Paraguay il existe diverses espèces de coton, mais les plus générales sont le coton *capullo blanco* aux filaments larges et très résistants et le coton *amarillento* qui réunit aux qualités précédentes celle d'être plus soyeux. Chaque plante donne six livres, terme moyen, de matières à filer.

Sa culture est aujourd'hui très limitée, non à cause de la qualité qui n'est, en aucune façon, inférieure à celle du coton d'autres provenances, mais à cause des frais de transport. L'établissement de filatures développerait la plantation et donnerait de magnifiques résultats. Actuellement on introduit pour plus de 80,000 balles d'étoffes de coton par an.

### L'ÉLEVAGE DU BÉTAIL.

L'élevage dispose de champs excellents avec des eaux abondantes et des pâturages de qualité supérieure; aussi prospère-t-il rapidement bien qu'il soit encore loin d'atteindre ses proportions naturelles.

D'après le recensement de 1887, il y avait: vaches et bœufs, 912,245; juments, 88,106; mulets, 2,763; brebis et moutons, 42,490; porcs, 18,375; chèvres, 15,375, et ânes, 2,463.

D'après les renseignements fournis par l'administration générale de statistique, en 1899, il y avait déjà: vaches et bœufs, 2,283,000; juments, 182,719; mulets, 3,453; ânes, 4,035; porcs, 23,850, et brebis et moutons, 244,020.

Presque tous les champs de la République se prêtent on ne peut mieux à l'élevage de la race bovine, spécialement ceux de Villa Concepción, San Pedro, San Estanislão, Ajos, Misiones, Neembucú, Caapucú et Caazapá.

L'installation d'une *estancia* occasionne des frais relativement peu considérables; une lieue carrée de champ de 1,750 hectares admet 1,500 têtes et vaut selon la classe et la situation de \$1,200 à \$1,500 or, ou de 6,000 à 7,500 francs. L'enclos composé de quatre ou cinq fils de fer superposés et soutenus par des poteaux placés à deux mètres de distance coûte à peine \$550 or, ou 2,750 francs, y compris matériel et travail. Il ne faudrait pas oublier que les bois constituent un élément indispensable pour les établissements de ce genre, car, sans compter qu'ils rendent le grillage inutile, ils peuvent donner du bois en abondance et servir même de refuge aux animaux pendant les fortes pluies et les heures de grandes chaleurs.

L'industrie pastorale est appelée à un splendide avenir dans le pays; déjà elle donne de riches résultats à ceux qui savent l'exploiter. Aussitôt que des entreprises particulières auront mis à exécution des projets pour établir des *saladeros*, la viande salée constituera un des articles les plus importants de l'exploration, étant donnée la bonne renommée dont elle jouit sur les marchés étrangers.

Le prix des animaux de portée est généralement de \$25 à \$30 monnaie de cours légal, *por punta*, c'est-à-dire non au choix.

---

## SALVADOR.

### NOUVELLES DISPOSITIONS DOUANIÈRES.

En vue de favoriser le développement de l'industrie typographique, le gouvernement a expédié un décret aux termes duquel l'introduction, au Salvador, du papier d'impression est déclarée libre de tous droits de douane.

On signale une hausse générale sur les valeurs de banque. Cette hausse constitue un des meilleurs indices du relèvement économique de la République.

Un nouveau port, El Triunfo, sera prochainement ouvert au commerce maritime international.

L'application de la loi relative aux factures consulaires ayant donné

lieu à des difficultés d'interprétation, le pouvoir exécutif a rendu le décret suivant:

“Les marchandises provenant de l'intérieur et destinées à un port quelconque de la République doivent être accompagnées de connaissements en quadruple expéditions, visés par les consuls salvadoriens des ports d'embarquement, si elles n'ont pas à transiter par l'isthme de Panama, et par le consul du Salvador à Panama si elles transitent par cette voie.

“A l'arrivée, ces connaissements doivent être remis, sans retard, à l'administration de la douane.

“Lesdits connaissements indiqueront le nom, le tonnage et la nationalité du navire, la nom du capitaine et le port de provenance.”

Dans le corps du manifeste seront indiqués les marques, numéros, quantité et classe des colis; leur poids brut, les noms du destinataire, de l'expéditeur et du consignataire.

#### CAFÉ ET CACAO À L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE PARIS.

Le “Boletín de Agricultura” (Bulletin Agricole), organe officiel de l'Union Centrale du même nom, publie un rapport intéressant que Señor ZALDÍVAR, Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la République de Salvador auprès des Gouvernements des Etats-Unis et de France, a adressé au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères du Salvador. D'après ce rapport, on constate que le café de cette République a été rangé parmi les meilleures et les plus désirables classes de ce fruit exposées à l'Exposition Universelle et a été une des choses les plus remarquables envoyées à Paris par le Gouvernement. Ce renseignement plaira sans doute au peuple de cette République et stimulera les efforts des propriétaires de cafésières.

Le Salvador est une région agricole d'une fertilité étonnante, excessivement bien adaptée pour la culture d'une grande variété de fruits des tropiques et semi-tropicaux et est spécialement propre à la plantation des cafésières dont l'industrie se fait sur une vaste échelle d'un bout à l'autre de la République.

Récemment, un immense intérêt s'est manifesté dans la culture du cacao dans les terres basses du pays et les résultats obtenus à la suite des expériences faites dans cette direction ont été assez satisfaisants et encourageants. L'exposition de ce fruit à Paris a attiré l'attention générale et démontré d'une manière pratique et conclusive l'importance et l'avantage de ce fruit utile dans les productions agricoles et diversifiées du pays.

#### POPULATION AU 1<sup>er</sup> JANVIER 1901..

Le journal officiel de Salvador, “El Diario del Salvador,” du 18 janvier dernier, contient un rapport intéressant fait par le Directeur

Général du Bureau des Statistiques de cette République, donnant le nombre d'habitants du pays au 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1901. D'après ce rapport soigneusement préparé, la population du Salvador était, à l'époque mentionnée, de 915,512 habitants. Voici quelle était la population par départements: Santa Ana, 99,240 habitants; Ahuachapán, 57,910 habitants; Sonsonate, 65,893 habitants; La Libertad, 70,050 habitants; San Salvador, 105,980 habitants; Chalatenango, 56,829 habitants; Cuscatlán, 72,000 habitants; La Paz, 56,054 habitants; San Vicente, 54,692 habitants; Cabañas, 38,794 habitants; San Miguel, 71,923 habitants; Usulután, 70,895 habitants; Morazán, 49,854 habitants; La Unión, 45,393 habitants.

---

## VÉNÉZUÉLA.

### COMMERCE DES TISSUS DE COTON.

On lit dans le "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" du 21 février, que les tissus de coton anglais à bon marché continuent à s'accaparer le marché du Vénézuéla. Toutes les tentatives de concurrence des fabricants allemands ont échoué, et ceux-ci semblent avoir renoncé à la lutte.

Les maisons d'importation sont donc forcées d'avoir recours à l'Angleterre pour se procurer ces articles qui trouvent au Vénézuéla des débouchés considérables. La modicité des prix des marchandises anglaises écarte en effet toute concurrence.

---

## BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Les livres et les brochures qui seront envoyés au Bureau des Républiques Américaines, et qui contiendront des sujets ou matières traitant des pays de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines, seront mentionnés dans le Bulletin Mensuel sous le titre "Bibliographie."

"Tifones del Archipiélago Filipino y Mares circunvecinos" (1895-96), par JUAN DOYLE, sous-directeur de l'Observatoire de Manille.

La région des Philippines est fréquemment soumise à des perturbations atmosphériques qui portent le nom de *cyclones* du Pacifique et de *baguíos* de la mer de Chine. Une observation suivie a permis de diviser ces typhons en trois grandes classes:

1°. Les typhons de décembre à mars, qui se meuvent à l'origine dans



une zone comprise entre les parallèles de  $5^{\circ}$  et  $12^{\circ}$  et se terminent sur les côtes d'Asie entre les parallèles de  $8^{\circ}$  à  $15^{\circ}$ .

2°. Les *baguños* de la mer de Chine, en avril et mai, et octobre et novembre, qui naissent entre les parallèles de  $6^{\circ}$  à  $17^{\circ}$  et se terminent sur les côtes d'Asie entre les degrés de 12 à 23 de latitude.

3°. Les *baguños* de juin à septembre, partant des degrés 8 à 20 de latitude et aboutissant aux côtes d'Asie entre les parallèles de  $18^{\circ}$  à  $30^{\circ}$ .

L'observatoire de Manille s'est consacré à l'étude de ces perturbations, et, tout en accroissant les connaissances sur cette branche de la météorologie, il a rendu, par les bulletins qu'il communique aux contrées voisines, de précieux services aux navigateurs, qui sont trop souvent victimes des *cyclones* qui ravagent la mer de Chine.

Un rédacteur du "Bulletin de la Société Astronomique de France" a conclu, après un examen sérieux des observations météorologiques du monde entier, que la quantité moyenne de pluie qui est tombée annuellement sur les divers Continents a été comme suit: Amérique du Sud, 66 pouces; Afrique, 32 pouces; Amérique du Nord, 29 pouces; Europe, 29 pouces; Asie, 22 pouces, et Australie, 21 pouces. Voici la quantité de pluie qui est tombée dans les océans: Océan Atlantique, Mer Méditerranée et Mer Batilque, 57,000,000 de mètres cubes; Océan Pacifique, 20,000,000 de mètres cubes; Océan Indien, 18,000,000 de mètres cubes, et Océan Glacial Arctique, 9,000,000 de mètres cubes. La quantité de pluie et de neige qui tombe sur le globe entier se monte annuellement à 122,000,000,000 de mètres cubes, dont 25,000,000,000 de mètres cubes de cette eau s'écoulent des rivières dans les océans. La place la plus aride du monde entier est la ville de Payta, située sur la côte du Pérou, où il ne pleut que tous les sept ans.

L'observatoire des Etats-Unis a publié récemment un rapport de Mr. le Professeur GARRIOTT, sur les ouragans qui ont lieu dans les Antilles. Dans ce document se trouve une liste des ouragans qui ont sévi depuis 1493 et les traces de ceux qui ont récemment exercé leurs ravages sont relevées sur des cartes. Il paraît que ces orages violents se déchaînent entre les mois de juillet et octobre, quoique cependant ils peuvent éclater pendant les autres mois. Si l'on jette les yeux sur ces cartes, on constatera que pendant le mois de septembre les traces que ces orages ont laissées se rapprochent très près de la côte orientale de la Floride, tandis que dans les autres mois elles se dirigent plus avant vers l'est. Une étude de ces tempêtes est très importante, non seulement pour les Etats-Unis mais encore pour Haïti, Saint-Dominque, la Colombie et le Vénézuéla.

Le Gouvernement Britannique vient de faire paraître un journal parlementaire qui contient des rapports supplémentaires à ceux déjà publiés par ses représentants à l'étranger, sur l'emploi du système métrique dans les pays étrangers. Ces documents proviennent de différents pays, s'étendant depuis la République Argentine jusqu'à la Corée et depuis le Japon jusqu'à Zanzibar. Ils prouvent de nouveau que là où le système métrique a été adopté, il a été approuvé et que partout où le commerce a été suffisant pour permettre de formuler une opinion quant à ses effets, on l'a trouvé avantageux.

Un des devoirs qui incombe au service hydrographique du Ministère de la Marine est le mesurage des mers, afin de pouvoir fournir les distances marines aux divers Ministères du Gouvernement quand ces derniers les demandent. Des cartes ont déjà été préparées à ce sujet et on se propose maintenant de les publier dans une brochure pour le Gouvernement.

# Monthly Bulletin

OF THE

## Bureau

OF THE

# American Republics.

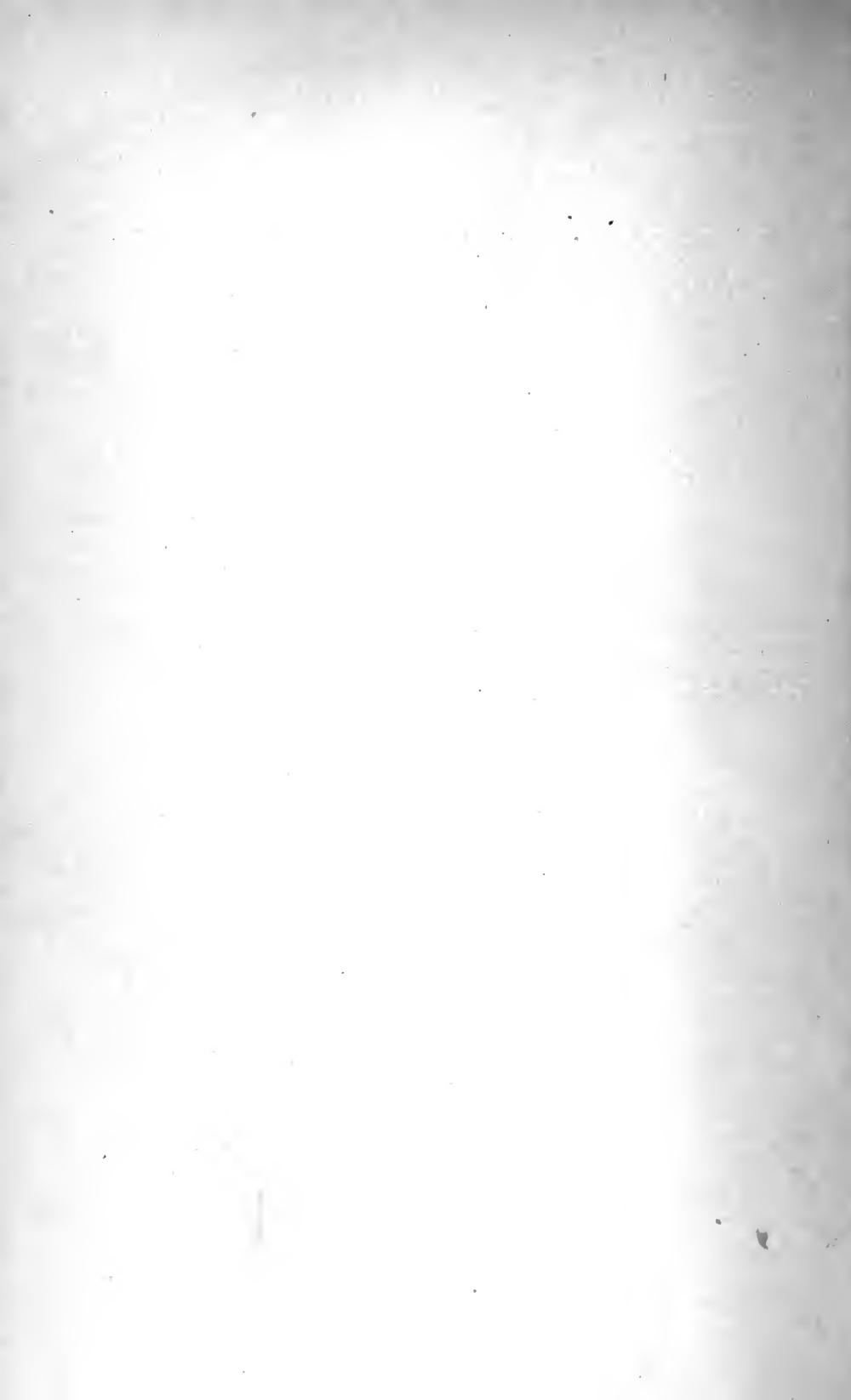
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

---

APRIL, 1901.

---

WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1901.



# MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

## BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. X.

APRIL, 1901.

No. 4.

### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

#### FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1900.

The trade returns for the year 1900 (subject, possibly, to slight corrections) have been published by the statistical department of the Argentine Government. These show that the volume of trade amounted to \$268,085,481, a decrease of \$33,682,721 as compared with the volume for 1899.

The imports amounted to \$113,485,069 and the exports to \$154,600,412, gold values, there being a decrease in the imports of \$3,365,602 and in the exports of \$30,317,119. Of the imports, \$16,982,617 worth was admitted free, leaving \$96,502,452 subject to duty. Of the exports, duty was paid on \$56,169,377, while \$98,431,035 was duty free. The exports of bullion amounted to \$3,480,841, against \$670,012 in the previous year. The imports of bullion were valued at \$7,209,564, against \$2,391,777 in 1899. The total imports, when compared with those of 1899, show a falling off of 2.8 per cent and the exports a decrease of 16.3 per cent.

The commerce with the different countries was as follows, in the order of importance of the exports:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percent.	Value.	Per cent.
United Kingdom.....	\$38,682,753	34.1	\$23,890,686	15.5
Germany .....	16,635,613	14.7	20,070,133	13
France .....	10,897,866	9.6	19,007,960	12.3
Belgium .....	8,430,880	7.4	17,980,885	11.6
United States .....	13,438,529	11.9	6,882,763	4.5
Brazil .....	3,741,877	3.3	6,185,507	4
Italy .....	14,924,498	13.1	4,304,154	2.8
Holland .....	173,833	.15	3,906,082	2.5
Africa .....			3,240,270	2.1
Spain .....	3,691,998	3.2	2,699,391	1.7
Uruguay .....	520,449	.46	2,302,599	1.5
Chile .....	124,214	.09	870,003	.57
Bolivia .....	122,422	.09	578,646	.38
West Indies .....	19,639		438,251	.29
Paraguay .....	1,860,948	1.5	161,613	.11
Other countries .....	219,550	.20	7,562,347	4.9
Orders .....			34,519,122	22.3

As compared with 1899, the gains and losses on imports from and exports to the several countries sharing in the foreign trade of the Republic were as follows:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.
United Kingdom.....		\$4,988,668	\$2,169,095	
Germany.....	\$3,655,676			\$9,363,530
France.....		81,824		22,438,787
Belgium.....		979,599		6,497,485
United States.....		2,028,317		784,760
Brazil.....		1,064,239		856,161
Italy.....	1,144,426			622,458
Holland.....	30,777		2,424,556	
Spain.....	494,116		934,000	
Uruguay.....	13,482			1,178,749
Chile.....		18,095	210,079	
Bolivia.....	44,037		246,517	
West Indies.....		24,459	172,312	
Paraguay.....	489,299			16,361
Other countries.....		52,214		691,134
Orders.....			5,975,747	

The imports were classified as follows, compared with the year 1899, all values being in gold:

	1900.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Live stock.....	\$364,271	\$543,999		\$179,728
Food stuffs.....	10,453,326	11,031,038		577,712
Tobacco.....	3,147,161	3,610,602		463,441
Wine, spirits, etc.....	7,277,851	7,116,540	\$161,311	
Textile materials.....	37,597,847	39,545,651		1,947,804
Oils.....	4,194,342	3,956,113	238,229	
Drugs and chemicals.....	3,760,594	3,488,135	272,459	
Dyes and colors.....	865,727	840,332	25,395	
Lumber.....	7,040,854	7,476,471		435,619
Paper goods.....	2,926,266	2,807,190	119,016	
Leather goods.....	1,244,764	1,129,807	114,957	
Hardware (iron and steel).....	19,054,051	18,077,451	976,600	
Other metals.....	3,343,172	3,453,576		110,401
Pottery and glassware.....	8,893,370	10,483,452		1,592,082
Various manufactures.....	3,321,533	3,288,314	33,219	
Total.....	113,485,069	116,850,671		3,365,602

The exports were classified in the following manner in 1900, the values being compared with those for the same classes of exports for the calendar year 1899:

	1900.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Pastoral products.....	\$71,253,886	\$115,546,906		\$44,293,020
Agricultural products.....	77,426,356	65,155,995	\$12,270,361	
Forest products.....	3,508,915	2,208,916	1,299,999	
Mineral products.....	262,222	238,562	23,660	
Products of the chase.....	990,594	795,893	194,701	
Miscellaneous products.....	1,158,439	971,259	187,180	
Total.....	154,600,412	184,917,531		30,317,119

There were several causes for the decline in the export trade of 1900. Chief among these was the foot-and-mouth disease, among the cattle, which caused some European countries to prohibit the importa-

tion of Argentine live stock. The second great cause was the decline in the prices of wool. Added to these were floods, which (with other fatalities) caused the loss, according to an editorial in the "Review of the River Plate" for February 16, 1901, of something like 20,000,000 sheep.

A bulletin recently issued by the Chamber of Commerce says that the foot-and-mouth disease and the inundations have caused more losses to Argentine farmers than has been the general belief.

It is estimated by this body that, in the last year, about 14,000,000 sheep perished, including almost the whole of the natural increase for 1900. The loss in wool is estimated at 35,000,000 kilograms. Cattle also suffered, but less proportionately than sheep.

#### **BALANCE SHEET OF THE NATIONAL BANK.**

The balance sheet of the "Banco de la Nación" for December 31, 1900, stood as follows:

*Assets*.—Shares, \$50,000,000; discounts in 1900, \$12,843 gold and \$82,930,113 paper; advances in current account, \$809,094 gold and \$135,804 paper; properties of the bank, \$3,497,555; cash, \$7,974,708 gold and \$44,191,902 paper.

*Liabilities*.—Capital, \$50,000,000; branches, \$5,065 gold and \$2,120,941 paper; accounts in current account and time, \$592,765 gold and \$75,426,753 paper; judicial deposits, \$222,459 gold and \$18,320,907 paper; conversion fund (law 3,871), \$6,100,875 gold and \$1,143,081 paper; reserve fund, \$2,035,506 gold.

#### **TRADE IN TEXTILE FABRICS.**

The National Statistical Service of the Argentine Republic, writes Mr. P. J. BESSON, in the "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" (Paris), published a short time ago the total imports for the first half of the year 1900. This total amounted to more than \$56,000,000. In this, textile fabrics figure for a large part. To give an idea of the importance of this commerce it is only necessary to say that the largest increase shown in the entire commerce for 1899 was in cotton goods (\$711,000).

There was also an increase in manufactured articles of silk of \$124,000. On the other hand, the imports of woolen articles show a decrease of \$425,000 and those of baling cloth a decrease of \$1,789,000.

The home industry is occupied especially in the production of a limited number of specialties, such as the manufacture of *ponchos* and a few other textiles. Although there are several factories with large capital, the textile industry of the Argentine Republic has still much to do to compete with the imported products.

England, thanks to its cotton goods from Manchester, Liverpool, Stockport, etc., occupies first place in the textile market of the Argen-

tine Republic. France comes next with its woolen and cotton articles and its silks. Germany tries its hand at every kind of goods, but owes its place on the market principally to its imitations of the goods of other countries.

Merchandise destined for the Argentine Republic must be packed for shipment in strongly fastened boxes. Merchandise which dampness would ruin must be carefully put in soldered tin boxes. Care must be taken to follow the instructions of the buyer as to how the goods should be packed and marked for shipment.

The selling price of imported merchandise in the Argentine Republic includes the original cost price, transportation expenses to the port of shipment, charges for transportation by sea, and the customs duties. In addition the dealers add a certain per cent for general expenses and to this is added the per cent of profit expected.

#### **SPECIAL EXHIBIT AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.**

The Board of Trade of Buenos Ayres has resolved to make a display at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. Mr. LIX KLETT, the able President of that body, has been authorized to prepare the wool exhibit, which will be one of the most attractive features of the display. Over 200 varieties of this year's clipping of Argentine wool will be collected and classified. The exhibit will be very interesting and valuable, and representative of one of the principal and most important export products of the country.

#### **REPORT OF THE ANDINE RAILWAY.**

According to the published statement of the business transacted during the calendar year 1900, the length of the Andine Railway remains as in 1899, 340 kilometers. The receipts aggregated \$1,139,949, against \$1,076,403 in 1899. The expenditures were \$726,569 in 1900, and \$736,685 in 1899, leaving a surplus of \$413,380 for the past year as compared with \$339,718 for the year previous.

#### **IMPORTS OF ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.**

The imports of electrical machinery, appliances, and other supplies, including cable wire and fittings for gas and kerosene lamps, by the Argentine Republic in 1900 were valued at \$1,039,531. This was a decrease of \$256,918 when compared with like importations in 1899.

#### **NEW CABINET OFFICERS.**

A dispatch to the "London Times," dated Buenos Ayres, March 21, 1901, states that Captain ONOFRE BETBEDER, a naval officer, has been appointed Minister of Marine, and Señor EXEQUIEL RAMOS MEXIA, a prominent agriculturist, Minister of Agriculture in President ROCA'S Cabinet to fill vacancies. A subsequent dispatch states that the new Ministers assumed the duties of their respective offices on March 23.



## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A correspondent of the "South American Journal" reports that the Cabinet has ordered the expenditure of \$100,000 for agricultural machinery and implements for use in the agricultural schools of Córdoba, Villa Casilda, and Las Delicias.

The "Rio News" states that during the year 1900 some 4,000 tons of borax were exported from Salta, in the northern part of the Argentine Republic.

"Bradstreets" of March 3, 1901, states that "a Buenos Ayres dispatch says that the Argentine Government has accepted in principle the proposal of European bankers for the unification of all the public indebtedness."

On April 2, 1901, JOAQUIN JENÉ, of Buenos Ayres, was granted a patent (No. 671,280) by the Patent Office of the United States for a "street sweeper."

---

BOLIVIA.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF LA PAZ.

In the course of an article on Bolivia, the "Recueil Consulaire Belge," of Brussels, Belgium, states that the Department, or State, of La Paz is the largest, both in extent and population, of the great subdivisions of the Republic. The extent of its area is 443,214 kilometers, and its population, distributed over nine provinces or counties, is about 450,000.

The products of this Department are numerous. The animal kingdom is represented by large flocks of llamas, alpacas, vicuñas, sheep, and goats and great droves of horses and cattle; the vegetable by numerous products, such as cocoa, cotton, coffee, cacao, bananas, sugar cane, orange and lemon trees, cereals, potatoes, different vegetables, and building and cabinet woods.

The coffee cultivated around La Paz in the "Yungas"—the low, inclosed valleys north of the city on the slope of the Royal Cordillera, between hills from 800 to 1,600 meters high, and whose rivers flow toward the Amazon, are designated under this name—has in great part the aroma and delicacy of the Mocha coffee. Formerly the coffee plants were used to inclose or were planted as hedges to the agricultural properties, and it is only recently that regular coffee plantations have been set out.

In the same Yungas is found the cocoa, at Apolobamba, from which the famous chocolate of the same name is produced. The sugar of this region is remarkable for its crystallization and the cotton for the deli-

cacy of its fiber. The same superiority is found in the fiber of the Angora wool.

The mineral kingdom is represented by gold, copper, silver, rock crystal, very beautiful marble (some of the white varieties being almost transparent), tin, etc. From the commercial point of view the Department of La Paz is one of the most important of the Republic.

La Paz, the capital of the Department and of the Republic, is a city of from 40,000 to 45,000 inhabitants, situated about 3,751.17 meters above the level of the sea. It is lighted by electricity. The principal imports consist of cottons, woollens, wool and cotton-and-silk clothing, ready-made clothes, furniture, hardware, provisions, wines and liquors, drugs, etc.; while the principal exports are silver, tin, bismuth, rubber, coffee, cacao, quinine, gold, metals, etc. The mineral wealth around La Paz, as well as that of the other Departments, is considerable.

The development of the copper mines of Corocoro, a small Indian village, situated at an altitude of 4,025 meters, is extraordinary on account of the high prices reached recently by this metal. These mines, which have been known since the earliest times, were once abandoned on account of the low price of this metal and the difficulty of exporting the products. They are a part of a vast formation which extends almost without interruption to Atacama, passing through the provinces of Lipez, where white copper is found, Porco, and Chayanta (Department of Potosi). Appearing in the provinces of Arque, and Colchas (Department of Cochabamba), it extends toward Turco, Poopo, and Oruro; then follows a northeast direction to Corocoro, passing through Characilla. From Corocoro this copper formation extends through the provinces of Omasuyos, Muñecas, and Caupolitan, ending at Apolobamba, in Peru. Besides these immense deposits, veins have been discovered in all the Andine spurs extending to the Departments of Chuquisaca and Tarija.

#### PROPOSED GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

"The South American Journal" states that the Government of Bolivia, through its Minister in London, has made a contract with a firm in Paris for surveying and mapping 40,000 square kilometers of territory and for the laying off of a triangulation which will enable a complete trigonometrical survey of the country to be made.

An arrangement has been entered into with the Republic of Paraguay for surveying and marking the boundary line which defines the limits of each of the two countries.

The joint Brazilian-Bolivian commission, created for the purpose of fixing the boundary line between the two Republics, started its survey work in March. The Government is establishing a school of mines, and will employ a geologist and other scientific experts to accompany the boundary commission named above.

### RAILWAY ENTERPRISES.

From a communication sent to the national Office of Foreign Commerce by one of its correspondents at La Paz, it appears, says the "Montieur.Officiel du Commerce," that some foreign companies have solicited the concession for different railway lines destined to connect the navigable regions of Paraguay with the principal administrative and commercial centers of western Bolivia. Also that the President has been empowered by Congress to choose from the propositions submitted the one which appears to be the most advantageous.

### EXPORTS OF TIN.

"L'Economiste Française," of Paris, recently published a table showing the world's supply of tin to have been 76,022 tons in 1900, as against 73,741 tons in 1890. In this total Bolivia is credited with having exported to London 4,350 tons in 1900 and 4,700 tons during the previous year. This is more than the celebrated Cornwall mines produced in either of the years under comparison, their total product having been 3,910 tons in 1900 and 4,013 tons in 1899. The Straits Settlements exported 46,041 tons of tin in 1900, an increase of 169 tons over 1899.

### COAL MINES AT COCHABAMBA.

According to the "Sud-Amerikanische Rundschau," some very rich coal mines have been discovered at Cochabamba, at the source of the river Beni.

---

## BRAZIL.

### MANÃOS AND THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

The "India Rubber World" of April 1, 1901, says: "The name of Manãos [the political and commercial capital of the State of Amazonas] seems destined to become as familiar in connection with rubber as that of the older city, Pará. \* \* \* Our news columns have lately mentioned the new regulations in the State of Amazonas—a district five times as large as the State of New York, and the largest rubber-producing State in the world—which requires all rubber gathered in the State to be handled in Manãos, with the idea of expanding the business of that city.

"The growing importance of the place [Manãos] is indicated by the fact that its population was declared by the census of December 31 last to be 52,900. Only eight years ago it was estimated at 20,000. On January 1, 1852, when Amazonas, a former district of Pará, became a separate State, there was no Manãos; at least there was only the native village, Barra, with 3,848 inhabitants. The place was visited in that month by Lieut. WILLIAM LEWIS HERNDON, United States Navy, in

his exploration of the valley of the Amazon, made under the direction of the Government, and, though he remained six weeks at Barra and afterwards made careful observations all the way down the stream, he failed to find any rubber gathering in the vast Amazonas territory.

“The great growth of the place since then has all been due to the discovery of rubber there, and the world’s increasing demand for this product, and doubtless the development here referred to, will be found repeated many fold before another half century. Not the least important feature of the coming development is likely to be the placing of the rubber lands under private control and a more intelligent, systematic, and economical supervision of rubber gathering, with the result of rendering supplies more certain and regular and prices somewhat lower and less liable to fluctuation.”

#### **AGRICULTURE IN THE STATE OF MINAS GERAES.**

The cultivation of cereals in Minas Geraes, says a recent French publication, has been undertaken in late years on quite an extensive scale, due, partially, to the enterprise of Mr. AMERICO WERNECK, State Secretary of Agriculture, and also to the publication of articles on agriculture which have appeared in the press of Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro. Many farmers have turned their attention in this direction with good results.

This year, in spite of the heavy storms which have considerably damaged the crops, a large crop of apples is promised. In the District of Congonhas and in all the zone crossed by the Central Railroad between Barbacena and the station of Bocalna, the fields planted in potatoes are numerous. Last year the production was 1,000,000 kilograms; this year it is believed it will reach 4,000,000 or 5,000,000.

#### **POSTAL MONEY-ORDER AGREEMENT WITH BELGIUM.**

An arrangement for the exchange of postal money orders between Brazil and Belgium went into effect on April 1, 1901. The Brazilian post-offices at which orders may be purchased for transmission to Belgium are Bahia, Corityba, Florianopolis, Manãos, Pará, Pernambuco, Porto Alegre, Rio de Janeiro, and São Paulo. The orders for both countries are to be expressed in *francs* and fractions thereof, those payable in Brazil, on their presentation at the post-office designated, being converted into the national currency at the commercial rate of exchange on that date.

#### **STATE EXHIBITS AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.**

It has been announced that the States of Minas Geraes, Rio Grande do Sul, and São Paulo will be represented at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. The mineral exhibit from Minas Geraes promises to be especially interesting. Pernambuco may be the fourth State to make a special exhibit.

**COMMERCIAL LICENSES.**

According to the "Recueil Consulaire Belge," the central government and the municipality of Rio de Janeiro impose taxes on all trades and professions. Persons desiring to do business in the country should see that their taxes are paid according to the category in which their business is classified; and also, if their capital exceeds 5,000 *milreis*, that their books are stamped and registered according to article 2 of the Commercial Code.

**MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.**

"Bradstreets" for March 30, 1901, states that the Brazilian treasury balance of 1900, after deducting for funding loan certificates, shows a surplus of £350,000 (\$1,703,275) and the Government will probably resume cash payments, with interest, in July.

During the year 1900 the receipts of coal at Rio de Janeiro aggregated 459,395 tons, against 576,123 tons in 1899 and an average of 560,850 tons for the three years previous.

On March 19, 1901, patent No. 670,146 was granted in the United States to LEONARD BURRELL, of Rio de Janeiro, for a "positive water meter."

Deliveries of coffee at Santos during March were 7,024,350 bags, as against 5,297,967 the same month in 1900.

**CHILE.****PUBLIC EXPENDITURES IN 1901.**

The following sums were voted by Congress for Government purposes in 1901:

	Currency.	Gold.
Ministry of the Interior.....	\$12,202,373.50	\$111,966.65
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Worship, and Colonization.....	2,348,471.06	1,089,162.88
Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction.....	14,222,745.65	65,666.66
Ministry of Finance.....	6,468,804.78	30,416,066.63
Ministry of War.....	10,478,301.28	1,397,600.00
Ministry of Marine.....	8,378,685.63	1,024,666.66
Ministry of Industry and Public Works.....	26,968,730.59	53,333.00
Total.....	81,068,112.49	34,158,462.48

Of the sums named above, \$772,360 currency and \$7,000 gold are authorized to be spent in colonization; \$8,918,748.72 currency and \$65,666.66 gold are appropriated for public instruction; \$22,905,247.17 currency and \$53,333 gold are to be expended in building and improving railways, and \$3,002,670 currency in other public works.

**EXPORTS OF COPPER.**

The "Engineering and Mining Journal" publishes a report issued by a firm in Valparaiso relative to the exports of copper through Chilean ports in 1900 and a comparison with the exports of 1899. The figures include the copper products of Bolivia which were exported through Antofogasta. The totals give the equivalents in fine copper, the contents in ores and mattes being closely estimated.

The exports in 1900 were: Bar copper, 442,174; regulus, 105,172, and ores, 439,406 Chilean quintals (101.6 pounds), or, reduced to fine copper, 565,062 quintals (25,630 long tons), showing an increase over the previous year of 12,965 quintals of fine copper. The exports in 1899 were as follows: Bar copper, 400,955; regulus, 72,006, and ores, 646,028 quintals, or equivalent to 552,097 quintals of fine copper. The notable points in the statement for 1900 are the decrease in the exports of ores and the increase in the bar copper and the regulus or matte sent abroad.

The exports rated as fine copper in 1900 were to the following countries: Great Britain, 424,154 quintals; France, 60,826; Germany, 19,883; orders to Europe, 21,803; Australia, 3,130; United States, 35,046, and Peru, 220. The copper sent directly to the United States included 10,851 quintals of ore, 68,573 quintals of regulus or matte, and 3,913 of bar copper. In 1888 Chile exported 689,427 quintals of fine copper. This amount gradually decreased until 1891, when only 439,634 quintals were exported. Since then the amount has varied between 470,000 and 565,000 quintals.

**PRODUCTION OF NITRATE IN 1900.**

The director of the "Asociación Salitre ra de Propaganda" has issued a report on the condition of the nitrate industry in 1900. The production, according to the monthly returns furnished by the works, amounted to 32,474,583 Spanish quintals. The exportation, according to the custom-house returns, was 31,549,653 quintals. The world's consumption, based on the deliveries made in the ports of the different selling markets, was 30,443,020 quintals.

The decrease in the consumption of nitrate during the year amounted to 1,273,050 quintals in Germany and 259,605 quintals in South Africa. The reasons for the falling off in Germany are detailed in the report. It appears from this that the weather in 1899 in that country was favorable to the growth of straw, and this led to the production of an unusual quantity of farmyard manure, which naturally everywhere enters into competition with all kinds of fertilizers. Late spring frosts in Germany also retarded the use of nitrates, and a long drought in the eastern part of the Empire prevented its use on the grass lands; besides this, there was an accumulation of stocks in the interior. The cessation of exportations to South Africa was due entirely to the war.

The deliveries for the world's consumption in 1900 show that there were decreases of 548,780 quintals to European countries, 7,671 quintals to the west coast of the United States, and 173,055 quintals to other countries. Against this the deliveries to the east coast of the United States showed an increase of 1,110,108 quintals, in 1900 the figures for the east coast being 3,803,334 quintals as compared with 2,693,226 quintals in 1899. The west coast of the United States received 567,596 quintals in 1900, against 559,925 quintals in 1899.

A table is printed in connection with the report, showing the amounts exported to different countries in 1900 as compared with 1899. The Permanent Committee in London has recommended the outlay of £36,000 in efforts for the extension of the sale of nitrates in Europe and North America. The portion of this sum to be expended in propaganda in the United States and Canada is £8,650.

#### **PROMULGATION OF RECENT ACTS OF CONGRESS.**

The "Chilian Times" for February 29, 1901, contains a notice of the promulgation of the following acts of Congress: One authorizing the expenditure of \$350,000 for the repair of the Valparaiso break-water, one empowering the President of the Republic to expend \$50,000 in the survey of a line of railway from Chillan to Tonré and Penco, and another authorizing the expenditure of \$100,000 in measures of protection against infectious diseases.

#### **STANDING ARMY FOR 1901.**

Recent advices from Valparaiso state that the standing army of the Republic of Chile for 1901 has been fixed so as not to exceed 17,385 men, of which number 5,885 are officers or instructors and 11,500 privates—infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers. The navy is to consist of 16 vessels of war, 20 torpedo boats, 10 coast-guard vessels, 2 transports, and 10 pontoons or store vessels. The personnel for naval service is not to exceed 5,260 men, including in this number 612 chiefs and officials and 600 landsmen.

#### **PAPER MANUFACTORY.**

The "Chilian Times" of February 16, 1901, reports that the paper and cardboard factory erected for a company organized in Valparaiso is rapidly approaching completion. It is established at Puente Alto, one hour by rail from Santiago, on the Maipo Canal, where there is ample water power, besides railroad facilities. The buildings, in addition to the factory, which covers an area of 1,600 square meters, include the manager's residence, workmen's dwellings, stores, and stables. All of the structures are built of brick manufactured on the premises. The paper-making machinery was purchased in Germany

and will have a capacity for turning out 5 tons of paper and paste-board per day. The turbines and steam boilers were manufactured in Valparaiso. It is expected that the factory will be in full operation by July 1, 1901.

#### **IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS.**

The "Diario Oficial," of Santiago, states that the National Congress of the Republic has authorized President ERRÁZURIZ to spend \$30,000 in the making of plans and a preliminary investigation and survey of the harbor of Antofagasta with a view to the improvement, in the near future, of that important maritime port.

The Executive will also employ in the cleaning of the streets and sewers of Valparaiso an amount not to exceed \$266,000. Congress recently appropriated \$231,400 to complete the construction of the waterworks of Peñuelas, which sum has been placed at the disposition of the President for the purpose mentioned.

#### **ORDER FOR STEEL RAILS.**

A news dispatch from Pittsburg, dated March 27, 1901, stated that the Carnegie Company, of that city, had received an order from the Chilean Government for 16,000 tons of standard steel rails for railways. The rails are to be delivered within two months.

The estimated expenditure of the State railways for the year 1901 amount to about \$16,878,190 gold.

#### **COLONIZATION CONTRACT.**

The "Chilean Times" reports that the Government has accepted the offer of RAMON DE LA PUENTE to settle in the Territory of Magellan, within a period of eight years, 1,000 families of European immigrants.

---

## **COLOMBIA.**

#### **REPORT OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

The annual report of the Panama Railroad and Steamship Company was issued in pamphlet form from the offices of the company in New York on April 1, 1901. This shows that the total earnings for the year 1900 were \$2,655,196, or an increase over 1899 of \$460,152. The total expenses were \$1,727,403, an increase of \$385,020 over 1899. The earnings exceeded the operating expenses by \$927,790, being an increase of \$75,132 over 1899. Deducting the fixed charges, which amounted to \$475,926, it is found that the net income ( $6\frac{2}{3}$  per cent of the capital stock) for the year was \$446,764. The net gain in income over 1899 was \$151,532.

The traffic statistics show that the total number of tons of west-bound freight transported was 153,758, divided as follows: From New York



to San Francisco, 33,555; New York to Panama, South Pacific, Central America, and Mexico, 26,963; Europe to Panama, South Pacific, Central America, Mexico, and San Francisco, 54,905; Colon to Panama (local), commercial freight, 16,217; company's freight, 22,118.

The total number of tons of east-bound freight carried was 203,619, divided as follows: From San Francisco to New York, 30,624; South Pacific, Central America, Mexico, and Panama to New York, 88,046; South Pacific, Central America, Mexico, San Francisco, and Panama to Europe, 77,219; Panama to Colon (local), commercial freight, 3,198; company's freight, 4,532.

The total number of passengers carried to Panama was 41,656, and to Colon, 41,576.

The president of the company says in his report: "The year has been one of the most important in the history of the company. The new  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent first-mortgage gold-bond issue has been reduced by redemption by \$139,000 par value of such bonds, and the 6 per cent subsidy bond issue has been reduced by redemption by \$136,000 par value of such bonds.

"The great changes which had come about in the traffic world had convinced the directors that the time had arrived to inaugurate the 'open-door policy' for the Panama route, and we therefore declined to confer upon any one steamship line exclusive privileges over the Panama route. The inauguration of this policy brings us to the consideration of additions to our steamship service, and we are seriously considering the construction of new ships for our Atlantic line."

#### EXPORT DUTIES ON NATIVE PRODUCTS.

The United States Consul at Cartagena has informed the Department of State at Washington that the Government of Colombia has issued a decree fixing export duties upon certain of the domestic products. These duties are payable in the national paper currency, a dollar of which, according to a report of 1900, was equal to 10 cents gold. The new decree which took effect March 1, 1901, applies to the following articles:

Article.	Tax.	Article.	Tax.
Goffee:		Balsam, tolu ..... per 100 lbs..	\$5.00
Cleaned ..... per 100 lbs..	\$3.00	Copaiba ..... do....	3.50
Uncleaned ..... do....	2.50	Fustic ..... do....	.50
Rubber, crude ..... do....	5.00	Brazil wood ..... do....	.50
Hides:		Mahogany, cedar, etc ... per 1,000 sq. ft..	5.00
Cattle ..... do....	3.00	Cocoanuts ..... per M..	5.00
Other ..... do....	4.00	Bananas ..... per bunch..	.20
Ivory nuts ..... do....	1.00	Bird skins, dried ..... per kilo..	10.00
Divi-divi ..... do....	.50	Heron plumes ..... do....	50.00
Tobacco:		Orchids ..... do....	10.00
Leaf ..... do....	2.00	Ores and minerals ..... per metric ton..	20.00
Roll ..... do....	3.00	Gold, platinum, and silver, assayed, 2	
Manufactured ..... do....	5.00	per cent certified value payable in	
Cotton:		paper at current rate exchange.	
Raw ..... do....	2.00	Unassayed:	
Ginned ..... do....	3.00	Gold.....	20 p.ct.
Cotton seed ..... do....	1.00	Platinum.....	15 p.ct.
Tortoise shell ..... do....	5.00	Silver.....	10 p.ct.

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Pocahontas Coal Company is shipping considerable quantities of coal from Norfolk to Colon for utilization by the Panama Railroad. Four steamers recently left the Virginia port for Panama, carrying nearly 3,000 tons each. Another is loading with about the same quantity.

A dispatch from Colon, March 24, 1901, stated that 200 bars of gold, an unprecedented shipment, were on their way north from the interior of the Republic. It was also stated that nearly \$1,000,000 were shipped on the day previous for Europe on the mail steamer *Para*.

Hon. GEORGE W. COLVIG, of Oregon, has been selected as the United States Consul at Barranquilla. The new Consul is a lawyer and was formerly a member of the Legislature and of the Railroad Commission of his State.

---

COSTA RICA.

## IMPORTANCE OF AN INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY.

In a recent issue of the "Revue du Commerce Extérieur," of France, there is a general descriptive article regarding Costa Rica. In this the advantages of the Republic and its needs are set forth. With reference to the construction of means of communication it is stated that "Costa Rica is very much interested in the establishment of railway communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and for more than twenty years the Republic has been working for the construction of an interoceanic railway, which would open a large outlet to the products of the country by assuring them cheap transportation.

"An important point has been acquired; the capital of Costa Rica, San José, now has access to the Atlantic coast. A railway, constructed by an English company, connects San José with the port of Limón, and the journey requires only seven hours; but to reach the great port of the Pacific, Puntarenas, it is necessary to cross the Andes. The 90 kilometers separating the capital from the terminus of the line have not yet been finished. With their completion Costa Rica will have the third isthmian railway, which will be a direct competitor of the Panama Railroad, owned by the New Panama Canal Company, of Paris. Fortunately for the latter railway, everything is not complete with the construction of the railroad across Costa Rican territory from Limón on the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific coast. There still remains to be constructed the port of Tivives, as a maritime station without a port can not render great service to the export commerce or to the transit traffic of a country. The sanitary situation at Limón is quite good. The new wharf at that port, which is almost completed, will permit the simultaneous unloading of four steamers."

**NEW METHOD OF TRANSPORTING BANANAS.**

Recently two barges were dispatched to Port Limón for the purpose of making an experimental test of the practicability of shipping bananas to United States markets by this means of transport, the barges to be towed by steam tugs. During the passage from Boston to Port Limón one of the barges was lost off Cape Hatteras; the other, weathering the storm, reached Costa Rica in safety. On March 28, 1901, this barge, the *Atlas*, of 1,702 tons capacity, left Port Limón in tow of the tugboat *C. W. Morse*, of 204 tons, with a cargo of 26,000 bunches of bananas, and arrived at New Orleans on April 4 with the fruit in marketable condition. Doubtless this will result in the employment of other barges in the trade and, to a certain extent, revolutionize the methods of shipping the fruit, as the saving in transportation expense is said to be fully 25 per cent. The maximum capacity of the *Atlas* is 50,000 bunches, but it was not thought expedient to start with a full cargo on the experimental trip.

**INCREASED GOLD CIRCULATION.**

"La Gaceta," of San José, under date of March 23, 1901, states that the 15,000 pieces of gold coin of the value of 2 *colones* each, made in the United States mint at Philadelphia and recently received by the Costa Rican Government, have been pronounced by the Director of the Mint of that Republic to be of the weight, fineness, and value required by law. The President has, therefore, authorized the circulation of the 30,000 *colones* in question.

**DESTRUCTION OF REDEEMED BONDS.**

On the 12th of March last, according to the official newspaper of the Republic, the Government of Costa Rica incinerated 12,846 gold bonds of a value of 642,300 *colones*. These bonds were issued in 1897 and 1899, belonged to the Series D, and were for 50 *colones* each.

---

**CUBA.****IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.**

The Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department has given out for publication the following statement of immigration at the port of Havana, Cuba, for the six months from July 1 to December 31, 1900.

The total number of immigrants arriving at that port was 14,578, made up as follows:

Native Africans, 2; Armenian-Arabs, 2 from the United States and 6 from Mexico; Bohemians and Moravians, 8 from the United States, 2 from Spain, and 3 from Mexico; Bulgarians, 1 from the United

States; Chinese, 17 from the United States, 18 from the United Kingdom, 106 from China, 16 from British North America, 62 from Mexico, and 7 from South America; Koreans, 3 from the United States; Croatias, 1 from Mexico; Dutch and Flemish, 2 from the United States; English, 89 from the United States, 2 from Spain, 17 from the United Kingdom, 34 from Mexico, and 6 from Porto Rico; French, 86 from the United States, 37 from France including Corsica, 57 from Spain, 14 from Mexico, and 1 from South America; Germans, 52 from the United States, 2 from France, 18 from the German Empire, 2 from Spain, 22 from Mexico, 1 from South America, and 2 from Porto Rico; Greeks, 1 from the United States; Hebrews, 2 from the United States and 2 from Porto Rico; Italians, 49 from the United States, 4 from Austria-Hungary, 21 from Italy including Sicily and Sardinia, 27 from Spain, 30 from the United Kingdom, 168 from Mexico, 4 from South America, and 1 from the West Indies other than Porto Rico; Japanese, 6 from the United States; Mexicans, 27 from the United States, 1 from Spain, 1 from the United Kingdom, 193 from Mexico, 1 from South America, and 2 from Porto Rico; Portuguese, 3 from the United States, 1 from Spain, and 1 from Mexico; Russians, 2 from the United States and 1 from Mexico; Scandinavians (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes), 4 from the United States and 6 from Sweden; Spanish, 346 from the United States, 2 from France, 12,094 from Spain, including the Canary and Balearic islands, 9 from the United Kingdom, 28 from other countries not specified, 1 from British Honduras, 3 from other Central American countries, 396 from Mexico, 18 from South America, 35 from Porto Rico, and 3 from other countries; Syrians, 16 from the United States, 149 from Spain, and 5 from Mexico; Turks, 8 from the United States, 72 from Spain, 10 from the United Kingdom, and 6 from Mexico; Filipinos, 3 from the United States and 4 from Spain; South Americans, 43 from the United States, 8 from Spain, 10 from Mexico, 15 from South America, 9 from Porto Rico, and 1 from other countries; Porto Ricans, 2 from the United States, 5 from Spain, and 10 from Porto Rico; Dominicans, 2 from the United States, 1 from Spain, and 7 from the West Indies other than Porto Rico; Swiss, 1 from the United States.

#### POSTAL RATES WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Since the occupation of Cuba by the United States Government the rates of postage, except to soldiers and governmental officers, have been the same as those fixed for countries belonging to the Postal Union. On March 23, 1901, in accordance with the decision arrived at by the Presidential Cabinet, the Postmaster-General of the United States issued the following order:

“Postmasters are informed that on and after April 1 next the United States domestic rates of postage and classification shall apply to all mail matter passing between the United States and Cuba.”

**ABOLITION OF EXPORT DUTY ON TOBACCO.**

The President of the United States has issued an order abolishing the export duty on Cuban tobacco after April 1, 1901. The War Department of the United States estimates that the abolition of this duty will occasion a loss of revenue amounting to from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000 a year, but it is expected that the loss will be more than offset by the stimulus given to production. The exports affected by the order amount in value to about \$20,000,000 per year, of which the larger part is sent to the United States. This order is based upon the recommendation of the Cuban Economic Commission, and indorsed by Governor-General Wood.

**SHIPMENTS OF IRON ORE.**

The shipments of iron ore from Cuba during 1900 reached a total of 445,679 long tons, all of which was sent to the United States. The ore was mined at the Daiquiri mines, in the Province of Santiago, and the Juragua mines. It seems that the most serious difficulty which the iron-ore industry of Cuba has had to contend with during the past two years has been the scarcity of labor.

**EXPRESS BUSINESS WITH THE UNITED STATES.**

It is reported that by a recent agreement between the Cuban and Pan-American Express Company and the Southern Express Company the latter gets a through service for Cuban fruits. This service includes steamer transportation between Havana, Cuba, and Tampa, Florida, and railway transportation from Tampa to New York and the East, as well as to Chicago and the Northwest. In return the Cuban Express Company gets poultry, eggs, and fresh-meat shipments from the United States for Cuban cities. Heretofore all express shipments have stopped at Tampa, and reshipment by freight was the only service open to shippers from the United States. Cuban cities consume large quantities of poultry. Over 40,000 cases of eggs, 30 dozen to the case, were imported by Cuba in 1900. They retailed at from 2 to 4 cents each in the markets of Havana. Several Southern commission merchants have already established branches on the island.

**GEOLOGIC AND MINERAL RECONNOISSANCE.**

Three expert geologists from the United States Geological Survey have been detailed to make a geologic and mineral reconnoissance of the island of Cuba. It is believed that these experts will accomplish results of distinct economic value to the island.

## ECUADOR.

**EXPORTS OF CACAO AND COFFEE IN 1900.**

The receipts of cacao at the ports of Arriba, Balao, and Machala in 1900, according to the "Commercial Review" of Guayaquil, amounted to 381,617.55 quintals, as compared with 525,962.34 quintals in 1899, or a decrease of 144,344.79 quintals during the period mentioned. The arrivals of cacao at the ports named during the month of January, 1901, aggregated 42,860.41 quintals, as compared with 24,862.11 quintals in January, 1900. The exports of cacao from Guayaquil in 1900 amounted to 15,846,232 kilograms, of which quantity 7,301,803 kilograms were sent to France, 1,619,213 to Spain, 1,962,825 to Germany, 2,364,823 to England, 2,266,843 to the United States, and 270,725 to other countries.

The exports of coffee from Guayaquil in 1900 amounted to 1,506,366 kilograms, 672,716 of which were shipped to Chile, 296,180 to the United States, 190,848 to Germany, 120,516 to England, 99,555 to Colombia, 95,094 to France, and 31,457 to other countries.

**CONCESSION FOR WHARF AT GUAYAQUIL.**

The Vice-Consul-General of the United States at Guayaquil has reported to the Department of State at Washington that in February, 1901, a concession was granted by the Government of Ecuador for a wharf at Guayaquil. As translated this concession is summarized as follows:

The wharf is to be 1,500 feet long. It must be made of iron, wooden floored, with steel joists, and roofed with grooved iron. The foundations must be solid. The wharf must have appliances which will enable it to discharge 1,500 tons of freight in twelve hours. It must be traversed its entire length by a railway connecting storerooms, offices, etc. All materials and machinery for construction are exempt from entrance duty. The wharf must be completed within three years from date of contract; in case of unavoidable delay the Government will concede an extension of time. For each year of delay the contractors (MARTIN REINBERG & Co.) will forfeit to the Government \$100,000 per annum. The maximum capital of the company will be \$973,300. The free use of the river banks is granted, and the wharf shall be constructed in accordance with modern systems adaptable to the character of the Guayas River. During a period of thirty-three years the contractors are authorized to collect 6 per cent of import duties for wharfage, except on articles imported for the use of the Government; also, 2 *sucres* (94 cents) per ton for removal to custom-house; the first tax to be paid by the captain or consignee, the latter by parties presenting manifests to customs. Boats loaded exclusively with salt, coal, lumber, rails, or machinery will be free from the second tax. All ships

arriving from or clearing for foreign ports are obliged to load and unload at the wharf. The Government retains the privilege of handling the coasting trade at the present wharf. Any difference arising between the Government and the contractors will be adjusted by arbitration, subject to the laws of the country.

#### **SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY'S REPORT.**

The comprehensive and interesting report which the Secretary of the Treasury made to the Congress of the Republic in July, 1900, has just been received in the library of the Bureau of the American Republics. This important document covers the economic year 1899, and contains a large amount of valuable information concerning the commerce of the country during the period in question.

This report shows that the total income of the Government from all sources that year was \$7,625,830.36. The custom receipts during the year amounted to \$6,184,632.17, an increase of \$108,105.11 over those of the previous year. The imports through the port of Guayaquil produced revenue to the amount of \$5,652,747.91; through Manta, \$175,376.61; Bahia, \$102,063.29; Esmeraldas, \$6,946.28, and Puerto Bolivar, \$60,059.53. The tax on liquors, which in 1898 amounted to \$330,204.96, rose in 1899 to \$337,522.57; that on tobacco to \$39,031, while the stamp taxes increased to \$215,872. Notwithstanding the immense tracts of public land possessed by the Government, the receipts from this source during the year amounted to less than \$1,000. The disbursements during the year were \$6,662,944.73. This left an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$962,885.63—a very creditable and satisfactory showing.

The amount expended for the promotion of public instruction rose from \$349,317.96 in 1898 to \$438,847.58 in 1899.

#### **DEVELOPMENT OF THE GOLD MINES.**

Dr. JOSÉ MARIA BORGIA, former Consul-General of Ecuador in the United States, recently visited New York for the purpose of making arrangements for the shipment of mining machinery. This equipment is designed for the more thorough development of the gold fields of the Republic. Señor BORGIA is quoted as saying that within a few months Ecuador will have more than 300 dredges at work and that these machines will be operated by electricity. The people of this Republic believe that, when fully developed, the gold fields of their country will prove to be the richest in the world.

#### **OPERATIONS OF THE GOLD-STANDARD LAW.**

The "Revista Comercial" in a recent issue states that on November 4, 1900, the monetary law adopting the gold standard went into effect. The change took place without any interruption or disturbance in the usual and customary commercial transactions of the country.

**BANK EARNINGS IN 1900.**

The profits of the Bank of Ecuador, with a capital of 2,000,000 *suces*, were, in the year 1900, 296,822.94 *suces*; the earnings of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank, with a capital of 5,000,000 *suces*, were, during the period referred to, 306,230.05 *suces*, and the profits of the Territorial Bank, with a capital of 400,000 *suces*, amounted, in 1900, to 18,044.09 *suces*.

---

**GUATEMALA.****PRESIDENT CABRERA'S MESSAGE.**

"El Gualtemalteco," official organ of the Republic of Guatemala, in its issue of March 1 of the present year, contains the message of the President of the Republic to the National Legislative Assembly on the opening of its regular session in 1901. Referring to the moral and material advancement of the country, the President says, in substance, that the present administration, desirous of protecting and encouraging all that tends toward the advancement of the progress and welfare of the nation, has zealously sought to provide funds for the completion of the public works already begun and for the commencement and conclusion of such other constructions as may be deemed necessary for immediate use in the transaction of the business of the Government.

The work begun on the public roads last year, and which was under the direction of the Executive, has been actively pushed forward, so that at the present time the highway leading to the northern part of the country has been opened for public traffic to a distance equal to about two-thirds of its length, or about 15 leagues. The highway to the south, which passes through Jutiapa, has been fully repaired, and in a short time will be completed. The road which unites the Departments of Retalhulu and Quezaltenango has been straightened and repaired up to the crossing of the Occidental Railway. The construction of the road from San Jeronimo to the San Agustin ranch will be commenced without delay. The improvement of the public highways has received considerable attention throughout the Republic, and the Executive believes that it is of the utmost importance to maintain these arteries of trade and commerce, civilization and progress, open to traffic and in the most perfect condition possible. To facilitate the movement of passengers and freight between the constructed portion of the Northern Railway and the remainder of the country, a transportation contract has been made, at a considerable sacrifice to the Government, for the transfer of passengers and freight en route from the capital to Puerto Barrios.

The President calls attention to the endeavors of the Government in promoting the development of agriculture, the principal industry and



fountain of wealth of the Republic. The contract for the construction of the Northern Railway is also referred to as a work which, when completed, will be of the greatest benefit in the development of the latent-resources of the country.

The contract for the building of the railroad from Cocales and Mantenango, uniting the Southern with the Western Railway, has been made without the granting of a subvention, and the National Railway of Los Altos is actively engaged in arranging for the securing of the necessary funds for the completion of this work. Within a short time, therefore, according to present indications, the entire southern, central, and northern coast regions will be traversed by a network of iron highways.

#### NEW STREET RAILWAY.

“El Gualtemalteco,” official organ of the Republic of Guatemala, under date of January 18, 1901, publishes the contract entered into by the Government and Señor Don RAMIRO FERNÁNDEZ, in representation of the Urban Railway Company, authorizing the establishment of a tramway between the capital of the nation and the city of Guarda Viejo. The concession carries with it the right to import the necessary cars for the exploitation of the tramway free of municipal duties. The company is obligated to complete the line within five months from the approval of the contract by the Government.

---

## MEXICO.

#### MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DÍAZ.

President DÍAZ opened the April session of the Twentieth Congress on the evening of April 1, 1901. His message was brief, and is summarized as follows:

The relations with all foreign Governments remain of the friendliest character.

Thirteen Republics have accepted the invitation of Mexico to send delegates to the International American Congress, which will meet in the capital on the 22d of October, 1901.

Mexico has sent delegates to the Latin-American Scientific Congress in Montevideo, capital of Uruguay, in session on April 1.

Contracts have been made for the paving of 125 streets of the capital with asphalt, and great progress has been made in reconstructing the sewerage system of the city. The water supply of the capital has been largely increased, keeping in pace with the steady growth of the city.

Delegates from Mexico attended the medical congresses recently

held in Santiago, Chile, and Havana, Cuba, and took an active part in the deliberations of those scientific gatherings.

For the purpose of irrigating some of the rich and fertile lands drained by the Yaqui River, the Cocorit irrigation canal has been completed by the Government.

Grape culture continues to increase. With the object of encouraging and developing this industry, the Government has distributed large quantities of cuttings to persons interested in this cultivation. Sericulture has also been carefully promoted, and 244,500 silkworm eggs have been distributed by the Department of Agriculture.

Contracts have been made for the exploitation of the pearl fisheries of the Pacific coast. The artificial beds already existing there have been improved, and new beds have been formed in the Gulf of California.

During the first six months of the present fiscal year 278 new titles to mines have been granted, mostly for gold and silver properties.

The exhibit for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo is being prepared, and the articles of which it will consist are being collected and classified.

The number of United States meteorological stations which daily exchange observations with the Meteorological Observatory of Mexico has increased.

The works of the Geographic Exploration Commission of Mexico were recently awarded four premiums by the exposition held in San Antonio, Texas.

The census shows the population of the Republic to be 13,546,700, an increase of 914,340 in five years.

The sanitary work in progress at Vera Cruz continues active, in pursuance of a well-studied plan. Progress is being made on port works at Coatzacoalcos, Santa Cruz, Mazatlán, Manzanillo, and Tetuan.

During the past six months the railroads of the country have been increased by 268 kilometers. Seventy-five new post-offices have been established and a noteworthy increase in the amount of postal matter handled has been made. Special money-order business with the United States has increased by 40 per cent. The postal revenues have increased 15 per cent. The telegraph lines have increased 1,400 kilometers, and several new river cables have been laid.

The financial condition of the Government is satisfactory. During the first half of the fiscal year the revenues amounted to a total of over \$31,000,000, the largest sum ever collected in a similar period in the history of the Government. Notwithstanding the somewhat lessened activity in commercial transactions, there has been a continuous improvement in all branches of national resources.

Much attention has been given in the perfecting of the military arm of the public service, and a corps of reserve officers has been estab-

lished. The President views the progress of the campaign against the Maya Indians in Yucatan and the Yaquis in Sonora as being satisfactory. The Mayas have been driven back repeatedly and campaigning is still in full activity.

The message made no mention of political matters, and is generally regarded as a sensible and businesslike account of the affairs of the nation.

#### FOREIGN COMMERCE FIRST HALF OF FISCAL YEAR 1901.

For the first six months of the fiscal year 1901 the total foreign commerce of Mexico was as follows: Imports, \$32,159,248.68, gold; exports, \$77,469,674.39, silver.

The valuation of the imports in silver, as given by the Bureau of Statistics of Mexico, is equivalent to \$65,067,118.76, thus making a difference of \$12,402,055.63, silver, in favor of the exports.

The imports during the six months in reference show a gain of \$6,132,864.76, silver, over those of the same period of 1899-1900, while the exports indicate an increase of \$11,047,479.89, silver.

The classification of the imports with the value, in gold, of each class for the six months and the gain or loss for each were as follows:

Classification.	Last six months of—		Gain.
	1900.	1899.	
Animal products .....	\$2,562,808.13	\$2,069,154.00	\$473,654.13
Vegetable products.....	5,123,814.36	3,840,325.00	1,283,462.36
Mineral products.....	8,203,148.86	6,997,341.00	1,205,807.86
Textile products .....	5,311,275.18	4,985,895.00	325,380.18
Chemical and pharmaceutical products .....	1,263,016.18	1,084,009.00	179,007.18
Spirits and beverages.....	1,376,595.41	1,290,973.00	85,622.41
Paper and paper products.....	1,174,350.37	1,046,769.00	127,581.37
Machinery and apparatus.....	4,878,101.27	4,455,328.00	422,773.27
Vehicles.....	799,660.33	712,537.00	87,123.33
Arms and explosives .....	666,860.74	679,729.00	<sup>1</sup> 12,868.26
Miscellaneous .....	799,617.85	821,655.00	<sup>1</sup> 22,037.15
Total .....	32,159,248.68	28,003,742.00	4,155,506.68

<sup>1</sup> Loss.

The totals for the grand divisions were as follows, with the gain or loss for each:

Division.	First six months of—		Gain.
	1900.	1899.	
Europe .....	\$15,274,863.51	\$13,877,205.00	\$1,397,658.51
Asia .....	83,846.42	60,353.00	23,493.42
Africa .....	5,310.62	15,335.00	<sup>1</sup> 9,824.38
America .....	16,795,028.13	14,050,849.00	2,744,179.13
Total .....	32,159,248.68	28,003,742.00	4,155,506.68

<sup>1</sup> Loss.

The imports from the principal European countries were: Germany, \$3,786,460.93 (gold)—gain, \$712,127.93; France, \$3,415,357.05—gain,

\$153,872.05; United States, \$4,914,983.72—gain, \$250,800.72; Spain, \$1,506,073.91—gain, \$61,562.91.

The trade with Asia was chiefly with China and Japan, and that with Africa principally with Zanzibar and Egypt.

The commerce with America was almost exclusively with the United States, as will be seen from the following table:

Countries.	Last six months of—		Gain.
	1900.	1899.	
United States.....	\$16,658,275.01	\$13,924,376.00	\$2,733,899.01
Argentine Republic.....	139.00	106.00	33.00
Brazil.....	457.00	5,829.00	15,372.00
Bolivia.....	.....	12.00	12.00
Colombia.....	10,819.80	29,673.00	18,853.20
Cuba.....	22,764.00	16,343.00	6,421.00
Chile.....	4,796.00	556.00	4,240.00
Ecuador.....	35,991.70	40,854.00	4,862.30
Guatemala.....	41,468.37	9,079.00	32,389.37
Paraguay.....	52.00	55.00	3.00
Peru.....	615.00	1,826.00	1,211.00
Salvador.....	5,416.00	1,635.00	3,781.00
Santo Domingo.....	.....	285.00	285.00
Uruguay.....	572.00	198.00	374.00
Venezuela.....	13,662.25	20,022.00	16,359.75
Total.....	16,795,028.13	14,050,849.00	2,744,179.13

<sup>1</sup> Loss.

The exports during the period referred to were made principally to America and Europe, America receiving products to the value of \$61,894,682.60, silver, \$58,680,255.02 of which went to the United States. The shipments to Great Britain amounted to \$8,478,673.83; to Germany, \$2,066,051.73; to Belgium, \$2,335,235.41; to France, \$1,860,981.69; to Spain, \$672,871.23. The total shipments to Europe amounted to \$15,574,991.76, silver.

The following were the classes of exports and their valuation in Mexican silver during the six months referred to:

Class.	Last six months of—		Gain.
	1900.	1899.	
Mineral products.....	\$56,386,081.35	\$40,293,696.00	\$16,092,385.35
Vegetable products.....	14,659,804.72	19,775,244.00	15,115,439.28
Animal products.....	5,082,983.98	5,700,500.00	1617,516.02
Manufactured products.....	982,643.99	854,656.00	77,987.99
Miscellaneous.....	408,160.35	325,355.00	82,805.35
Total.....	77,469,674.39	66,949,451.00	10,520,223.39

<sup>1</sup> Loss.

The exports of Mexican dollars are not included in the foregoing table.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF COPPER MINING.

The high prices of copper have stimulated the mining of this metal so that the activity in the search for it is unprecedented. As a consequence the various copper properties of Mexico are receiving renewed

attention and improvements are continually being made in the manner of exploitation. The construction of a 50-ton concentrating plant on the property of the Santa Emilia Copper Company will begin very soon. The mines of the company, which are already producing large quantities of high-grade ore, are situated near Coapa, in the State of Michoacan, and the product is at present shipped to Monterey for smelting. Another company, owning valuable properties near Eloro, State of Durango, is preparing to erect a 50-ton smelter and apply a new hot-air process in making a matte of the copper and gold ores. The mines are owned by Pittsburg capitalists. The La Nueva Santa Eulalia mine, owned by citizens of the United States, is now producing large quantities of rich ore and the pay vein is steadily increasing in size and richness. The exports of copper from the Republic are reported to have doubled within the past year.

#### IXTLE FIBER.

The exportation of ixtle fiber from Mexico has grown considerably within the past few years. The yearly amount produced for shipment abroad is now about 9,000 tons, worth \$700,000 Mexican money. In the summary of foreign commerce of the United States it is called "istle or Tampico fiber." It derives the last name from the port of Tampico, whence most of it is shipped to foreign markets. In Mexico ixtle is used in making very strong bags and ropes. In the United States its most valued use is in the manufacture of paint and white-wash brushes.

During the calendar year 1898 the United States imported 3,239 tons of ixtle, which was valued at \$196,067, or \$60.50 per ton. In 1899 the amount imported increased to 5,466 tons, worth \$423,668, or \$77.51 per ton. In 1900 there was a great decrease in the number of tons imported as compared with the previous year. For the twelve months ending with December 31, 1900, the imports aggregated 3,382 tons, worth \$266,279, or, on an average, \$78.73 per ton.

The ixtle plant is one of the numerous maguey family of plants and grows to a height of from 12 to 16 feet. It can be propagated either from seeds or scions, preferably the latter. The central stalk and the seeds and seed pods are eaten by the native Mexicans. This plant is an exception to most of the fiber-producing species, as it grows on the uplands and is never found near the seacoast or in the hot regions of the southern part of Mexico. Throughout the central and northern States it may be found growing wild on the highland plateaus. It is not cultivated.

Almost all of the 9,000 tons of ixtle fiber annually exported from Mexico is the product of the patient labor of women and children in the country homes. The processes of manufacture are thus described by "Modern Mexico:"

“The thick, meaty leaves of the plant, after cutting, are put into water and brought to a scalding point. Then they are placed on a board with a clamp at one end that holds two or three leaves, like a letter-clip, and the pulp is scraped away from the long, tough fiber with a knife or the rib of a horse.”

The principal ixtle-producing States of the Republic are Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosí, Campeche, Nuevo Leon, Jalisco, and Mexico, and the Federal District. The value of the product ranges from \$275,000 in the first-named State to \$8,000 in the last-named. The product of the Federal District is valued at about \$20,000.

#### ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF SUGAR.

The “Hacendado Mexicano,” of Mexico City, has just issued its report of the Mexican sugar crop for the season which began in December, 1899, and finished in May, 1900. Full details are given of the results obtained by the numerous factories throughout the country. The total production of sugar in Mexico is estimated at 78,000 tons, against 50,000 tons for the season 1898-99. Mexico assesses a duty of 15 *centavos* per kilogram (equal to 6.80 cents, United States currency, per pound) on foreign sugar. Referring to the growth of the industry in Mexico, this report says:

“The large central factory at San Cristobal, which now goes under the name of PEREZ RIO and CIA, Successors, will produce next year about 20,000,000 pounds of sugar. Some extensive machinery has been added to the already splendid installation, which makes it rank as the largest and finest in the Republic. The Cia Azucarera de Panuco, which up to the present time has been in construction, will also give a very handsome amount of sugar, which ought not to be estimated very much under the output of San Cristobal. These two factories alone will show an increase for the State of Veracruz of about 12,000 to 15,000 tons of sugar.

“Besides the above named, there are several other factories projected, and many old ones have added machinery to their already existing stock, and will therefore have a greater output. Cane is being planted in quantities all over the country, and it is fair to say that the year 1901-1902 will show a very considerable output—far above anything that has been thought of as a Mexican production.

“The amount of sugar turned out in Tabasco this last season was 913,454 kilograms, that of raw sugar (*panocha*) 451,630 kilograms, and that of molasses, from which the spirits (*aguardiente*) is made, 407,200 kilograms.

“Refined sugar is getting into greater demand every day, and there are some of the wholesale and retail grocers who will not carry any other sugar than the granulated and cube, and as these sugars sell for a higher price than the old half-refined loaf sugar almost universally

used only a few years ago the result is that there is more money every year in the sugar industry. \* \* \* There is not and will not be for several years any overproduction of sugar in Mexico, and as the tariff on imported sugar is a prohibitive one, there is no fear of foreign competition. The competition has to come from its home manufacturers, and then will be the time for competing with Cuba in the exportation of raw sugars."

Referring to sugar production, a recent French governmental report says:

"Sugar grinding has been begun on the San Cristobal sugar plantation, owned by MARTINEZ & Co., and situated on the banks of the Papaloapam River near Cosamaloapam. This plantation was begun about three years ago, and it is estimated that the first crop will produce about 7,000,000 kilograms of sugar, an amount which will still be increased as soon as the plantation is in full production.

"The Sugar Company of Panuco is also producing for the first time this year. This crop will not be as important as that of San Cristobal, but it will increase considerably the Mexican sugar production. It is estimated that next year the production of this plantation will not be less than 7,000,000 kilograms. This will increase the Mexican sugar production by 14,000,000 kilograms.

"Many plantations have been enlarged and new ones established, notably that of Paraiso Novillero, which will soon count as an important factor in the sugar production of the Republic."

#### INDUSTRIAL FUTURE OF CIUDAD PORFIRIO DÍAZ.

According to the "Nouveau Monde," of Paris, the heirs of Mr. COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON, who died several months ago, intend to establish large workshops at Ciudad Porfirio Díaz for the repair of railroad material. Mr. HUNTINGTON was the principal stockholder in the International Railroad Company, of which Ciudad Porfirio Díaz is the terminus.

The establishment of a large foundry in this city is also under discussion, and as the necessary fuel is to be found right at hand its establishment would prove very advantageous. Ciudad Porfirio Díaz is, in fact, the center of a vast coal basin, and because of this it was formerly called Piedras Negras.

It is only a few years ago that the development of the coal mines of Piedras Negras was undertaken by a company, of which Mr. HUNTINGTON was the president and largest stockholder. The work of extracting this coal was never attempted on a very large scale, but in the last few months, on account of the marked scarcity of coal in Europe and the consequent effect thereof on American coal prices, the company has begun the active development of the mines. Under the new management it is hoped that the activity will increase, and if the large

industrial establishments projected are created all this frontier region will in a short time become of very great importance.

The coal basin, of which Ciudad Porfirio Díaz is the center, extends from the Mexican boundary for a distance not yet determined. Soundings taken in Nuevo Leon, 500 leagues distant, have revealed the presence of coal of the same grade as that found on the frontier, and it is expected that investigations now being made farther south will show the continuation of this mineral bed.

### THE CITY OF JALAPA.

The tropical part of the Mexican Republic—the *terra caliente*, as it is called here—is far from progressing as rapidly as the cold and temperate regions. Two cities, Tampico and Jalapa, are exceptions. The port of Tampico has become, thanks to the recent notable improvements, a rival to Vera Cruz. Now that Jalapa is connected with Mexico City by the Interoceanic Railway, its importance in the last few years has materially increased.

Natural conditions have contributed to the progress of this city which, owing to its elevation, is comparatively free from all fevers. Situated on the border of the temperate and tropical zones, and constantly freshened by the proximity of the *Cofre* of Perote, with its eternal snows, Jalapa is an ideal spot. In the middle of winter summer clothes are worn. In summer the heat is tempered by its elevation—1,200 feet above the level of the sea—and by the currents of cool air coming from Perote. The atmosphere is mild and salubrious, and, as the city is built on a mountain side, its streets have a natural drainage and are always clean. Now that a railroad has been built to Jalapa it is becoming an industrial city of no small importance.

Jalapa produces a very bitter medicinal plant, to which it has given its name, and which constitutes one of the riches of the country, as it yearly exports large quantities, representing considerable value.

### COALING STATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The first United States coaling station to be located on foreign soil has just been completed at Pichalinqui, on the west coast of Mexico, and the collier *Alexander* is conveying 5,000 tons of coal from Baltimore to store there. The station is on the Gulf of California at the extreme end of the long peninsula known as Lower California. The Chief of the Naval Bureau of Equipment of the United States has long been seeking to develop this point for the use of the Navy. A footing was secured there many years ago through the assent of the local authorities, but it was desired that the Mexican Government should give its full authorization to the work contemplated by the United States. Through the Departments of State of the two countries



extended negotiations were carried on, resulting finally in complete authorization of the project by Mexico. A Mexican customs official will inspect the ships before they enter the station.

The work has been in progress some time, about \$25,000 having been expended in coal warehouses, docks, slips, and the most modern facilities for loading coal upon ships. The capacity of the station is about 5,000 tons of coal.

#### RECENT PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.

The following patents have recently been issued by the Mexican Government: To JOHN and ALEXANDER DEY, a time register; to WILLIAM WALLACE HANSCOM and ARTHUR HOUGH, improvements in machinery and electric storage batteries; to HENRY ALONZO BUCK, new method and means of generating steam in steam engines; to the Pasteur Vaccine Company, Limited, of Chicago, a trade-mark covering their product known as "Carbunculina;" to WILLIAM WALTER and ARTHUR THOMAS BARTON, improvements on horse and sheep shearing machines and apparatus; to FREDERICK WINSLOW HAWKINS and EDWARD JOSEPH LYNN, improvements in a process for the refining of iron; to WILLIAM ELIAS MILLER, a protector for fuse capsules for use in mines; RILEY and IRA WELLS KNIGHT, traction machines; to WILLIAM HENRY BUTLER, a machine for filling and covering cigarette boxes; to FREDERICK HARVEY BROWN, who cedes his invention to ERNESTO DALE ORYEN, a process for determining the location of ores, metals, and similar substances; to JAMES SWINEBURNE and EDGAR ARTHUR ASHCROFT, improvements in the treatment of mineral sulphides; to ROBERT A. STEWART, an apparatus for oxidizing refractory ores; to JAMES W. HARRELSON, improvements in spark consumers; to SUMMER F. CUMMINGS, an ash pan for locomotives; to A. LESCHEN & SONS ROPE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., a trade-mark covering their metallic bands known as "Hercules Wire Rope;" to JOSEPH EDWARD DUNN, improved apparatus and process with reference to steam boilers, heaters, evaporators, condensers, etc.; to ELMER FRANCIS CASSE, improvements in hydraulic motors; to CHARLES E. REMSEN and FELIPE D. JONES, a lamp known as "La Luna;" to FRANCIS EDWARD ELMORE, chemical process for the separation of ores; to BERNHARD BARON and GILBERT BARTHOLOMEW, a process for the manufacture of matches; to the Pressed Steel Car Company, improvement in railway cars, and to the American Lithographic Company, improvements in process and apparatus for the manufacture of printing surfaces.

#### LIVE STOCK IN TAMAULIPAS.

Recent data compiled by the Government of the State of Tamaulipas show that the raising of live stock is one of the principal branches

of industry of that rich and prosperous commonwealth. According to figures given in the official tables the State of Tamaulipas contains 78,495 head of horses, 216,751 head of horned cattle, 12,336 mules, 10,818 asses, 437,491 head of sheep and goats, and 1,593 head of hogs.

#### SHIPPING STATISTICS.

The press of Mexico gives the following resumé of the movement of vessels entering the ports of the Republic during the year 1900. Number of steamships entering Pacific ports, 203; Gulf ports, 654; total carrying capacity, 1,972,855 tons. Six hundred and eighty-six of these vessels brought cargoes and 171 entered in ballast. The sailing vessels stopping at Gulf ports during the same period aggregated 715, of which number 279 carried freight and 436 were in ballast. The total tonnage of the sailing vessels amounted to 195,216 tons. The total quantity of merchandise delivered by both the steamships and sailing vessels was 924,386 tons of 1,000 kilograms each. Four hundred and thirteen of the steamships came from the United States, 96 from Colombia, 78 from England, 45 from Germany, 20 from Belgium, 19 from Italy, and 1 from Denmark, all of which brought freight. Sixty-nine of these vessels sailed under the Mexican flag, 448 under the Stars and Stripes, and 124 under the English flag. During the fiscal year 1898-99 the vessels arriving at Mexican ports with cargoes numbered 688.

#### REPRESENTATIVES AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

The Commissioners representing the Mexican Republic at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo are Ingenieros ALBINO R. NUNCIO, ROSENDO SANDOVAL, BAURO VIADAS, and JUAN DE D. FLEURY, and Señores ENRIQUE H. GARIBAY and JESUS NUNCIO. These gentlemen are men of varied talents and experience and will be able to furnish visitors to the Exposition with much valuable and reliable information with regard to Mexico. Ingeniero ALBINO R. NUNCIO, the head of the Commission, has been Mexico's representative at several expositions in the United States. Messrs. VIADAS, SANDOVAL, and FLEURY were Commissioners to the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. Señor GARIBAY represented Mexico at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

By decree of President DÍAZ, Lieut. Col. Don ENRIQUE MONDRAGON, Second Capt. Don VICTOR HERNANDEZ COVARRUVIAS, and Lieut. Don FRANCISCO NAVAREZ, of the Mexican Ordnance Corps, have been directed to participate officially in the Exposition at Buffalo. These officers were designated as a result of an invitation extended through the Mexican Embassy at Washington, and they will be connected with the exhibit of ordnance, ammunition, and naval equipment for every branch of military and naval force, which will constitute an important feature of the Exposition.

### AWARDS OF CONTRACTS.

The American Bridge Company, of Pittsburg, is reported to have been awarded another contract for structural steel required in the erection of the plant of the Monterey Iron and Steel Company. This contract calls for some 2,500 tons of material, valued at about \$130,000.

Advices from Mexico state that the City of Mexico Tramways Company is about to contract for the building of 20 trolley cars with the St. Louis Car Company, of St. Louis, Missouri. The cars will be utilized on the 16-mile extension which the Mexican company is now constructing. This extension will mean additional purchases of equipment in the United States.

The prosperous city of Merida, capital of Yucatan, will shortly have a modern electric-traction system. There is at present operated in that city and its immediate surroundings some 50 miles of mule tramways. The contract for the electric lighting of Merida was recently reported to have been awarded to the German concern which also installed the electric-lighting plant in the City of Mexico. The power house, etc., for the projected road will, it is estimated, mean an expenditure of some \$200,000.

"Dun's Review" for March 31, 1901, reported that the Fairbanks Company, of New York, had received an order from the Mexican Government for 1,500 sets of scales.

It is stated by a French trade paper that the Mexican Mining Development Company has obtained a concession from the Government for the establishment of large factories for the preparation of all kinds of canned goods, and that it intends to devote a sum of \$5,000,000 gold to the exploitation of this concession. It also intends to manufacture at Mexico City large quantities of ice, and to sell this article at much lower prices than now prevail.

The "Moniteur Officiel" states that the Mexican Government has recently ordered a certain number of scientific instruments from Europe, which, as soon as they are received, will be distributed among the principal colleges of the city. Several apparatus for chemical analysis have been ordered. The School of Arts and Trades and the Normal School are among those which will be endowed with these instruments.

### AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

The "Mexican Herald" states that the "Comisión de Parasitología" of the Department of Fomento will send to the Buffalo Exposition 60 illustrations of plants and parasites that are injurious to agriculture, these having been studied in an especial manner by the society. The commission named will, in a short time, issue for free distribution among the farmers of Mexico 100,000 copies of a work entitled "The Plagues of Agriculture."

During the month of February, 1901, there were exported from the port of Progreso 43,667 bales of henequen, weighing 7,029,102 kilograms. Forty-three thousand two hundred and thirty-seven of these bales, weighing 6,955,960 kilograms, were forwarded to the United States; 250 to England, and 190 to Cuba. The value of this henequen amounted to \$1,257,283.28, Mexican silver, and 14 steamships were employed in its transportation.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF A DUTCH COLONY.

After a year of active negotiations, says the "Nouveau Monde" of Paris, a colonizing company, managed by Mr. S. A. WITHERBEE, has acquired at the north of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec the ownership of a large plantation covering more than 87,000 acres, and upon which it intends to establish a large number of Dutch colonists. Regarding the Dutch as colonists Mr. WITHERBEE says that they are the best he has ever been able to find. Several years ago he established a colony in Michoacan on absolutely barren lands, and to-day these lands are the garden spots of that State.

#### NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

According to the "Handels Museum," the Société des Affréteurs Réunis, of Paris and Havre, has recently established a regular line between Antwerp, Havre, Havana, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and New Orleans. The sailings of this line will, for the present, be monthly, and the Spanish steamers of the Olazarri Navigation Company, of Bilbao, will be employed. The steamers will sail the 30th of each month from Antwerp and on the 5th from Havre. The first sailing from Antwerp will take place the 30th of March and from Havre on the 5th of April, etc., arriving in New Orleans the 15th of May. On the return trip from New Orleans the steamer will sail the 1st of June and arrive at Havre the 20th.

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

While making an examination of the copper deposits in the vicinity of La Barranca, State of Sonora, a party of prospectors recently discovered two deposits of turquoise. These occur in what is regarded as the equivalent of the volcanic complex described as *Trincheras*. The deposits of turquoise in the Territory of Arizona, in the United States, are found in similar formations.

According to the "Nouveau Monde," of Paris, a few months ago an English company purchased the principal coal deposits of the district of Acatlan (State of Puebla). The necessary machinery for boring and a large quantity of cross-ties and rails for the construction of a railway from Matamoras to Acatlan have been received.

The chief engineer of the International Railroad Company, says the "Nouveau Monde," of Paris, hopes to finish within a year the construction of the line which is to connect the station of Ortiz to Mazatan, port on the Pacific coast. The new line will pass through Alamos, Fuerte, Mocerito, Culiacan, Cosala San Ignacio, and La Noria.

The mint in the City of Mexico issued during the month of February last coin to the amount of \$928,110, as follows: Gold, 1,845 \$20 pieces, 425 \$5 coins, and 1,065 \$1 pieces; silver, 883,000 *pesos* and 10,000 20-cent pieces; coppers, 2,800 pieces.

The work of extending the Mexico, Cuernavaca and Pacific Railroad is to be resumed shortly. The line now reaches Rio Balsas, in the State of Guerrero, and is to be continued to Acapulco.

It is estimated that the native cotton crop will be 2,000 tons larger this year than last, and it is predicted that cheaper cotton will revive the cotton textile industry.

---

## NICARAGUA.

### GERMAN CONSULAR REPRESENTATION.

HON. WILLIAM R. MERRY, United States Minister to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, has notified the Department of State at Washington of the establishment at Managua of a German Consulate-General, with jurisdiction over consulates in Nicaragua, Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica. The establishment of this office is worthy of notice as an indication of the recognized German policy in the development of foreign commerce, and is also probably due to the impression that the construction of an Isthmian Canal in the near future will increase the importance of proper German representation in its vicinity. The Minister states that the extensive commercial interests of Germany in Central America have suffered heavy losses during the past few years, resulting largely from the unfavorable condition of the coffee market in Europe and the United States; but German merchants have made such heavy advances to producers that it has become necessary to work out the commercial problem patiently and with increased investment.

### EXHIBITS AT THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

The exhibits of the Republic of Nicaragua at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo will include dyewoods, building stones, fibrous and medicinal plants, india rubber, coffee, and cocoa, as well as mounted and unmounted birds, butterflies, and insects. The mineral exhibit will contain gold, copper, and iron ores, limestone, soapstone, quartz, onyx, and marble. In this collection prominence will be given

to exhibits of wealth-producing materials, although the collection of birds, etc., will lend attractiveness by their variety and the brilliancy of their colors.

#### **THE CULTURE OF RUBBER.**

"El Atlantico" (The Atlantic), of Bluefields, in its issue of March 7, 1901, contains an interesting article upon rubber cultivation in the district of Pearl Lagoon, in which it is stated that this culture is being carried on with energy and enthusiasm in the region referred to. This portion of Nicaragua is exceedingly well adapted to the growing of rubber trees on account of the fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, and the facilities for communication with the outer world. The writer of the article in question says that with proper care the rubber tree in Nicaragua commences to produce within a period of seven years from the date of planting. Often, however, due to improper planting and cultivation, the plantation is not productive until the tenth year. The cultivation of the rubber tree is a new and growing industry in Nicaragua, and one that promises ample returns to both capital and labor. The agricultural industries of the Atlantic coast region of the Republic have hitherto been almost exclusively confined to the growing of fruits, principally bananas, and until now rubber cultivation has received but little attention by planters. The field is a virgin one, and very inviting to the capitalist and investor.

#### **NEW ISSUE OF BONDS.**

The press of Nicaragua publishes an important decree promulgated by President ZELAYA, under date of February 4, 1901, authorizing the acceptance by the Government, from either national or foreign capitalists, of a voluntary loan of \$1,000,000, 65 per cent of which is to be in legal-tender money and 35 per cent in consolidated custom-house bonds. The Government will issue railway bonds of different denominations to cover the amount of the loan. The proceeds of this loan will be used in the prosecution of railway and other public works now in course of construction.

---

### **PERU.**

#### **EXPORTS OF COTTON AND WOOL IN 1899.**

The "Economist," of Lima, in its issue of February 9, 1901, contains an interesting article concerning the exportation of cotton and wool from Peru in 1899. From this article it appears that, notwithstanding the fact that the growing of wool and the cultivation of cotton have gradually increased from year to year, the greater part of the product is used in the country in supplying the demands of the various

factories that have been established in the Republic within the last few years.

The exportation of wool in 1899 was as follows: To England, 3,324,908 kilograms; to France, 52,962; to Germany, 46,043; to Italy, 4,848; to Bolivia, 2,848; to the United States, 2,991; to Chile, 282; total, 3,434,882 kilograms.

The exportation of cotton in 1899 amounted to 5,876,310 kilograms, the greater part of which was shipped through the ports of Pisco, Tambo de Mora, and Paita. The following comparative table shows the movement of this article in 1899 as compared with the previous year:

Countries.	1899.	1898.	Countries.	1899.	1898.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
England.....	4,545,231	5,157,730	Mexico .....	27,900	78,248
United States.....	671,464	655,696	Mexico .....	5,204	4,642
France .....	234,096	539,302	China .....	290	10,000
Chile .....	142,898	153,015	Ecuador .....		6,393
Germany .....	103,010	17,920			
Spain .....	86,241	74,899	Total.....	5,876,310	6,712,112
Italy .....	59,976	14,267			

#### NEW SMELTER AT CANZA.

The "Sociedad Minera de Canza" (Canza Mining Company), a corporation recently organized for the purpose of working the abundant and extensive copper-ore deposits which are found in the mineral district of Canza, will erect a smelter consisting of two modern furnaces. The capital of this mining and smelting company is 50,000 *soles*, which amount may be increased to 500,000 *soles* at the option of the stockholders should the exigencies of the business so require. The district of Canza is favorably situated for the successful operation of the important business of the extraction and reduction of ores, being less than 4 leagues from Ica and very near the coast. The location is an advantageous one and will greatly facilitate the importation of coal for the use of the furnaces, and at the same time enable the matte and other products of the smelter to be easily transported to the markets. The district is rich in mines and has long been considered one of the most promising copper-bearing zones of the coast region of the Republic. The mines in question were formerly operated extensively and at a handsome profit to the owners. The surrounding country has never been very thoroughly prospected for copper ores, but is now attracting considerable attention from persons interested in the location of copper properties.

#### PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH LINE.

A Lima telegram states that a proposal has been received in Peru from the Argentine Government, for the construction of a telegraph line from the Argentine Republic across Bolivia and Peru to Ecuador,

where it would connect with the line to Central America and the United States. This, it is stated, would obviate the necessity of the South American Republics depending solely upon the English and French cables on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts for their telegraphic communication with the United States.

#### **PRODUCTION OF THE CERRO DE PASCO MINES.**

According to a statement of Señor GUILLERMO SUERMAN, as published in "El Comercio" of Lima, the Cerro de Pasco mines yielded minerals valued at over 4,600,000 *sols* during 1900. The exports of copper amounted to 6,986 tons, worth 4,158,090 *sols*, and the production of silver was estimated at 55,426 *marcos*, valued at about 500,000 *sols*.

#### **RAMIE MANUFACTORY.**

According to "El Economista" of Lima, a company has been organized with a capital of £25,000, divided into 2,500 shares of 100 *sols* each, for the purpose of erecting a factory for the manufacture of burlaps, bags, and cordage. Ramie fiber will be used in the manufacture of these products.

---

### **SALVADOR.**

#### **PRESIDENT REGALADO'S MESSAGE.**

On February 20, 1901, President REGALADO delivered a notable message to the National Assembly at the opening of its regular session. This interesting document states that as a natural consequence of the maintenance of order the Government has succeeded in promoting enterprises of vital importance to the nation, many of which the Executive has had the satisfaction of seeing realized, such as the completion of the Occidental Railway, which was opened to traffic on April 15, 1900. The debt contracted by the Government for the building of this railway has been completely liquidated, and on the 14th of last November bonds of the English debt to the value of £716,860 were incinerated. During the year just passed the Bureau of Statistics, which was suspended in 1897, was reestablished and placed under the management of a competent director.

The relations of Salvador with the other Central American States remain friendly and cordial. Referring to the legal Congress which convened in the city of San Salvador in October, 1900, and which has just closed its sessions, the President manifests that the work of that important convention was conducted with the greatest harmony and mutual good feeling by the respective delegates of the Central Ameri-



can Republics. The economic condition of Salvador having greatly improved, the delegates of that Republic proposed and advocated before the conference the desirability of making a single commercial territory extending from Usamacinta to Escudo de Veraguas by means of a free exchange of agricultural products, domestic commodities, and national manufactures.

Respecting the Pan-American Exposition, the Executive believes that the exhibits of the agricultural productions and mineral wealth of Salvador at Buffalo will be of the greatest advantage to the nation and will tend to encourage and promote the latent industries of the Republic.

The President exhibits great interest in the question of education, and states that the public schools of the nation, as well as those of the higher grades of instruction, have received the especial attention and protection of the Government. The State University has been reorganized and enlarged, and a dental department has been added to the curriculum. The Government has also given a monthly subsidy to the School of Commerce and Finance, and will continue to promote in every way possible the cause of education in the Republic.

The message demonstrates that the finances of Salvador are in a satisfactory condition. The receipts during the year 1900 amounted to \$6,337,729.06, which amount was made up of the following items: Imports, \$3,473,162.03; exports, \$550,410.86; tax on liquors, \$1,827,961.76; other sources of income, \$486,194.41. Comparing these receipts with those of 1899, \$4,480,454.61, an increase of \$1,857,274.45 is shown. This increase is made up as follows: Customs duties, \$1,573,678.59; tax on liquors, \$233,325.74, and from other sources, \$50,270.12. Adding to the \$6,337,729.06 the receipts from loans, \$269,098.82, and the balance on hand from the previous year, \$177,923.43, the available fund in 1900 is shown to be \$6,784,751.31. The disbursements during the year amounted to \$6,751,027.87, leaving an excess of receipts of \$33,723.44. The amortization during the year of the different bonds representing the consolidated public debt was \$2,814,342.62; the bonds of Salvador are represented by \$489,429.20 of this sum, while the balance, \$2,324,913.42, represents the securities issued on account of contracts for loans, orders for merchandise, etc. At the close of the year 1900 the total consolidated debt was \$9,225,863.88. During that year bonds were issued to the amount of \$1,177,457.48. The sum of the two preceding items is \$10,403,321.36. Deducting from this amount the value of the amortized bonds, \$2,814,342.62, leaves \$7,588,978.74, which is the actual bonded indebtedness of the nation at the present time.

The exports through the ports of the Republic during the year 1900 consisted of 365,499 packages, valued at \$9,142,690. The imports during the same period amounted to about \$6,000,000, or an excess of exports over imports of over \$3,000,000.

**BANK REPORT.**

According to the **January** (1901) report of the board of directors of the "Banco Salvadoreño" of San Salvador, the bank has an authorized capital of \$6,000,000. Of this amount, \$4,200,000 has been subscribed, and \$2,500,000 paid in. The reserve fund is \$500,000. The net profits for the half year ending December 31, 1900, were \$44,230.36, \$42,000 of which amount was applied to the payment of dividends and \$2,230.36 to the reserve fund.

---

**SANTO DOMINGO.****FOREIGN COMMERCE OF 1900.**

Through the courtesy of Señor Don A. RECIO-AMIAMA, Statistician of the Treasury Department of Santo Domingo, the **MONTHLY BULLETIN** is enabled to publish a résumé of the exports and imports of the Republic of Santo Domingo for the year 1900.

**ARTICLES OF EXPORT.**

The exports in 1900 were as follows: Campeachy wood, 2,526 tons; mulberry wood, 131 tons; lignum-vitæ, 587 tons; yayas, 20 tons; bera, 2,188 tons; lima-wood (*braziletto*), 2 tons; dividivi, 563 tons; mahogany forks, 11,870 feet; mahogany logs, 792,795 feet; espinilla wood, 89,974 feet; cedar, 212,166 feet; beeswax (yellow), 316,514 pounds; coffee, 3,951,539 pounds; cacao, 11,231,157 pounds; leaf tobacco, 17,392,882 pounds; sugar, 107,941,606 pounds; hides (cattle), 401,094 pounds; shells, 164 pounds; lignum-vitæ gum, 3,538 pounds; horns, 6,557 pounds; bones, 900 pounds; heron plumes, 10 ounces; honey, 89,730 gallons; molasses, 47,069 gallons; rum, 640 gallons; bananas, 284,900 bunches; goatskins, 5,706 dozen; sponges, 17 barrels; starch, 70 barrels; beeves, 303; horses, 26; mules, 3; tobacco (manufactured), 20 packages; guano, 1 sack. The total value of the exports was \$6,005,864.22.

**RECEIPTS FROM IMPORTS.**

The receipts from imports during the year 1900 amounted to \$2,392,051.74, gold, and were made through the following ports: Santo Domingo, \$572,214.96; Plata, \$756,501.05; Maceris, \$476,588.71; Sanchez, \$389,625.38; Azua, \$90,721.59; Samaná, \$43,930.29; Montecristi, \$54,785.93; Barahona, \$7,683.83. The receipts from the Central Railway during the year were \$164,995.97, gold. The imports through the ports mentioned amounted to \$3,233,177.87, gold.

**CABINET CHANGES—REGULAR SESSION OF CONGRESS.**

Señor Don JOSÉ GABRIEL GARCÍA, Honorary Corresponding Member of the International Union of American Republics in the Republic of Santo Domingo, in a recent communication to the MONTHLY BULLETIN advises that due to the resignations of Señores LOGROÑO and GOMEZ MOYA the Cabinet has been constituted as follows: Señor Don LUIS MARÍA HERNÁNDEZ, Secretary of Interior and Government; Señor Don ELIAS BRACHE, Secretary of Finance and Commerce; Señor Doctor FRANCISCO HENRIQUEZ Y CARVAJAL, Secretary for Foreign Relations; Señor Don GENARO PEREZ, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction; Señor Don FIDELIS DESPRADEL, Secretary of War and Public Works; Señor Don EMILIO JOUVERT, Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, and General LEOVIGILDO CUELLO, Secretary of War and of the Navy.

Señor GARCÍA also announces that the extra session of Congress, which was convened by the President some months ago, was reassembled in regular session on February 27, 1901.

---

**UNITED STATES.****TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.****STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.**

The following is the latest statement from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of February, 1901, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the eight months ending February, 1901, compared with the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1900. It should be explained that the figures for any one month are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for February, for example, are not published until some time in April.

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
<b>Chemicals:</b>				
Logwood ( <i>Palo campeche; Páo de campeche; Campeche</i> ):				
Mexico .....	\$8,778	\$709	\$11,231	\$6,964
Coal, bituminous ( <i>Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i> ):				
Mexico .....	8,800	5,880	97,611	43,436
Cocoa ( <i>Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao</i> ):				
Central America .....			4,711	3,069
Brazil .....		70,270	810,899	557,363
Other South America .....	118,069	69,773	994,778	1,250,207
Coffee ( <i>Café; Cafê; Cafè</i> ):				
Central America .....	692,608	579,813	1,765,981	1,485,862
Mexico .....	358,614	171,826	1,655,840	590,757
Brazil .....	4,572,614	3,483,349	23,855,212	29,259,749
Other South America .....	518,766	547,432	2,607,111	3,388,867
<b>Fibers:</b>				
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i> ):				
South America .....	35,884	68,466	135,613	340,994
Sisal grass ( <i>Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen</i> ):				
Mexico .....	1,257,429	818,311	6,898,622	5,305,903
<b>Fruits:</b>				
Bananas ( <i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i> ):				
Central America .....	130,191	195,646	1,376,287	1,512,987
South America .....	86,704	28,240	646,487	381,450
Oranges ( <i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i> ):				
Mexico .....	247	670	184,052	135,660
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>				
Fur skins ( <i>Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i> ):				
South America .....		4,807	110,101	153,164
Hides and skins ( <i>Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i> ):				
Central America .....	53,720	34,154	319,023	385,993
Mexico .....	281,895	307,023	1,514,141	1,556,855
South America .....	891,059	542,238	7,312,226	6,057,581
India rubber, crude ( <i>Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc</i> ):				
Central America .....	84,268	57,727	522,568	440,229
Mexico .....	18,483	10,963	123,441	79,737
Brazil .....	1,532,387	1,448,371	11,847,724	8,864,343
Other South America .....	80,070	51,745	694,637	442,820
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. ( <i>Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plombs en saumons, en barres, etc.</i> ):				
Mexico .....	274,780	146,537	1,702,490	1,784,662
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard ( <i>Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão hollandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i> ):				
Central America .....	2,511	11,074	48,826	18,002
Mexico .....	2,105	3,190	32,635	8,629
Cuba .....	1,209,203	3,891,748	6,263,054	8,959,988
Brazil .....	534,996	1,156,039	833,585	2,390,188
Other South America .....	407,815	487,499	4,148,688	6,366,555
Tobacco, leaf ( <i>Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles</i> ):				
Mexico .....	19,242	2,903	68,660	23,651
Cuba .....	1,110,142	871,107	5,606,225	6,829,165
Wood, mahogany ( <i>Caoba; Mogno; Acajou</i> ):				
Central America .....	85	81,111	195,748	340,582
Mexico .....	26,384	17,791	259,367	324,069
Cuba .....	12,722	9,798	94,851	192,657
South America .....	7,079	7,063	22,189	15,845
Wool ( <i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i> ):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing) .....	18,679	49,061	546,900	212,487
Class 2 (combing) .....	48,499		48,600	4,108
Class 3 (carpet) .....	126,220	4,936	419,296	414,745

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
<b>Agricultural implements</b> ( <i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i> ):				
Central America.....	\$159	\$311	\$5,736	\$9,199
Mexico.....	32,581	30,650	224,305	287,535
Santo Domingo.....		783	2,881	2,029
Cuba.....	16,128	3,267	103,900	72,898
Argentine Republic.....	113,342	71,090	1,602,793	1,170,504
Brazil.....	1,079	1,215	16,443	10,081
Colombia.....		77	708	1,171
Other South America.....	19,540	10,985	250,155	253,818
<b>Breadstuffs:</b>				
<b>Corn</b> ( <i>Maiz; Milho; Maïs</i> ):				
Central America.....	2,300	4,223	30,883	21,239
Mexico.....	12,193	55,315	149,445	409,869
Santo Domingo.....		18	51	67
Cuba.....	31,322	49,956	345,761	480,573
South America.....	977	1,534	62,956	12,511
<b>Wheat</b> ( <i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i> ):				
Central America.....		1,800	5,200	23,870
Mexico.....		13	2,038	1,439
South America.....	2,181	24,595	22,612	490,186
<b>Wheat flour</b> ( <i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i> ):				
Central America.....	77,286	70,116	533,232	603,884
Mexico.....	8,935	11,842	100,428	103,147
Santo Domingo.....	11,236	19,491	77,774	133,312
Cuba.....	152,705	177,135	1,416,965	1,353,922
Brazil.....	189,644	132,861	1,442,369	1,708,655
Colombia.....	16,420	19,688	193,415	180,467
Other South America.....	113,082	210,209	1,035,085	1,060,221
<b>Carriages, etc.:</b>				
<b>Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of</b> ( <i>Carruages, carros y sus accesorios; Caruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,618	16,592	15,100	54,810
Mexico.....	101,443	65,486	766,540	1,118,574
Santo Domingo.....	334	7,431	17,085	56,372
Cuba.....	7,813	36,291	154,327	469,506
Argentine Republic.....	5,097	5,806	231,816	332,811
Brazil.....	928	16,806	155,545	102,411
Colombia.....	215	19	15,997	3,295
Other South America.....	2,872	46,710	36,764	131,664
<b>Cycles and parts of</b> ( <i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e accesorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	86	1,003	2,241	3,500
Mexico.....	848	1,776	18,444	13,154
Santo Domingo.....	14	72	216	311
Cuba.....	11,962	311	128,419	10,286
Argentine Republic.....	14,038	1,204	129,078	23,263
Brazil.....	1,469	374	21,199	7,613
Colombia.....	22		5,881	320
Other South America.....	4,186	1,218	48,893	20,276
<b>Coal:</b>				
<b>Coal, bituminous</b> ( <i>Carbón; Carvão; Charbon</i> ):				
Central America.....	2,164	2,747	15,655	25,409
Mexico.....	140,433	140,975	943,034	1,085,482
Santo Domingo.....	678	1,712	9,595	15,231
Cuba.....	88,642	44,589	380,365	645,030
Brazil.....	6,221	20,788	60,325	163,076
Colombia.....	6,200	9,235	26,357	46,970
Other South America.....	8,654	24,485	54,209	234,023
<b>Copper:</b>				
<b>Copper ingots, etc.</b> ( <i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i> ):				
Mexico.....	77,930	14,239	296,304	105,419
<b>Cottons:</b>				
<b>Cotton, unmanufactured</b> ( <i>Algodón no manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé</i> ):				
Mexico.....	24,773	75,541	421,412	1,299,850
South America.....	5,100		6,880	232

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE--Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
<b>Cottons—Continued.</b>				
Cotton cloths ( <i>Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé</i> ):				
Central America .....	\$56,173	\$74,357	\$485,080	\$531,559
Mexico .....	29,619	20,143	334,409	198,993
Santo Domingo .....	1,117	37,214	35,795	171,142
Cuba .....	13,761	16,253	351,053	121,649
Argentine Republic .....	4,638	4,974	82,729	74,451
Brazil .....	16,595	17,001	287,915	224,264
Colombia .....	11,119	65,415	180,924	278,973
Other South America .....	76,436	108,467	646,679	1,310,607
Wearing apparel ( <i>Ropa de algodón; Roupas de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i> ):				
Central America .....	41,726	40,621	161,043	280,455
Mexico .....	21,444	27,873	279,927	319,575
Santo Domingo .....	580	3,148	9,065	33,290
Cuba .....	9,872	11,412	116,962	73,055
Argentine Republic .....	293	4,077	13,265	13,652
Brazil .....	1,605	2,484	30,169	32,806
Colombia .....	6,046	4,390	32,820	31,924
Other South America .....	3,022	9,536	48,720	66,313
<b>Electric Instruments:</b>				
Electric and scientific apparatus ( <i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Aparelhos electricos e scientificos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i> ):				
Central America .....	3,082	3,267	37,058	42,999
Mexico .....	21,091	34,900	304,854	271,210
Argentine Republic .....	16,899	9,416	206,881	252,044
Brazil .....	14,936	25,449	129,999	170,139
Other South America .....	9,494	17,846	100,604	132,521
<b>Iron and Steel, Manufactures of:</b>				
Steel rails ( <i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i> ):				
Central America .....			13,157	78,456
Mexico .....	59,472	136,789	365,948	715,949
South America .....	3,780	203,512	154,219	950,348
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools ( <i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i> ):				
Central America .....	6,392	10,189	64,872	89,735
Mexico .....	36,517	46,794	315,462	371,259
Santo Domingo .....	830	3,683	6,593	19,593
Cuba .....	22,175	28,462	245,206	222,083
Argentine Republic .....	11,294	17,723	196,077	186,187
Brazil .....	17,215	5,697	210,274	121,289
Colombia .....	3,635	3,867	42,297	28,829
Other South America .....	18,857	22,898	190,804	308,194
Sewing machines and parts of ( <i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coser e acessórios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America .....	2,294	3,048	20,960	23,972
Mexico .....	44,726	22,087	185,727	214,548
Santo Domingo .....	525	1,684	1,589	6,989
Cuba .....	5,551	3,315	52,485	75,762
Argentine Republic .....	5,546	17,439	111,468	151,213
Brazil .....	9,478	1,908	88,283	48,288
Colombia .....	456	238	9,963	3,625
Other South America .....	14,184	14,736	112,314	137,514
Typewriting machines and parts of ( <i>Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e acessórios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America .....	91	390	1,809	4,334
Mexico .....	4,450	8,626	35,661	49,668
Santo Domingo .....		277	109	999
Cuba .....	2,990	2,291	18,144	28,308
Argentine Republic .....	1,675	1,629	26,760	19,451
Brazil .....	950	1,629	8,047	4,648
Colombia .....	295	185	1,695	984
Other South America .....	2,685	3,984	17,833	23,380

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
<b>Leather and manufactures:</b>				
Leather, other than sole ( <i>Cuero, distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles</i> ):				
Central America .....	\$2,619	\$4,023	\$16,626	\$25,870
Mexico .....	4,206	2,433	28,055	10,544
Santo Domingo .....	287	717	661	6,068
Cuba .....	3,434	2,909	25,075	21,345
Argentine Republic .....	720	5,258	42,017	71,710
Brazil .....	7,970	8,876	59,370	52,059
Colombia .....	220	106	1,610	3,310
Other South America .....	4,540	5,084	28,081	63,630
<b>Boots and shoes (<i>Calzado; Calçados; Chaussures</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	3,128	10,971	95,565	122,859
Mexico .....	24,942	44,036	231,773	255,980
Colombia .....	3,618	3,546	36,064	48,028
Other South America .....	2,073	4,387	26,113	49,391
<b>Naval stores:</b>				
Rosin, tar, etc. ( <i>Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron</i> ):				
Central America .....	806	812	9,228	7,862
Mexico .....	279	1,918	4,739	6,881
Santo Domingo .....	145	504	1,878	3,923
Cuba .....	269	1,984	10,511	10,636
Argentine Republic .....			121,994	92,077
Brazil .....	4,131	24,034	105,908	141,156
Colombia .....	285	1,410	6,259	10,082
Other South America .....	3,722	6,430	69,797	63,990
<b>Turpentine, spirits of (<i>Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	994	734	4,612	5,086
Mexico .....	163	474	2,573	2,732
Santo Domingo .....	45	189	293	648
Cuba .....	3,923	3,052	33,418	33,513
Argentine Republic .....	9,252	7,964	99,230	94,833
Brazil .....	6,201	3,694	47,746	55,970
Colombia .....	744	575	3,067	3,106
Other South America .....	3,148	3,748	42,727	70,595
<b>Oils:</b>				
Oils, mineral, crude ( <i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos mineraes, crús; Huiles minérales, brutes</i> ):				
Mexico .....	41,769		276,689	262,055
Cuba .....	9,237	47,073	218,334	160,949
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured ( <i>Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos mineraes, refinados ó manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i> ):				
Central America .....	18,802	12,641	97,737	96,250
Mexico .....	17,965	13,351	128,175	97,877
Santo Domingo .....	4,216	12,053	31,277	48,653
Cuba .....	6,350	15,470	52,150	145,937
Argentine Republic .....	96,542	43,778	971,031	826,827
Brazil .....	113,406	78,857	1,224,607	1,481,356
Colombia .....	13,315	7,643	86,632	94,628
Other South America .....	88,969	74,366	771,020	814,758
Oils, vegetable ( <i>Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales</i> ):				
Central America .....	727	998	4,835	5,390
Mexico .....	53,115	78,875	599,240	566,791
Santo Domingo .....	2,972	5,406	20,537	43,750
Cuba .....	706	2,315	28,604	21,572
Argentine Republic .....	5,839	4,055	26,252	41,823
Brazil .....	13,127	42,822	129,029	237,964
Other South America .....	8,910	13,972	80,770	111,467
<b>Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:</b>				
Beef, canned ( <i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé</i> ):				
Central America .....	1,556	4,140	19,399	19,511
Mexico .....	1,901	2,599	14,316	16,660
Santo Domingo .....	10		76	33
Cuba .....	166	734	4,234	5,827
Argentine Republic .....			365	38
Brazil .....	3,710	688	28,514	12,908
Colombia .....	1,315	590	7,141	4,579
Other South America .....	1,384	1,147	15,837	15,810

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
<b>Provisions, etc.—Continued.</b>				
Beef, salted or pickled ( <i>Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Boef, salté ou en saumuré</i> ):				
Central America .....	\$3,450	\$1,934	\$27,621	\$26,174
Mexico .....	32	200	1,737	1,033
Santo Domingo .....	193	307	2,869	3,575
Cuba .....	356	593	6,684	5,212
Brazil .....	660	14	4,082	335
Colombia .....	2,097	1,493	13,715	13,339
Other South America .....	14,707	10,665	122,775	136,008
Tallow ( <i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i> ):				
Central America .....	6,993	6,453	49,253	83,240
Mexico .....	1,379	3,055	16,421	22,890
Santo Domingo .....	1,862	229	9,094	4,243
Cuba .....	190	69	2,119	2,906
Brazil .....	17,819	643	29,538	12,730
Colombia .....	181	867	7,622	5,355
Other South America .....	10,138	3,430	36,001	82,050
Bacon ( <i>Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé</i> ):				
Central America .....	1,637	2,378	17,415	20,474
Mexico .....	2,418	3,362	16,050	21,145
Santo Domingo .....	72	138	1,381	1,484
Cuba .....	52,655	37,758	559,423	293,990
Brazil .....	7,024	4,071	97,656	104,288
Colombia .....	469	125	1,656	726
Other South America .....	1,287	2,247	5,296	20,232
Hams ( <i>Jamones; Presunto; Jambons</i> ):				
Central America .....	1,845	2,561	20,889	24,227
Mexico .....	2,515	5,044	31,908	34,204
Santo Domingo .....	625	1,406	4,077	9,329
Cuba .....	47,200	42,676	475,214	391,106
Brazil .....	32	8	2,841	2,961
Colombia .....	1,709	1,326	12,213	12,777
Other South America .....	2,752	6,279	52,048	61,656
Pork ( <i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc</i> ):				
Central America .....	6,716	5,266	50,961	73,546
Santo Domingo .....	291	393	4,797	6,454
Cuba .....	60,389	32,930	267,782	379,961
Brazil .....	17	10	1,553	203
Colombia .....	1,607	1,702	8,787	13,201
Other South America .....	18,028	19,296	139,226	194,848
Lard ( <i>Mantea; Banha; Saindoux</i> ):				
Central America .....	17,305	16,240	121,638	145,195
Mexico .....	41,127	39,592	322,050	332,197
Santo Domingo .....	1,457	3,417	13,750	27,997
Cuba .....	132,928	237,943	1,267,951	1,799,494
Argentine Republic .....	602	1,674	3,511	4,619
Brazil .....	51,813	97,735	544,911	668,819
Colombia .....	11,625	7,662	94,384	75,833
Other South America .....	59,845	63,026	502,779	731,022
Butter ( <i>Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre</i> ):				
Central America .....	3,507	3,545	36,748	33,308
Mexico .....	3,714	7,697	29,922	36,687
Santo Domingo .....	2,022	2,051	6,933	14,176
Cuba .....	6,161	1,626	36,338	12,025
Brazil .....	6,147	6,898	138,822	147,787
Colombia .....	551	1,223	10,005	8,615
Other South America .....	2,913	7,429	96,987	83,592
Cheese ( <i>Queso; Queijo; Fromage</i> ):				
Central America .....	2,146	2,083	16,401	16,228
Mexico .....	2,216	6,036	17,073	24,672
Santo Domingo .....	505	789	4,355	3,744
Cuba .....	4,734	2,587	27,373	17,076
Brazil .....			69	34
Colombia .....	758	484	5,743	4,755
Other South America .....	707	446	8,749	3,900
<b>Tobaccos:</b>				
Tobacco, unmanufactured ( <i>Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i> ):				
Central America .....	878	3,763	19,791	18,881
Mexico .....	2,670	11,268	115,269	88,290
Argentine Republic .....	720		6,623	11,912
Colombia .....	2,648	944	7,285	5,437
Other South America .....	11,059	7,684	68,395	55,790



## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	February—		Eight months ending February—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
<b>Tobaccos—Continued.</b>				
Tobacco, manufactures of ( <i>Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué</i> ):				
Central America .....	\$5,401	\$3,900	\$37,909	\$39,294
Mexico .....	1,316	2,485	4,457	23,189
Cuba .....	19,151	15,491	107,992	99,814
Argentine Republic .....	3,192	1,718	21,764	4,201
Brazil .....			352	354
Colombia .....	1,203	657	5,566	6,368
Other South America .....	4,621	5,023	33,141	33,910
<b>Wood and manufactures:</b>				
Wood, unmanufactured ( <i>Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i> ):				
Central America .....	3,974	4,438	12,837	36,138
Mexico .....	5,122	31,572	132,510	203,203
Cuba .....	6,555	9,335	38,219	46,466
Argentine Republic .....	827	2,541	14,429	48,898
Brazil .....				1,894
Colombia .....	177		6,881	8,434
Other South America .....	4,100	10,856	62,644	40,415
Lumber ( <i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i> ):				
Central America .....	3,748	3,254	32,582	41,565
Mexico .....	77,695	93,612	669,228	801,135
Santo Domingo .....	2,702	4,680	17,268	29,296
Cuba .....	96,917	57,707	607,186	553,117
Argentine Republic .....	225,883	115,059	873,867	855,077
Brazil .....	5,246	2,875	300,978	160,651
Colombia .....	3,760	2,235	50,603	38,423
Other South America .....	40,928	47,805	388,134	576,762
Furniture ( <i>Muebles; Mobília; Meubles</i> ):				
Central America .....	5,653	2,942	31,624	38,886
Mexico .....	25,548	32,987	248,850	236,838
Santo Domingo .....	496	3,064	4,148	19,963
Cuba .....	26,855	24,662	199,183	239,267
Argentine Republic .....	2,372	2,110	79,260	50,050
Brazil .....	2,156	762	28,551	14,686
Colombia .....	790	2,247	11,697	13,229
Other South America .....	2,122	4,647	42,894	52,224

## FOREIGN COMMERCE IN FEBRUARY.

For the month of February, 1901, the volume of the foreign commerce of the United States was \$177,496,795, against \$188,260,926 for the month of February, 1900. The imports are represented in these totals by \$64,501,762 for February, 1901, and \$68,833,941 in the corresponding month of 1900, while the exports for the month named in 1901 and 1900 were \$112,956,666 and \$119,426,985, respectively.

The summary of the imports and exports for the month, compared with a summary for the same month of the previous year, as officially compiled, gives the following figures:

	1901.	1900.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>		
Articles of food and animals .....	\$17,002,842	\$16,257,451
Articles in a crude condition entering into processes of domestic manufacture .....	19,534,334	25,967,669
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials .....	6,057,661	6,736,818
Articles manufactured ready for consumption .....	11,876,925	10,743,863
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc .....	10,030,000	9,128,140
Total .....	64,501,762	68,833,941

	1901.	1900.
<b>EXPORTS.</b>		
Products of agriculture.....	\$73,052,884	\$75,139,120
Products of manufactures.....	30,302,592	34,226,128
Products of mining.....	2,723,794	3,134,022
Products of forest.....	3,846,385	3,548,209
Products of fisheries.....	405,482	389,560
Miscellaneous.....	667,230	940,779
Foreign goods reexported.....	1,956,666	2,049,167
Total.....	112,955,033	119,426,985

The imports admitted free of duty were valued at \$25,698,647, or 39.80 per cent of the grand total, as compared with the free importation value of \$30,752,026, or 44.67 per cent of the grand total for February, 1900. The amount of duties collected from customs during the month was \$18,719,598, against \$19,882,253 collected in February, 1900.

For the eight months of the fiscal year ending with February, 1901, the value of the merchandise imported by the United States was \$523,534,877, against \$555,253,574 for a like period in the previous year. The exports for the same time amounted to \$1,015,193,489, against \$919,473,471 for eight months of the previous fiscal year. This shows a loss of \$31,718,697, or 5.71 per cent, in the imports and a gain of \$93,720,018, or nearly 14 per cent, for the exports.

#### GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS IN MARCH.

The receipts of the United States Government in the month of March, 1901, were more than \$1,000,000 in excess of those of March, 1900. As in February, there was a slight falling off in the customs receipts, but the income from internal revenue was slightly increased and the miscellaneous receipts were much larger. In March, 1901, the total receipts of the Government were \$49,891,125, as against \$48,726,837 in March of the previous year. Of this amount, \$21,048,597 was from customs, \$24,320,424 from internal revenue, and \$4,522,104 from miscellaneous sources.

The expenditures for the month were \$40,762,861, of which the largest amount was for pensions, \$11,162,248, and \$10,822,602 for civil and miscellaneous expenses. The expenditures for the military establishment were also large, amounting to \$10,635,786.

The surplus of receipts over expenditures for the month was therefore \$9,129,264, and the Treasury surplus for the first nine months of the fiscal year was increased to \$42,296,965. The surplus has increased by rapid and regular degrees since the beginning of the calendar year 1901.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR MARCH.

According to the monthly statement issued by the Treasury Department on April 3, 1901, the total monetary circulation of the country

for the month of March was \$2,187,243,580, an increase of about \$166,000,000 in the last twelve months. The increase is ascribed to the phenomenal trade activity prevailing throughout the United States. The general stock of money and bullion in the Treasury has also increased rapidly, \$10,000,000 representing the gains of the month, thus bringing the grand aggregate up to \$2,477,227,185. The total value of gold and bullion in the Treasury vaults is reported to be \$1,124,157,697, of which more than \$7,000,000 was added in the month of March. During the same period the gold in circulation decreased by about \$1,500,000. The Treasury now holds more gold than at any other time in the history of the Government, and the inflow is continuing.

#### DECREASED VALUE OF SILVER.

The quarterly statement of changes in the values of foreign coins issued by the Director of the United States Mint (see table of values of Latin-American coins elsewhere in the present issue of the MONTHLY BULLETIN) shows that during the three months ending with March 31, 1901, there has been a decrease in the commercial value of silver of 0.02408 cent per ounce. The value of foreign silver coins is therefore correspondingly decreased.

#### DELEGATES TO THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

President MCKINLEY has appointed the following delegates to the International Congress of the American Republics to be held in the City of Mexico in October, 1901:

CYRUS NORTHROP, of Minnesota; HENRY G. DAVIS, of West Virginia; WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, of Iowa; CHARLES M. PEPPER, of the District of Columbia, and VOLNEY B. FOSTER, of Illinois.

Dr. CYRUS NORTHROP is President of the University of Minnesota, and one of the most prominent educators in this country.

Hon. HENRY G. DAVIS was a member of the International American Conference of 1889-90. He was for many years a member of the United States Senate from the State of West Virginia, and is prominently identified with the large interests of the United States.

Hon. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Argentine Republic, and is now Director-General of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

Mr. CHARLES M. PEPPER is an author, magazine and newspaper writer of note, and for a number of years has devoted his attention especially to the conditions in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Mr. VOLNEY B. FOSTER has been actively identified in business affairs and is especially interested in the development of the consular service and the advancement of the international relations of the United States.

**RECOGNITION OF CONSULAR OFFICERS.**

The following consular officers representing the Latin-American Republics in the United States have been recognized by the Department of State at Washington:

ANTONIO ROIG, Vice-Consul of the Dominican Republic at Humacao, Porto Rico; LAUREANO SARRIA, Vice-Consul of the Dominican Republic at Vieques, Porto Rico; VICTOR MANUEL PAZMINO, Consul-General of Ecuador at New York; WILLIAM G. MORRILL, Vice-Consul of the Argentine Republic at Savannah, Georgia; PEDRO ALVIZUA, Honorary Consul of Venezuela at Chicago, Illinois; EVALDO TIRADO, Consul-General of Peru at New York; FELIPE GALACIA V., Consul of Bolivia at San Francisco, California; LUIS FELIX LASTRETO, Consul-General of Nicaragua at San Francisco, California; ENCARNACION MEJIA, Consul-General of Salvador for the United States, residing at San Francisco, California; LUIS MENDELSON, Vice-Consul of Salvador at San Diego, California; GUILLERMO G. GRIFFITHS, Vice-Consul of Honduras at Detroit, Michigan; PHILIP MORSE, Consul of Bolivia at San Diego, California.

**INTERNAL TAXES IN PORTO RICO.**

The Legislature of Porto Rico, at its first session recently adjourned, enacted a measure which has met with the approval of the Governor, providing a system of internal-revenue taxes. These are levied alike upon articles of domestic manufacture and those that are imported, the taxes, however, being considerably larger in the case of goods imported from foreign countries. The following (as reported) are the articles and the rates agreed upon:

*Spirits, wines, and beer.*—Rum and bay rum distilled in Porto Rico or imported from the United States, 60 cents per gallon; imported from foreign countries, \$1 per gallon; all other distilled spirits, 80 cents per gallon; distilled spirits, adulterated, 40 cents per gallon; wines and beers, 15 cents per gallon; champagne, \$1 per gallon.

*Cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco.*—Cigars and cigarettes manufactured in Porto Rico or imported from the United States, if not exceeding 3 pounds per thousand, \$1 per thousand, and if exceeding that weight, \$1.80 per thousand. On the same articles imported from foreign countries the taxes are \$2 and \$3.60, respectively. Tobacco manufactured or partly manufactured in any form, of Porto Rican or United States origin, 5 cents per pound; imported from foreign countries, 10 cents per pound.

*Playing cards, matches, etc.*—Playing cards, 2 cents per pack; proprietary medicines, 5 cents ad valorem; oleomargarine, 10 cents per pound; arms and ammunition, 25 per cent ad valorem; matches made in Porto Rico or the United States, 15 cents per gross of boxes con-

taining not over 100 matches each; if imported from foreign countries, 30 cents per gross.

Revenue stamps are affixed and canceled to indicate the payment of these taxes as in the United States. Manufacturers and importers are required to furnish bonds conditional on their faithful compliance with this law, and all violations of it are punishable by a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000, imprisonment of from one month to a year, and confiscation of all merchandise on which evasion of tax was attempted.

#### **PHILIPPINE TARIFF RATES.**

In the tariff schedule prepared by the Commission for the Philippine Islands revenue has apparently been the main consideration. As light a tax as is consistent with this object has been laid on necessary food products, the raw materials of the industries of the islands, the tools, implements, and machinery of production, the materials of transportation by sea and land, and the transmitters of power. Rates graduated to the means and necessities of the consumers have been applied to manufactured goods, and articles of luxury have been taxed as highly as is consistent with the production of the greatest amount of revenue.

In pursuance of the plan adopted, a large reduction has been made on food products, kerosene oil, crude petroleum, building materials, and cotton and linen goods. Moderate rates are imposed on dressed leather, boots and shoes, hard-rubber goods, and waterproof stuffs. The duties on jewelry and precious stones have been readjusted. On cheap grade watches the duty has been lowered, while the duty on silks has been increased one-half. The export duties on abaca and copra have been increased.

In almost all cases the duties are specific, the ad valorem rates being imposed only on crude materials to the extent of 10 per cent, and on goods not elsewhere provided for 25 per cent. This is due to the fact that no proper appraisement of imported merchandise, with the present customs service of the islands, can be made.

#### **DECREASED EXPORTATIONS OF MANUFACTURES.**

The reported volume of exportations of manufactured products from the United States for the fiscal year which will end June 30, 1901, is not likely to equal that of the preceding year for three reasons. First, the exporters engaged in commerce with the Hawaiian Islands were not required to furnish to the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department statements of their exports, as in former years when Hawaii was a foreign country. In the second place, exports to Porto Rico were separately classified and not included in the general statement of foreign commerce. The third reason of this decline is to

be found in the fact that exports to China have temporarily fallen off about one-half on account of the unsettled conditions of that country.

It will be seen that the decline in the value of exports is more apparent than real, for the total exports to the Hawaiian Islands in the fiscal year 1900 were, in round numbers, \$13,500,000, and to Porto Rico \$4,500,000. The shipments to Porto Rico in the present fiscal year show a large increase, and presumably those to Hawaii have also increased, but as neither is included in the export figures of foreign commerce of the country, at least \$20,000,000 worth of actual shipments of goods from the United States will not be included in the general statement for the fiscal year.

#### **FOREIGN COMMERCE OF PORTO RICO.**

The Collector of Customs for Porto Rico has made a report to the United States Treasury Department at Washington with regard to the imports and exports from that island for the period beginning May 1, 1900, and ending February 28, 1901. The value of the free imports from the United States for the period named was \$3,546,852 and that of dutiable imports from the United States \$2,906,156. From all other countries the free imports aggregated \$33,360 and the dutiable imports \$1,616,092. The total duties collected were \$893,820. During the same period the exports to the United States amounted to \$3,390,506 and to all other countries \$2,423,577. The total imports amounted to about \$8,100,000 and the exports to \$5,814,083.

#### **STATISTICS OF SILK MANUFACTURE.**

The annual meeting of the Silk Association of America was held in New York City on March 26, 1901. The reports concerning the conditions of silk manufacture in the United States and the demand for silk goods of domestic manufacture were encouraging, following two years of universally distressing trade developments. Since the beginning of 1901 the consumptive demand for silk goods of nearly all grades and classes is reported to have greatly increased, and, as a consequence, a number of new establishments for the manufacture of such goods have been started.

Mr. FRANKLIN ALLEN, the efficient secretary of the Silk Association of America, quoted the following statistics of silk machinery equipment in the United States, though it is not stated that these figures are complete: Broad silks, power looms, 32,000; velvets and plushes, power looms, 1,550; upholstery silks, power looms, 285; ribbons, power looms, 7,000; spinning spindles, 1,000,000, and 1,000,000 other spindles. The value of production is given thus: Broad silks, yards, 86,000,000, worth \$52,000,000; velvets and plushes, 9,500,000 yards, worth \$5,000,000; upholstery silks, valued at \$400,000; ribbons, \$17,500,000; machine twist and sewing silks, \$9,000,000, and \$1,000,000

for laces, nets, and veilings. In spite of the hard times 39 new silk plants were established in 1900. The only branch of the business that does not recuperate is sewing silk, for which permanent substitutes have been adopted in many departments of trade. The great success of the silk exhibit of the United States at Paris suggests that measures be taken to systematically open up an export trade in silk products of domestic manufacture, so as to guard against overproduction and furnish a safety valve, especially in times of depression.

#### **EXPORTS OF FOOTWEAR TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS.**

The rapid growth of the exports of boots and shoes from the United States is attracting the attention of the manufacturing world and of the representatives in the United States of the manufacturing countries of the world. A British commercial agent in the United States has forwarded to his home Government a statement regarding the exportation of boots and shoes from the United States, in which he cites the figures relating to our exports to the United Kingdom, British West Indies, Australia, and Africa, and says:

“A glance at these figures will show how American-made boots and shoes are being pushed with success in places where British-made goods ought to have practically the monopoly.”

This report shows that the exports of boots and shoes during the twelve months ending December 31, 1900, to the United Kingdom, British West Indies, British Australasia, and British Africa from the United States have grown from £142,328 in 1898 to £323,308 in 1899 and £426,124 in 1900, and that the exports of a similar character from the United Kingdom to British West Indies, British Australasia, and South Africa have slightly decreased, being in 1898, £1,092,094; in 1899, £1,001,927, and in 1900, £1,075,478.

#### **NATIONAL STANDARDIZING BUREAU.**

The MONTHLY BULLETIN for February, 1901, page 269, contained a notice of the consideration by Congress of a bill to establish a national standardizing bureau. This became a law on March 3.

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, in its report of May 1, 1900, stated that the introduction of accurate scientific methods into manufacturing processes makes necessary the use of a far greater variety of accurate standards and standard measuring apparatus than was formerly required, and enormous commercial transactions in the United States are based daily on the reading of measuring apparatus, inaccuracies in which involve great injustice, financial loss, and expensive litigation. It was further pointed out that a large proportion of the scientific apparatus used by schools, colleges, universities, and laboratories is imported, and that the manufac-

turers of the United States could not compete with the manufacturers of other countries without the facilities of a suitable standardizing laboratory. Besides, the scientific work of the Government requires the use of many standards and instruments of precision which could not be procured or tested in this country, thus involving great loss of time, inconvenience, and lack of uniformity. The committee, therefore, was of the unanimous opinion that the establishment of the bureau proposed was essential.

The act declares that the functions of the Bureau shall consist of the custody of the standards used in scientific investigation, engineering, manufacturing, commerce and educational institutions, with the standards recognized by the Government; the construction, when necessary, of standards, their multiples, and subdivisions; the testing and calibration of standard measuring apparatus; the solution of problems that arise in connection with standards; the determination of physical constants and the properties of materials, when such data are of great importance and can not be obtained with sufficient accuracy elsewhere. Further the Bureau shall exercise its functions for the Government of the United States, for any State or municipal government, or for any scientific society, educational institution, firm, corporation, or individual within the United States engaged in manufacturing or other pursuits requiring the use of standards or standard measuring instruments.

The officers provided for are: Director, secretary, physicist, chemist, two assistant chemists or physicists, two laboratory assistants, a mechanic, and five other employees. The sum of \$27,140 is appropriated for salaries, and \$100,000 toward the erection of a suitable laboratory, not to exceed in cost \$250,000, to be of fireproof construction, and to include permanent fixtures. For the equipment of the laboratory \$10,000 is appropriated, and \$25,000 for the purchase of a site by the Secretary of the Treasury. The act also places \$5,000 in the hands of the Secretary for the payment of general expenses, including books, periodicals, stationery and printing, and contingencies of all kinds. The act provides for reasonable fees, according to a schedule submitted by the director and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, except for work done for the Government of the United States or the State governments. Once a year a visiting committee of five members appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and not in the employ of the Government, shall visit the Bureau and report to the Secretary on the efficiency of its scientific work and the condition of its equipment. This committee will receive only its actual expenses.

#### **ENORMOUS ELECTRICAL PRESSURES.**

Until within a recent period it was not deemed safe to transmit power in the form of electricity at a greater pressure than 15,000



volts, 10,000 volts being regarded as much safer. It has been discovered, however, that with good insulation, which is the chief requisite, voltage can be increased enormously. Between Niagara Falls and Buffalo 11,000 volts are now employed on one line, which is to be doubled in volume when the Pan-American Exposition is opened. In California 11,000 volts are transmitted on the line between Sacramento and Folsom. A line which operates machinery in mines at Canyon City, Colorado, transmits its current at 20,000 volts. Probably two of the most remarkable transmission plants in the world in point of voltage are one in Colorado at Telluride, and the other in California, which furnishes power to the electric road between San Bernardino and Los Angeles. The first named is a short line, which carries the current at 40,000 volts, and the latter is 83 miles long, is operated at 33,000 volts, and carries no less than 10,000 horsepower.

A corporation which controls several power houses and is supplying electric current to towns and mining districts in California is completing a line from Yuba and Nevada counties to the cities of Oakland and San Francisco which will be 140 miles in length. The transformers used will be capable of transmitting 60,000 volts. The line will be started with 40,000 volts and gradually increased to 60,000, at which figure the pressure will be maintained. A few years ago electricians would have stood aghast at the idea of employing 60,000 volts in actual service, but it is now predicted that even this high pressure will be surpassed before many years.

A new plant about to be opened in Minnesota is to supply St. Paul with electricity generated at Apple Creek, 27 miles distant. The four dynamos to be utilized have a collective capacity of only 4,000 horsepower, but the current, although generated at 800 volts, is transformed up to 25,000 volts for transmission purposes only, and it is reduced again in reaching St. Paul.

#### **PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM.**

According to a special bulletin recently issued by the Census Office on the production and refining of petroleum in the United States for the ten years ending December 31, 1899, there was a marked increase in the production of this commodity, accompanied by a reduction in cost and an increase in the wages paid to employees.

The bulletin shows that the apparent profit to refiners in 1899 was \$10,292,557, but there are many elements entering into the question of profit not considered in the bulletin, and no statement of profits for the previous census year is given, so no comparison can be made between the two. As a result of the tendency toward commercial consolidation which prevailed during the decade covered by the census, there was a reduction in the number of refineries from 94 in 1889 to 67 in 1899.

The total production for 1899 was 57,070,850 barrels against 35,163,713 in 1889. Of the total production, nearly 40 per cent, valued at \$64,982,249, was exported, against exports valued at \$53,293,299 in 1889. The average price per barrel in 1889 was \$2.82, but in 1899 had fallen to \$2.63. Notwithstanding the reduction in the number of refineries the number of wage earners was increased from 10,885 to 11,935, exclusive of salaried officers and clerks. This was an increase of 7 per cent. It was accompanied by an increase of 14 per cent in the amount paid for wages. The total wages paid in 1899 was \$6,717,087.

Russia is the great competitor of the United States in petroleum production, but according to an elaborate report forwarded to the Department of State at Washington by the United States Consul at Batum, Russia, unless new fields are discovered, that country is likely to become a decreasing factor in the oil trade of the world. The Consul gives statistics showing the decrease in the daily average production per well for several years in the famous Baku district, which, he says, can leave no doubt of the gradual draining of the territory. With this draining of the territory there has been a gradual deepening of the wells, their average depth in 1900 being 100 feet greater than the year previous. Water in the wells is also giving trouble and is tending to decrease the output.

#### PRODUCTION OF PRECIOUS STONES.

A report on the production of precious stones in the United States has been made by a special agent of the Geological Survey. This shows that in 1900 there was a large output of fine sapphires in Fergus County, Montana, and a considerable development of the mines of fancy-colored sapphires in Grant County of the same State. There was also a systematic working of the beryl deposits in Mitchell County, Montana, and an increasing output of the turquoises of Grant and Santa Fé counties, New Mexico, and of Lincoln County, Nevada. There was a large sale of turquoises, cut with the native-rock formation, under the name of "turquoise matrix," from all localities where those stones are found. The mining of purple-pink garnets in Macon County, North Carolina, was largely carried on. The discovery of colored tourmalines was made in a new locality in California. The stones of greatest value produced in the United States are turquoises, sapphires, rhodonite, beryl, quartz, and crystal. The value of diamonds produced was only \$150. The total value of precious stones mined in the country during 1900 was \$232,210, as against \$185,770 in 1899.

#### SHIPMENTS OF WIRE, NAILS, AND IRON PIPE TO SOUTH AMERICA.

During the month of March the shipments of wire and nails to foreign markets by a single United States manufactory amounted, in the aggregate, to nearly 4,000 tons. These figures show an increase of

nearly 25 per cent as compared with the shipments from New York in February. Of the wire sent abroad, 1,756 tons were shipped to South American markets, against 971 tons in the previous month. Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, took 836 tons in five lots; Rosario, 291 tons in two lots; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, took 208 tons in three lots, and Santos 138 tons in three lots. Two consignments, aggregating 147 tons, were sent to Chile. Callao and other Peruvian markets purchased 114 tons, while 22 tons were taken by Montevideo, Uruguay. Of the 1,110 tons of nails sent abroad, 230 tons were shipped to Chile and a small consignment went to Peru.

One of the leading tube companies of the United States exported iron pipe during the month of March to the amount of 2,439 tons, a like quantity being reported for February. Over 400 tons comprised the shipments to South America, distributed as follows: Buenos Ayres, 395 tons; Chile, 15 tons; and Peru, 15 tons.

#### VALUABLE CARGO OF SILVER.

The British tramp steamer *Myrtledene*, which arrived at Philadelphia on April 4, 1901, brought one of the most valuable consignments ever unloaded at that port from a seagoing vessel. The cargo consisted of 1,240 tons of silver ore, valued by the United States appraisers at \$380 per ton, or a total valuation of \$471,200. The vessel was loaded at Antofagasta, Chile, and sailed from that port on January 28.

#### INCREASED USE OF ALUMINUM.

In 1889 the production of aluminum in the United States was about 22 tons, and in all other countries 71 tons. In the calendar year 1900 the United States produced about 4,000 tons of this metal, against 7,500 tons in all other countries. It is believed that in the near future copper telegraph and telephone wires will be replaced to a great extent by those made of aluminum, it having been demonstrated that in order to do the same work copper wires must be twice as heavy as aluminum ones, and it is estimated that 6,000 tons of aluminum used for sheathing for roofs will replace 20,000 tons of copper. Aluminum wires are now being used in many localities, but the scarcity of the metal has until now prevented its general use.

#### LIGNITE COAL BRIQUETS.

Lignite coal, chemically treated and compressed into condensed fuel, promises to become one of the substantial industries of North Dakota. This means much for that and other prairie States, where a sufficiency of fuel is one of the serious problems confronting the manufacturers. Briquets manufactured from lignite found at Wilton have been tested by the Northern Pacific Railway, and others have been tested satisfactorily by manufactories in the Eastern States. It is stated that

sorghum is an element for binding the lignite together after it has been treated with heat for eliminating the water and gases. The "Journal of Finance" (New York) reports that the Northern Pacific road offered to contract for 100,000 tons of briquets for use on its locomotives.

#### EXPORTS OF HAY IN ROUND BALES.

Hay, as well as cotton, is now being compressed into cylindrical bales for shipment, a standard round hay bale being 18 inches in diameter and 36 inches in length. Such a bale, packed at the pressure under which it is shipped for domestic use, weighs about 200 pounds; as packed for export, such a bale would contain about 275 pounds. There is put up for Army use a bale of the same diameter, but only 18 inches in length, which contains approximately 140 pounds of hay.

In the cylindrical bale a given quantity of hay is got into less than half the space that it would occupy in a square bale; while there are, it is asserted, other advantages, including freedom from mould, preservation of the sweetness of the hay, and greatly reduced combustibility. Thousands of tons of hay in cylindrical bales have been shipped to the American army in the Philippines, and large quantities of it have been used by the British army in South Africa.

#### NEW STEAMER FOR SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

The steamer *Zulia* of the Red D Line was launched at Philadelphia on April 6. This steamer is 277 feet 6 inches in length, 37 feet beam, and 19 feet  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in depth. It is a combination vessel of the freight and passenger types of steamships, and will be employed in the service between New York and South American ports.

#### PREVENTING THE INTRODUCTION OF RINDERPEST.

On account of the reported existence of the disease known as rinderpest in the Philippine Islands, the Secretary of Agriculture recommended to the Secretary of War that such action be taken as might be necessary to prevent the introduction of the contagion into the Hawaiian Islands and the United States by animals brought on Government transports. He also requested the Secretary of the Treasury to direct that special precautions be taken on the Pacific coast to prevent the landing of susceptible animals without their being turned over to the Department of Agriculture for quarantine, under the supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The Secretary has been informed that the desired instructions have been issued.

Rinderpest is the great plague of oriental countries, which has frequently swept over Europe, destroying nearly all bovine animals, and has attracted special attention during the past two or three years by

its ravages in Africa, where in many sections it destroyed from 90 to 95 per cent of all the cattle.

Although inoculation has at last been so far efficacious as to somewhat reduce the losses from this disease, it still remains one of the most fatal to cattle.

#### MAGNETIC SURVEYS.

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has organized a special Bureau charged with the magnetic survey of the whole country, including Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, and Porto Rico. Some 500 stations have already been occupied and the magnetic elements—declination, dip, and intensity—have been determined. Other special stations have been established at which these observations will be reported from time to time, in order to determine the secular values of the elements. Magnetic observatories of a permanent character will be established at Cheltenham, Maryland (near Washington), at Sitka, in Alaska, and at Honolulu, on the Island of Hawaii. A new edition of tables and charts of the magnetic elements is in course of preparation, and the whole field of magnetic surveys will be covered within a reasonably short period.

---

### URUGUAY.

#### MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT CUESTAS.

“El Telégrafo Marítimo” (The Marine Telegraph), of Montevideo, in a recent issue contains an extract of the important message which, on February 15, 1901, President CUESTAS delivered to the National Congress on the opening of its twentieth regular session.

From this interesting document it is seen that the foreign relations of Uruguay remain cordial and friendly with all the world and that the policy of the Government is to foster international commerce, encourage immigration, protect home industries and manufactures, and promote the development of agriculture and mining throughout the Republic.

Referring to the financial situation, the Executive states that the internal and foreign debt of the nation has received the especial attention of the Government, and that funds have been scrupulously provided for the prompt liquidation of all the obligations of Uruguay as they fall due.

The Bank of the Republic, which is under the direction of the Government, is shown to be in a flourishing and prosperous condition. One of the most commendable features of this bank is the loaning of money in small amounts to stock growers, planters, and farmers,

enabling persons engaged on a small scale in these important industries to profit by obtaining the necessary funds for the carrying on and marketing of their products. The operations of this bank, together with its branches, have had a stimulating and salutary effect upon the private banking institutions of the country and has increased the tendency to more generally facilitate the loaning of money to persons engaged in the industries in question.

#### CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

The national customs officials have published the following figures (*centavos* omitted) showing the receipts from customs for the seven years beginning with 1894, the sums being in gold, the dollar being equal to \$1.034 of United States currency:

Year.	From imports.	From exports.	Total.	Year.	From imports.	From exports.	Total.
1894 .....	\$8,836,636	\$1,439,598	\$10,276,234	1898 .....	\$8,566,695	\$1,306,282	\$9,872,977
1895 .....	9,062,355	1,598,159	10,660,515	1899 .....	8,677,266	1,327,159	10,004,425
1896 .....	8,796,810	1,507,626	10,304,436	1900 .....	8,314,471	1,118,797	9,443,268
1897 .....	7,174,719	1,410,383	8,585,102				

#### BALANCE SHEET OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

The balance sheet of the Bank of the Republic for the period ending December 31, 1900, is condensed by the "Montevideo Times" as follows:

*Credit.*—Unissued shares of second series, \$5,000,000; unissued bonus shares, \$1,916,286.37; various debtors of main office and branches, \$10,701,452.13; values deposited, \$4,446,627.21; guaranty of judicial deposits, \$800,000 nominal—in bonds of the extraordinary loan, third series, at 62.50 per cent, \$500,000; cash on hand, \$4,023,046.80; total, \$26,587,412.51.

*Debit.*—Capital, nominal, \$12,000,000; various creditors, \$4,509,038.26; depositors of values, \$3,553,627.21; port fund, \$893,000; judicial deposits, \$383,832.08; service of the extraordinary loan, payment by the Director-General of Direct Taxes, \$30,774.83; notes in circulation, \$5,034,426.50; reserve fund, \$83,713.63; prevision fund, \$70,000; silver checks (*conformes*) in circulation, \$29,000; total, \$26,587,412.51.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

Handels-Museum, of Vienna, publishes the report of the German Consul at Montevideo, which contains the following information relative to the development of the textile industry in Uruguay:

"Uruguayan exports of raw wool yearly amount to 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 *marks*, and articles of first necessity manufactured outside

of the country from this wool come back to Uruguay increased by the customs duties. The expensiveness of this double transportation by water has attracted the attention of the Uruguayan industrial world to the possible profits to be derived from a national wool industry, and in 1900 two large factories were established at Montevideo for weaving and spinning wool. Their principal articles are woolen *ponchos*. The goods manufactured at Montevideo are equal in quality and make to those which come from Europe, and can, in spite of the high salaries and heavy running expenses, be placed on the home market for less money than the foreign products, which pay an entrance duty of 5.80 *marks* per kilogram.

“Encouraged by this, the two manufactories have begun to make woolen blankets of all kinds and woolen goods for clothing. They also propose to make half-woolen articles, and to encourage the necessary cultivation of cotton they have, at their own expense, had large quantities of the best cotton seed sent from the United States, which they have distributed gratuitously to the planters all over the country. Moreover, they have promised a premium of 2,500 *marks* to the first producer of 10 tons of cotton, and they agree to pay for raw cotton gathered in the country the highest prices quoted for the same qualities on the European markets. It is possible that the new industry will before long bring on a very marked decrease in the importation of woolen articles. Besides this, the cultivation of cotton undertaken on a large scale may make Uruguay a factor in the future on the world's cotton market.”

#### DISAPPEARANCE OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The National Department of Agriculture and Live Stock has officially notified the Ministry of Fomento that the cattle plague, known locally as *fiebre alta*, has completely disappeared from the Republic. As a consequence, negotiations are now in progress for again securing British markets for Uruguayan cattle and sheep, English ports having been closed against live stock from the River Plate countries.

#### NEW SERIES OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

A new series of postage stamps has been put into circulation in the Republic of Uruguay (with new designs for the two smaller denominations) of 2, 7, 25, and 50 *centavos* and \$1. The 2-*centavo* stamps are of a dull red color, the design representing a winged Cupid holding a cornucopia or horn of plenty. The 7-*centavo* stamps are of a cinnamon color, the design representing Pomona's basket of fruit and flowers. The 25-*centavo* stamps are of a dull brown color; the 50-*centavo*, deep red, and the \$1 stamps green.

**LATIN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.**

The second Latin-American Scientific Congress was inaugurated in the Solis Theater at Montevideo on March 20, 1901, in the presence of the public authorities and a brilliant assembly. Over 100 delegates, representing every department of science and nearly all the Latin-American countries, were in attendance. Señor ROBERT WERNICKE, Argentine delegate, was elected President, and Señores PABLO PATRON, of Peru, and EMILIO PIMENTEL, of Mexico, representatives respectively from the Republics named, were chosen Vice-Presidents. The sessions continued for two weeks, and a great number of papers, embracing scientific, historical, and sociological topics, were presented. Special attention may be called to some of these papers hereafter, as they will undoubtedly appear in printed form.

**THE PUBLIC DEBT.**

The public debt of Uruguay on December 31, 1900, amounted to \$125,506,953.44, made up as follows: Internal debt, \$22,189,498.30; external debt, \$99,660,680; international debt, \$3,656,775.14.

---

**VENEZUELA.****NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF.**

The Department of State of the United States has received from Mr. EUGENE H. PLUMACHER, Consul of the United States in Maracaibo, a copy of the new Venezuelan customs tariff. Imported goods of foreign origin are divided into 9 classes, as follows: Goods free of duty, and goods liable to duties of 1.9, 4.8, 14.4, 24, 48.2, and 96.5 cents and \$1.93 and \$3.86 per kilogram. The Executive Power is authorized to increase, decrease, or abolish at will any duties of the present tariff "leviable on elementary products of primary necessity" after reporting such purpose to the National Congress. The full text of the new tariff law has been published by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the United States.

**RUBBER CONCESSION.**

Under date of January 11, 1901, the Department of Encouragement of the Republic of Venezuela, in consideration of the annual payment into the Federal treasury of 400 *bolivars*, conceded to Señor Don MAXIMILIANO GUEVARA an important rubber concession. Under the terms of the contract the Government of Venezuela leases to Señor GUEVARA in perpetuity that portion of the unreclaimed lands com-



prised on the right and left banks of the Orinoco River extending for a distance of 7 miles from either shore, beginning with the meridian that passes through the mouth of the Guanini channel up to the meridian which crosses the junction of the Casiquare arm with the Orinoco River. The Government further allows to Señor GUEVARA the free navigation, whether by sail, steam, or any other motive power, of the waterways and channels which lead naturally to the leased lands. The concessionaire is obligated not to transfer the concession, either in whole or in part, to any foreign Government. Any disputes arising out of the interpretation or execution of the contract shall be decided by the courts of Venezuela in accordance with the laws of the Republic, and shall not in any case be the cause of international reclamations.

### IMPORTATIONS THROUGH PUERTO CABELLO.

The following table shows the importations through Puerto Cabello during the month of December, 1900:

Country.	Weight.	Value.	Duties.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivars.</i>	<i>Bolivars.</i>
United States .....	499,716	320,563	242,028.01
France .....	43,486	103,380	49,513.02
Germany .....	258,615	289,337	125,213.58
England .....	116,538	1,070,788	532,467.28
Holland .....	56,922	93,395	50,017.09
Spain .....	62,492	60,000	36,000.00
Italy .....	14,848	5,623	8,974.18
Total .....	1,352,617	1,943,286	1,044,213.16

### PROVISIONS OF THE COPYRIGHT LAW.

The "Venezuela Herald," of Caracas, in a recent issue publishes a translation of the copyright law now in force in that Republic, an extract of which is translated as follows:

"The term 'author' shall mean every person who has composed a scientific, literary, or artistic work, and the term 'translator' includes all persons who reproduce an original work or composition in a language other than that in which it was composed. The rights which authors and translators have to their productions shall be considered as sacred and inviolable as their rights over any other kinds of property. The right of property over a literary work lawfully belongs to its author, and a translation to the translator, if no international agreement provides otherwise. No one may reproduce the work of another without the previous permission of the author or owner, even when it be reproduced with notes, glossaries, and additions which improve the previous edition; but anyone may publish commentaries, criticisms, and notes on any work whatsoever, including therein only the fragments or texts necessary for the purpose."

## THE DEMAND FOR MAHOGANY.

Mexico, the Central American countries, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, the Island of Cuba, Colombia, and Venezuela produce greater or less quantities of mahogany timber, from which, in a number of the countries referred to, the Governments derive considerable revenue. The best-known varieties are produced in Mexico, whence, probably, the greater part of the marketable supplies now reach the United States and other manufacturing countries. A peculiar fact is that while the demand for mahogany has been steadily increasing, and its range of use widening, the supply has not been greatly enlarged during recent years. However, from late reports it would seem that within a few years there will be a decided enlargement of the field of supply. The number of people engaged in the exploitation of this valuable wood, and the new territories opened up, are increasing so that there is a probability not only of a more reliable quantity, but that prices will be less affected by local conditions in the producing districts. Such development will undoubtedly result in the still greater use of the wood.

The mahogany is one of the largest and tallest of the trees of tropical forests, and the mahogany hunter is the most important and best-paid laborer in the service, for upon his skill and activity largely depends the success of the season. The trees do not grow in groups, but are scattered promiscuously through the forest and hidden in the dense growth of underbrush, vines, and creepers, and it requires skillful and experienced woodsmen to find them. To fell a large mahogany tree is one day's task for two men. On account of the thornlike spurs which project from the trunk at its base, scaffolds are erected and the tree cut off above these protuberances, which leaves a stump from 10 to 15 feet high, thus wasting the best part of the tree. After trimming the tree of its branches, it is hauled by means of a crude truck, with oxen as motive power, to the bank of the river. There the logs are collected and made ready for the floods. On the longest rivers these begin in June and July and on others in October and November. The logs are turned adrift and when they reach tidewater are caught by means of booms. From the boom the logs are taken to the "embarcadero" and prepared for shipment.

A tree makes from two to five logs, measuring 10 to 18 feet in length and from 20 to 24 inches in diameter after being hewed.

The "American Lumberman" reports that there is a great range in the value of mahogany timber. The poor grade of short stock may sell as low as 50 cents per thousand feet, while fancy material, used in the manufacture of tops of counters, may be worth \$3.50 per thousand feet, or even higher. Previous to the war in Cuba much mahogany

was shipped from the island to the United States, and the trade has been reviving within the past two years. The finest quality from this source is called the "San Jago" and is used in the manufacture of fancy furniture and for the interior work of houses. The price of this variety, made on an inch basis, ranges from \$140 to \$165 per 1,000 feet. Fine, hard Mexican mahogany, which is one of the most satisfactory kinds for fine furniture or interior work, is sold according to the grade. It is a hard wood, of good color, and finishes well. The "firsts" and "seconds" in this class of stock are sold for about \$160 per 1,000 feet, but when it is selected it is worth from \$170 to \$200 per 1,000 feet. "Commons" sell at from \$110 to \$145, and "culls" (lowest grade) at from \$60 to \$90. The soft Mexican mahogany is not a desirable wood and, in all grades, is worth from \$20 to \$25 per 1,000 feet less than the hard variety. From being an article of luxury, and used only for expensive work, mahogany is becoming one of the staple finishing and furniture woods of the United States. It is not a cheap wood and undoubtedly never will be, but even houses of moderate cost may contain one or more rooms finished with it, and as a furniture wood it has become a standard. It is reported that one of the leading furniture factories of Grand Rapids, Michigan, will use this year mahogany for 80 per cent of its product, and other furniture makers throughout the country are making medium-priced goods of this material. Its use as a veneering is very extensive.

Mahogany is imported free of duty into United States ports. In the calendar year 1900 the quantity received was 31,451,000 feet, valued at \$1,804,191, against 25,475,000 feet, valued at \$1,338,761, in 1899, and 18,132,000 feet, valued at \$929,811, in 1898. The average valuation per 1,000 feet was \$57.37 in 1900, \$52.55 in 1899, and \$51.28 in 1898. Most of the mahogany received from Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies is in rough logs. That received from the United Kingdom is more or less in a manufactured state.

In 1900 the receipts were from the following countries, as compared with the receipts from the same sources in 1899:

Countries.	1900.		1899.	
	Receipts.	Value.	Receipts.	Value.
	<i>M feet.</i>		<i>M feet.</i>	
United Kingdom.....	6,205	\$519,096	4,449	\$440,891
Mexico.....	11,520	503,291	10,769	417,415
Central America.....	7,752	388,883	7,787	333,480
Cuba.....	4,705	328,925	969	80,753
Other West Indies.....	512	32,813	713	31,487
South America.....	573	19,612	658	22,617
Other countries.....	184	11,571	130	12,118
Total.....	31,451	1,804,191	25,475	1,338,761

## HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

The MONTHLY BULLETIN is pleased to announce that the distinguished Paraguayan statesman, Señor Don JOSÉ S. DECOUD, has accepted the post of Honorary Corresponding Member of the Bureau of American Republics in Asunción. Mr. DECOUD is an eminent statesman and one of the best-known writers in Latin America. He has been engaged in newspaper work since 1869, and has taken an active part in the politics of his country, having held the important offices of Under Secretary of the Interior, President of the Constitutional Convention of 1870, Secretary for Foreign Relations, Minister of Justice, Secretary of the Interior, and Secretary of War. He was a delegate to the first International American Conference, held in Washington in 1889, and took a prominent part in the deliberations of that notable body. He is an able and experienced diplomat and has been Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Paraguay near the Governments of Brazil and Uruguay. Señor DECOUD is a man of learning, is a member of the Royal Spanish Academy of Madrid, and belongs to other celebrated literary and scientific societies of his own and foreign countries.

It is also highly pleasing to the Bureau to be able to announce that Señor Don ANTONIO BEZERRA, of Pará, will represent the International Union of American Republics as Honorary Corresponding Member in the Republic of Brazil. Señor BEZERRA occupies a prominent position in his country, is distinguished for his personal accomplishments and attainments, and is one of the most notable honorary corresponding members of the International Union. The MONTHLY BULLETIN will, from time to time, be favored with articles from his pen.

---

THE BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The rapidly increasing share of the world's sugar consumption, which is supplied from sugar beets, is the subject of an article embodied in the "Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce," recently published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, under the title "The World's Sugar Crop of 1900." This shows that the total sugar production for the year under consideration was 8,800,000 tons, of which 5,950,000, or more than two-thirds of the grand aggregate, was beet sugar.

The statement is followed by a table, showing the cane and beet sugar production in each decennial year, beginning with 1840, and the annual proportions of the total product which the two sources of supply have contributed to the markets of the world. From the statistics published it is seen that in 1840 beets supplied less than 5 per cent of the whole. By 1850 the proportion had increased to 14 per cent; by

1870, to 34 per cent; by 1890, over 63 per cent, and by 1900, to nearly 68 per cent (67.71).

The growth of sugar consumption is somewhat startling, and is shown in a striking manner by the table prepared by the Bureau of Statistics. In 1840 the total sugar crop of the world was only 1,150,000 tons; in 1870 it was 2,416,000 tons; in 1890 it had increased to 5,702,000 tons, and in 1900 to 8,800,000 tons. Thus, while the world has scarcely doubled in population during the sixty-year period in review, the consumption of sugar has increased eightfold.

According to a quoted extract from the "London Statist," but one factory in the entire United Kingdom now refines cane sugar, all the others being exclusively engaged in preparing for the market the raw product of the beet farms of Germany, France, Austria, and Russia.

The following is the estimate of the beet-sugar crop for the year ending September 1, 1900, supplied by Mr. LICHT, the German statistician:

	Tons.		Tons.
Germany .....	1,950,000	Holland .....	170,000
France .....	1,125,000	Other countries .....	400,000
Austria-Hungary .....	1,075,000		
Russia .....	890,000	Total .....	5,950,000
Belgium .....	340,000		

The cane-sugar crop is estimated as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
Java .....	670,000	Porto Rico .....	70,000
Cuba .....	500,000	Philippines .....	50,000
Louisiana .....	340,000	Trinidad .....	45,000
Hawaii .....	230,000	Barbados .....	40,000
Mauritius .....	150,000	Jamaica .....	30,000
Brazil .....	150,000	Martinique .....	30,000
Peru .....	120,000	Guadeloupe .....	30,000
Demerara .....	90,000	Réunion .....	30,000
Egypt .....	90,000		
Antilles .....	85,000	Total .....	2,850,000

The Census Bureau has issued a very complete report upon the manufacture of beet sugar in the United States. According to this, in 1899, the census year, there were 31 beet-sugar factories, distributed among ten States and one Territory. They represented an invested capital of \$20,958,519 and produced 71,427 long tons of beet sugar, valued at \$7,323,857. Of the 31 factories, 29 were controlled by incorporated companies and 2 by individuals. In addition to the factories operated in 1899, others were under construction that year, with an invested capital of \$3,800,000, making a total of nearly \$25,000,000 for the new industry in 1900. Eight of the factories were located in the State of California and were capitalized at \$10,139,780. In the State of Michigan there were 9 factories, with a combined capital of nearly \$4,013,743. As a result of the findings of the Census Bureau, the manufacture of beet sugar in the United States may be regarded as a commercial success.

## TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

The Brazilian Government, says the "Recueil Consulaire Belge," allows foreigners as well as Brazilians to enter in competition for the award of public contracts. The calls for bids, which take place at undetermined intervals, are generally for the filling of orders from the Federal State Railway, the administrations, finances (nickel money), the army, navy, and extensive public works to be made in the ports.

The call for these bids is announced in the "Diario Oficial" (official journal of the Federal Government). A deposit, varying according to the importance of the contract, is always demanded. The principal contracts awarded yearly are the following:

Furnishing of 120,000 tons of coal of first quality for the Central Railway during a year, as well as steel rails and accessories for the same railroad.

The other competitions which took place during the year 1900 were relative to the installation of a smokeless-powder factory, with concession for the privilege of manufacturing this explosive; important public works to be executed in the ports of Manaus (capital of Amazonas) and of Recife (capital of the State of Pernambuco), and steam navigation service from Montevideo to Cuyaba (capital of Matto Grosso).

In order to successfully compete for the contracts in Brazil, the journal referred to states, foreign firms should have a representative on the spot who understands the ways of the country and the manner of doing business. The time allotted for the submission of contracts being often too short for the companies in Europe to obtain sufficient information on the subject.

Concerning the British-Honduras mail contract, Mr. W. L. AVERY, United States Consul at Belize, has sent to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce a copy of a notice issued by the government of that colony inviting bids for carrying the mails between Belize and New Orleans after January, 1902. The Consul says that the present service is performed by steamers of the United Fruit Company and the contract price is \$14,500 per annum, but it is unlikely that any such sum will be paid in future because of the competing lines now running to that port. When the present contract was let, the predecessors of the United Fruit Company were in control of the entire trade between that colony and the port of New Orleans, but since December, 1900, the independent line of VACCARRO BROTHERS has been giving a weekly service, and naturally it will be in the field for the mail contract. The conditions are not burdensome and are open to any company that cares to engage in the fruit trade between Honduras, the United States, and Guatemala.

There is at the present time in Guadeloupe, says the "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce," of Paris, a large demand for the following

machinery: Boilers, apparatus for evaporation, etc., for the complete installation of a sugar-cane factory producing 500,000 kilograms of sugar *centrifuge* per season; small horsepower cane grinders; machinery and apparatus for small sugar mills; machinery and apparatus for a sole-leather tannery (annual capacity 5,000 skins); machinery and apparatus for the installation of two distilleries producing, one 250 to 500 liters of rum per day, the other 2,500 to 5,000 liters per day, and bark mills. All information concerning the dimensions, weight, producing capacity, and price of the different apparatus and machinery can be addressed to Mons. T. PAPIN BEAUFOND, Pointe-à-Pître, Guadeloupe.

The Government of Colombia, in accordance with a decree issued December 15, 1900, is offering to lease, for a period of fifteen years, the emerald mines at Muzo and Coscuez. By the same authority, the gold mines of Supia and Marmato, Santa Ana and La Manta are to be leased.

Additional contracts, including a \$50,000 lot of contractors' tools, is expected to be given out shortly through the New York office, 32 Nassau street, of the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad of Ecuador, in view of the additional labor enlisted. The food supplies and powder are being purchased on the Pacific coast.

EVERETT MAULE, jr., of San Juan, Porto Rico, is in the United States with the view to purchasing considerable quantities of structural steel and builders' hardware, to be utilized in the construction of buildings. He can be communicated with at the office of the Ransom Concrete Company, in the Standard Oil Building, 26 Broadway, New York. This concern is reported to have secured the contract for the building of ten schoolhouses about to be erected in various parts of Porto Rico.

M. MALDONADA and J. A. LOPEZ of Suaqui, in the State of Sonora, Mexico, are about to place orders for the American equipment of flour mills which they are erecting at that place. Later on in the year these gentlemen intend to build a plant for the purpose of reducing the ores of the silver mines in that vicinity.

"Modern Mexico" advises the capitalists of the United States to investigate the possibilities of canning factories in the Republic of Mexico. Fruits and vegetables, it is stated, could be canned in Mexico and be "sold at a good profit" at prices ranging from one-third to one-half the selling price of imported goods.

Mr. K. K. KENNEDAY, United States Consul at Para, Brazil, writes that he is informed that the State of Amazonas, desiring to develop the rubber trade in that section, offers a reduction of 10 or 15 per cent of the export duties on rubber, and permission to cut and pack in its own bonded stores, to a syndicate that will take charge of the trade, the price to be paid for this concession being \$2,000,000.

It is said that General WHITESIDE, U. S. A., at Santiago de Cuba,

has secured appropriations for sewers, waterworks, paving, school buildings, etc., in that city, and will push the work. Considerable material will be required.

Bids are asked until May 29, 1901, for furnishing the materials and for constructing sewers and pavements in Havana, Cuba. Lieut. W. J. BARDEN is chief engineer.

Reports state that Maj. THOMAS L. HARTIGAN, formerly with the Thirteenth Infantry, U. S. V., Manila, Philippine Islands, is interested in the proposed railway from Manila to Caloocan and other places on the island of Luzon. The Manila and Dagupan Railroad Company proposes to extend its line about 50 miles, for which material will be required.

It is reported that the Mexican National Railway Company proposes to widen its road to standard gauge and intends to make extensions. Particulars can be obtained of V. R. DWINELL, Division Superintendent, City of Mexico.

Tenders are invited at Ministry of Public Works, Buenos Ayres, for construction of harbor works at Rosario. Particulars may be obtained of E. L. CORTHELL, the chief engineer, 27 Pine street, New York, and 399 Reconquista, Buenos Ayres. Contract closes July 10, 1901.

The city of Lima, Peru, will, if present negotiations are carried out, shortly have a complete sewerage and drainage system. Señor ELQUERO, Alcalde del Consejo, Provincial de Lima, is considering the scheme with various foreign engineers.

---

## TRADE WITH SPANISH AMERICA.

The Mexican Consul at San Francisco, California, announces that during the month of February, 1901, the total shipments of American merchandise from San Francisco to Mexican ports were valued at \$146,878. The principal importations from Mexico consisted of the following: Argentiferous ores, \$36,830; silver bullion, \$77,200; auriferous ores, \$45,660; gold bullion, \$40,289; gold coin, \$8,170; hides, \$11,707; coffee, \$7,768; cabinet woods, \$7,640; sundry articles, such as fruits, rubber, personal effects, etc., \$3,975; total, \$239,239.

The Consul-General of the Republic of Haiti, at Boston, advises that the exports from that port to Port au Prince from January 22 to March 9, 1901, consisted of merchandise valued at \$2,177.48. There were no imports from Haiti through the port of Boston during the period referred to.

The Vice-Consul of Mexico at Pascagoula, Mississippi, writes that the exports through his consulate during the month of March, 1901,



aggregated \$21,837. Of this amount shipments to the value of \$14,036 went to Progreso, \$4,010 to Vera Cruz, \$2,707 to Campeche, and \$1,084 to Frontera.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York states that the imports through that port during the month of February, 1901, were as follows: Henequen, 10,611 bales; coffee, 9,407 sacks; hides, 2,310 bales; hides, 9,220, loose; ixtle, 610 bales; goatskins, 1,077 bales; deerskins, 51 bales; rubber, 83 bales; tobacco, leaf, 577 bales; cigars, 107 boxes; broom root, 1,843 bales; chicle gum, 613 bales; fustic, 9,961 pieces; Tecali marble, 135 pieces; hair, 26 bales; lead bullion, 31,529 bars; metals, 175 boxes; ores, 2,506 bags: sarsaparilla, 18 bales; vanilla, 2 boxes; alligator skins, 46; cedar, 1,604 logs; mahogany, 424 logs; heron plumes, 1 box; copper bullion, 5,395 bars; jalap, 117 sacks; oranges, 20 boxes; bones, 525 packages.

During the same month 11 ships, carrying 88,693 packages, were entered, and 12 ships, carrying 113,117 packages, were cleared.

The Consul-General of Nicaragua at San Francisco, California, advises that the exports from that port to the Republic of Nicaragua during the month of March, 1901, consisted of the following articles: Flour, groceries, potatoes, coal oil, wines and liquors, machinery, silk, drugs, beer, and sundries, or a total of 6,094 packages, valued at \$23,951.35.

---

## BOOK NOTICES.

**Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.**

An interesting work in two volumes, entitled "History of the New World called America," the author of which is Mr. EDWARD JOHN PAYNE, Fellow of University College, Oxford, has just been received in the library of the Bureau of American Republics. In the first volume the learned author treats in a masterful manner of the social economy of the advanced aborigines of the New World, explaining the facts under investigation by a theory of human advancement not only not generally recognized, but not hitherto formally enunciated. In the course of his researches the author suggests the questions: (1) Whether the advanced aboriginal communities can properly be ranked as belonging to the class of civilized nations, and (2) whether their advancement, whatever rank may be assigned it, was imported, either wholly or partially, from the Old World, or was entirely of indigenous growth. The older writers usually represented the ancient inhabitants of Mex-

ico and Peru, more especially the former, as highly civilized. Later critics have not coincided with this view and have described them as savages. Mr. PAYNE affirms that the truth lies between these two extremes, and believes that the facts presented show that the advancement of Mexico and Peru falls short of that degree to which the name of civilization can be properly applied. The Peruvian possessed large numbers of domesticated food animals, which were wanting in Mexico.

In most other respects the Peruvians were, according to Mr. PAYNE, at a lower level than the Mexicans. In Mexico there existed a rudimentary commerce, carried on in the valley by boats on the lakes and in other districts by portage. Slavery had come into existence. Cotton cloths, cacao beans, gold dust, and slaves served as the means of exchange. In Peru, so far as appears, commerce was unknown. There was no recognized medium of exchange, nor was there any division of labor except that between the warrior and the cultivator. The Mexicans had a greater variety of foods, were more skilled in preparing them than the Peruvians, and were versed in pictography.

The work is written in clear, expressive, and forcible language, and impresses upon the reader the fact that the peculiar interest of early American history lies less in the details of occurrences and events than in the circumstance that it represents more fully and illustrates more clearly than any other the transition from the natural or savage life to the artificial state which we call civilization. Both the Mexicans and the Peruvians rightly believed their advancement to be indigenous. The latter attributed the existing differences between the various tribes to the will of the Creator; the former ascribed their advancement to Quetzalcohuatl, a god who had descended in the form of a bird from the sun and communicated to them the arts of life—had invented the house, the canoe, the fishing net, and the stone hatchet, and discovered the use of maize and pulque. The author aims to encourage and incite the reader to undertake to investigate by his own methods, and to form his own conclusions in accordance with the arguments and the facts.

“The Currency Question in the Philippines” is the title of an article by Mr. L. CARROLL ROOT, in “Sound Currency” for March, 1901. In this the history of the currency of the Philippine Islands is given at some length, the information being derived mainly from official sources. The monetary standard was originally gold, but, as the coinage system was bimetallic, became silver about 1880, owing to the fall in the price of that metal. The article explains the difficulties which have beset the Philippine Commission and the present Military Government in their efforts to maintain a stable par of exchange between United States money and the local currency. It also discusses the chief proposals which have been put forward as a solution of the problem. The most interesting of these suggested plans, and perhaps the

one which appears to have the greatest weight of authority, is the proposal that until there is some evidence that the people of the islands desire the gold standard, provision shall be made for the concurrent use of the two standards side by side. Mr. Root shows how it would be quite feasible to employ the two without confusion by the simple expedient of using the Spanish terms *pesos* and *centavos* when referring to the local currency on the silver basis and the terms dollars and cents when referring to money or prices in United States currency on the gold basis. Under this plan there would, of course, be no fixed ratio between the two systems. The merit claimed for the plan is that it would give the same facilities to those who wished to use the gold standard as are given to those who prefer to base their business upon silver, and would thus leave the people in a position to gradually adopt the gold standard if they found it preferable.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN acknowledges receipt of a valuable collection of official reports and public documents concerning the Republic of Bolivia, presented to the library of the Bureau of the American Republics by Señor Don FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Bolivia near the Government of the United States. This courteous and valuable gift forms an important addition to the books of the library relating to Bolivia and will be of great value as works of reference. The titles of the publications referred to are as follows: "Memoria de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto presentada al Congreso Ordinario de 1897;" "Memoria del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto presentada al Congreso Ordinario de 1898;" "Reglamento Electoral de la República de Bolivia;" "Reglamento de Imprenta de la República de Bolivia;" "Presupuesto General para la Gestión Económica de 1900 votado por la Convención Nacional;" "Memoria del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto presentada al Congreso Ordinario de 1900;" "Bolivia y Chile—Una Circular Diplomática—Brèves Anotaciones;" "Relatorio aprestado ao Supremo Governo sobre a Dupla Missão que Desempenhou de Ministro Plenipotenciario no Brazil e Delegado Nacional Nos Territorios de Acre;" "O Acre O Direito Da Bolivia Pensamento da Chancellaria Brazileira: Documentos para Julgar a Questao;" "Circular á las Legaciones de Bolivia en el Extranjero—La Paz, 1901."

The Bureau of the American Republics acknowledges receipt of an interesting brochure entitled "Informe Presentado al Congreso Nacional por el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Gobernación, 1899-1900," (Report made to the National Congress by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, 1899-1900), just issued from the Government Printing Office at Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Referring to foreign relations the report shows that the Republic has maintained peaceable and

friendly intercourse with all the world during the period in question. It dwells at some length upon the negotiations that have passed between Honduras and the governments of the different Central American Republics, and contains valuable extracts of the principal topics mutually considered by the governments interested. The transactions of the Government of Honduras with the governing powers of the other nations of the world are also shown in a succinct and intelligent manner, and the document contains other useful information concerning the operations of the department named during the previous twelve months. Referring to the Pan-American Conference, to be held in the City of Mexico in October, 1901, the Minister remarks that the interests of the Republics of the Western Continent are so mutually interwoven and identical that the deliberations of this diplomatic body will be of the greatest importance, and that Honduras will select as her representative to that notable gathering one of her wisest and most illustrious citizens.

Through the courtesy of Señor Dr. Don EDUARDO WILDE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic near the Government of the United States, the library of the Bureau of the American Republics has received four handsome volumes, consisting of about 1,200 pages, entitled the "Argentine-Chilean Boundary in the Córdillera de los Andes." The report is an exhaustive study presented to the Tribunal appointed by Her Britannic Majesty's Government "to consider and report upon the differences which have arisen with regard to the frontier between the Argentine and Chilean Republics" to justify the Argentine claims for the boundary in the summit of the Cordillera de los Andes, according to the treaties of 1881 and 1893. The work is handsomely printed, contains a large number of beautiful engravings, and is copiously illustrated with numerous sketches and valuable maps. The report was printed in compliance with the request of the Tribunal, dated December 21, 1899, and has just issued from the publishing house of WILLIAM CLOWES & SONS, Limited, London, having been printed by them for the Government of the Argentine Republic. The first volume contains the introduction and Chapters I to XIII, the second consists of Chapters XIV to XVIII, the third includes Chapters XIX to XXVI, and the fourth is composed of Chapters XXVII to XXX and the Appendix.

Mr. H. K. BROOKS, of Chicago, Ill., has recently issued a most important publication bearing the title "Foreign Exchange, Figured, Explained, Simplified, Illustrated." This book contains tables converting foreign money into United States money and United States money into foreign money, at all commercial rates of exchange used in financial transactions between the United States and the various American and European countries, as well as with Australia, South Africa, China, and Japan. It also contains essential facts concerning

foreign countries, their location, area, population, and principal cities, their money of account, silver and minor coins in use, and actual value in the money of the United States, their paper money, etc. Foreign exchange is thoroughly explained, while accurate information is given respecting the various forms of foreign commercial paper, and terms, abbreviations, etc., used in that connection. This is a timely work, for comparatively few persons understand the workings of foreign exchange, and those able to quickly and accurately figure the equivalent of the money of one country into that of another at the several values quoted are even less in number.

In a lecture recently delivered and since published, Prof. N. S. SHALER, a noted geologist, predicts that there will be an influx of gold within the next forty years which is liable to produce serious economic complications. He bases his statement on the recent improvements in mine dredges, which make it possible to work thousands of square miles of gold-bearing territory which heretofore could not be profitably mined. According to the estimates of this gentleman, there are from 4,000 to 6,000 square miles of alluvial plains in America which will yield vast quantities of gold under the new dredging system. He deems it practically certain that the quantity of gold in the world will be quadrupled within the next forty years and would be increased tenfold were it not for the fact that the price of labor will advance with the increase of gold. He estimates that there is \$30,000,000,000 worth of gold to be taken from the earth within the next century. Incidentally he states that silver will ultimately come to express international values, for the reason that it is to be found only at great depths, and not in alluvial plains, where gold can be procured, and therefore can only be mined at a given rate.

"Les Cultures Coloniales" (Colonial Cultures), by HENRI JUMELLE. The author of this work is assistant professor of the Faculty of Sciences and has charge of the course of colonial vegetable products at the Chamber of Commerce of Marseille. In this book, which is published by J. B. BAILLIÈRE & SONS, the different methods applied to the cultivation of tropical plants in the various producing countries are set forth. This work embraces two parts. The first is devoted to alimentary plants. Mr. JUMELLE includes not only starchy plants, vegetables, cereals, and sugar-producing plants, but also spicy and aromatic plants and coffee. The second part is a study of the textile plants, plants furnishing oleaginous seeds, rubber and gutta-percha, and of those also from which perfumes and varnishes are made, medicinal and narcotic plants, mastic tree, plants used in dyeing and tanning, and those used for fodder. Mr. JUMELLE's work gives a general rapid view of the present state of tropical agriculture, indicating the methods which should be perfected and the cultures which, in such or such region, it would be profitable to develop.

“Norse Discoveries in America.”—Under the foregoing title JULIUS DIESERUD, A. M., contributes an interesting article to No. 1 of Volume XXXIII (1901) of the “Bulletin of the American Geographical Society.” The author states that “though discredited at the start, the Norse claim of the discovery of the American continent five centuries before Columbus has gradually gained a respectable hearing from American scholars, and to-day, nine hundred years after the interesting event, stands finally admitted in the opinion of those best qualified to judge the question. \* \* \* The question now before the historian and antiquarian is not whether the hardy Norse sailors of the eleventh century reached the American continent. The question is how far south they proceeded, and whether or not they established a permanent settlement in any of the newly discovered regions.” The conclusions arrived at appear to be that the Norsemen went no farther south in America than the lower extremity of Nova Scotia and that they failed to effect a settlement of the country.

The eminent French ethnologist and writer, Monsieur M. A. DE QUATREFAGES, has just published in Paris an elaborate work of 618 pages under the caption “Histoire Générale des Races Humaines” (General History of the Human Races). The author is a distinguished scientist of national reputation, a Fellow of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, and professor in the Museum of Natural History. The book contains numerous valuable engravings and illustrations, and is an able exposition of the study of the human races from a scientific standpoint. Mr. QUATREFAGES’S style is clear, forcible, and logical, and the reader is drawn step by step—almost imperceptibly, completely absorbed in the vivid and interesting descriptions and narrations of the author—to the conclusions arrived at by this celebrated scientist. The arrangement of the subjects is natural and systematic, and the matter treated is of such a nature as to suggest to the mind of the speculative and philosophic reader a vast field for thought, contemplation, and reflection.

The Bureau of the American Republics has received Bulletin No. 7 of the National Agricultural Society of Brazil, published in Rio de Janeiro in 1900. It contains a series of public lectures delivered at the society’s headquarters, by Capt. JOSÉ CARLOS DE CARVALHO. Two subjects are treated, viz, coffee and cotton. Much of the history of coffee is related, with an explanation of the causes of its depreciation in value, together with a description of the propaganda undertaken for the purpose of increasing its consumption in Europe. Cotton is considered both as a plant and also in its relation to the weaving industry. The origin of Brazilian cotton, its appearance, qualities, and development in South America are described. The importance of the industry to Brazil, the advisability of substituting cotton sacks for packing coffee

and cereals instead of sacks of baling cloth and the practicability of domestic manufacture are also discussed. The text of this pamphlet is accompanied by several maps, as well as graphic statistical tables.

“Petermann’s Mitteilungen,” Volume 47, 1901, contains an elaborate article from the pen of Dr. CARL SAPPER, entitled “Beiträge zur Ethnographie des südlichen Mittelamerika” (Contribution to the Ethnography of Southern Central America). The learned author divides his paper into two parts, the first devoted to a discussion of the present distribution of the languages and the second a comparative review of the present status of the Indian tribes. Dr. SAPPER’s investigations have been most thorough. He states that numerous difficulties presented themselves, but he has been able to add greatly to the scientific knowledge of the subject. A superficial comparison of the various languages of Northern and Southern Central America shows that great differences exist between them. In the north the languages spread over quite an extensive territory, showing a continuity in their similarity, while in the south there are many small sections with isolated dialects. An ethnographic map accompanies the article.

There was recently issued by a Berlin publishing house a set of books in the German language, written by Mr. E. W. MIDDLETON, entitled “Peru: Beobachtungen und Studien über das Land und Seine Bewohner” (Peru: Observations and Studies of the Country and its Inhabitants). This is a very ambitious work in three profusely illustrated volumes. The author resided twenty-five years in the Republic of Peru; therefore this series of books must be considered in every way as standard authority. The first volume is entirely devoted to the City of Lima, and in six hundred and thirty-odd pages the author treats in detail the various social and economic subjects which one would expect to find in a production of this character. Volume II deals with the coast of the country, while Volume III is descriptive of its high table-lands.

“Venezuela, with a map of the Venezuelan Cordilleras,” by Dr. WILLIAM SIEVERS, of the University of Würzburg. (L. Friederichsen & Co., Hamburg.)

This book is the result of a fourteenth months’ journey in Venezuela, which the author undertook in 1884–85, assisted by the Geographical Society of Hamburg and Leipzig. The work is of some 360 pages, divided into 21 chapters, is a complete treatise on the subject, and gives a general and intelligent description of the country and the people. A very interesting arrangement of the book consists in the interchange of subjects in the various chapters in such a way that where one chapter will be devoted entirely to statistical data and

details of the country the one following is written in a lighter vein and devoted to entertaining descriptions.

An interesting geographic and mercantile guide ("Guía Geográfica, Mercantil, Agrícola é Industrial de Yucatán"), relating to the agricultural and industrial resources of Yucatan, has just been published by Señor Don ALFONSO E. LOPEZ, of the City of Mexico. It is a handsome volume of 124 pages, copiously illustrated with maps, sketches, panoramic views, and picturesque scenes of plantations, towns, edifices, and ruins. Numerous photo-engravings of prominent and progressive men connected with the government and development of the State in question adorn its pages, as well as appropriate engravings of groups of individuals representing the inhabitants of that rich and promising section of the Mexican Republic. The work contains useful information regarding the varied industries, resources, and latent wealth of the State of Yucatan, and is a valuable book of reference.

The Modern Mexico Publishing Company, of the City of Mexico, has just published an interesting illustrated publication of over 150 pages under the title of "The Standard Guide to the City of Mexico and Vicinity." The work was compiled by Mr. ROBERT S. BARRETT, is full of information useful to the tourist and traveler, and is copiously adorned with handsome engravings representing scenes of the City of Mexico and vicinity of the greatest interest to everyone who visits for the first time the historic land of the Aztecs. This guide is now in its second edition and was written for the purpose of providing the tourist with such practical information and intelligent description as may add to the pleasure and convenience of a trip to the City of Mexico and surrounding country.

Under the title "Cuba and International Relations" there has just been issued from the Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md., an interesting volume of some 500 pages by JAMES MORTON CALLAHAN, Ph. D. This notable work is a historical study in American diplomacy, and treats the subject from the standpoint of the part the island has played in American history and international relations. Part of Chapter V appears in the Report of the American Historical Association for December, 1897. The substance of the other chapters has been presented in a course of lectures at Johns Hopkins University and also at Hamilton College. The subject is an exceedingly interesting one and is ably discussed by the distinguished author.

There has recently been founded in Buenos Ayres a review known as "Diplomacia Americana" (American Diplomacy), edited by Señor Don CESAR GONDRA. The new publication promises to be a useful and important one, as much on account of the choice and varied selec-



tion of the material which it contains as for the laudableness of its purpose. Its object is the intelligent discussion of international questions concerning America and the effect of diplomacy upon them. It will advocate cooperation and fraternity in questions relating to the nations of the Western Hemisphere. The first numbers of the magazine are clearly and neatly printed and are in a tasteful and attractive form.

The Bureau of Printing, of Santiago, Chile, has published in book form the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the National Congress in 1900 ("Memoria del Ministro de Hacienda Presentada al Congreso Nacional en 1900"). This useful publication consists of two volumes, which contain, among other things, a report of the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury Department, a report concerning the revenue produced by the nitrate and guano deposits, etc. The publication is a valuable work of reference, and is exceedingly interesting from a statistical standpoint, owing to the numerous tables it contains illustrative of the sources of revenue of the Republic.

A pamphlet containing the "Report of the Director of the Office of Public Road Inquiries for 1900" has been issued by the Department of Agriculture of the United States. The work covered in this report consisted largely of the supervising of what may be termed sample stretches of road built at agricultural experiment stations and other educational institutions. These were designed as object lessons for students and the near-by residents. About a page of the report is devoted to oiled roads; that is to say, roads treated with oil to prevent the rising of the dust.

There was recently issued from the General Land Office a map of the United States containing all the outlying insular possessions. The map is of a very large size, showing the extent of the public surveys, Indian, military, and forest reservations, railroads, canals, and other details. It also contains an index map showing the relative position of the recently acquired islands, namely, Porto Rico, Pine Island, the Hawaiian Islands, Guam, the Tutuila group of the Samoan Islands, the Philippine Islands, as well as the Territory of Alaska and the Island of Cuba.

The library of the Bureau of the American Republics has received a valuable list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Central America as a whole, as well as the separate Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador, prepared by P. LEE PHILLIPS, F. R. G. S., Chief of the Division of Maps and Charts, Library of Congress, Washington, District of Columbia. The same author has published a list of books, magazine articles, and maps

relating to Brazil, which will form a supplement to the Handbook of Brazil, recently compiled by the Bureau of the American Republics.

The Bureau of the American Republics has received from Señor Don RÓMULO ESCOBAR, a well-known writer on agricultural subjects, an interesting work, of which he is the author, entitled "*Tratado Elemental de Agricultura*" (Elemental Treatise on Agriculture). The book is full of useful information regarding agriculture and is copiously illustrated with well-selected and appropriate engravings. The diction is clear and concise, and the subjects considered are presented in an attractive and entertaining manner, free from the technicalities usually found in works of this kind.

The Honorary Corresponding Member of the International Union of American Republics in Bolivia, Señor Don MANUEL V. BALLIVIÁN, has kindly forwarded to the library of the Bureau of the American Republics a copy of the Customs Tariff Law of Bolivia which went into effect on January 1, 1901. The publication is valuable as a book of reference. In addition to the customs tariff the work contains a number of useful and conveniently arranged tables for the conversion of weights and measures into the metric system.

The library of the Bureau of the American Republics has just received the second volume of the "*Anuario de la Dirección General de Estadística*," (Annual of the Bureau of Statistics) issued by the South American Bank Note Company, of Buenos Ayres. This important publication, which covers the year 1899, contains a large amount of useful and interesting data concerning the railways, finance, education, etc., of the Argentine Republic, and is replete with complete statistical tables and valuable information.

"*Fazendas y Estancias*" (Farms and Ranches) is the title of a new work by Mr. ETIENNE DE RANCCOURT, published by PLON-NOURRIT, at Paris. This book is a narrative of a voyage taken recently by the author through Brazil and the Argentine Republic, and is filled with valuable and interesting information concerning those countries. It is illustrated by 16 reproductions of photographs, and one map.

In its issue for March 29, 1901, "*Electricity*," of New York, publishes the rates of imports duties levied on electrical machinery and material in the various English colonies. Inasmuch as the manufacturers of the United States are seeking and finding markets for all such products in all the British possessions this publication is timely.

## ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY DURING MARCH.

- Albert, Federico: *Guia del Museo Nacional: Sala de Botanica. Sala de aves extranjeros. Sala de maniferos. Salon Grande.* 5 pamphlets. 8°.
- . *La chinchilla.* Santiago de Chile, Imprenta "Esmeralda," 1900. 24 pp. 8°.
- . *Las dunas del centro de Chile.* (Société Scientifique de Chile. T. IX, 1900.) Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Cervantes, 1900. 8°.
- Bertoni, Dr. Moises S.: *Contribución al estudio de malaria.* Asunción, H. Kraus, 1900. 29 pp. 8°.
- Bowker, R. B.: *The annual American catalogue.* New York, Publishers Weekly, 1901. 302 pp. 4°.
- Bergt, Walther: *Geologische studien in der Republik Columbia.* II. Berlin, A. Asher & Co., 1899. v. p. 4°.
- Buchanan, William I.: *The Pan-American Exposition.* Buffalo, Baker, Jones & Co., 1901. 8°.
- Callahan, James Morton: *Cuba and international relations. A historical study in American diplomacy.* Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1899. 503 pp. 8°.
- Delfino, Antonio E.: *Observaciones acerca de la riqueza inexplorado de Venezuela y la presente crisis económico-política.* (Informe consular.) New York, 1899. 12 pp. 8°.
- Egaña, Rafael: *The Tacna and Arica question.* Santiago de Chile, Barcelona Printing Office, 1900. 152 pp. 8°.
- Encyclopedic dictionary of American reference.* J. Franklin Jameson (ed.). [1900.] 2 v. 8°.
- Escolar, Romulo: *Tratado elemental de agricultura.* Mexico, El Agricultor Mexicano, 1900. 207 pp. 12<sup>mo</sup>.
- Field Columbian Museum: *An aboriginal quartzite quarry in eastern Wyoming.* Chicago, Museum Press, 1900. (Anthropological series, Vol. II, No. 4.) pp. 233-243. 8°.
- . *Annual report of the director of the Museum to the board of trustees.* Chicago, Museum Press, 1900. (Report series, Vol. I, No. 6.) pp. 433-512. 8°.
- Hacienda de "Guindos:" *Arboles y plantas de venta en 1900.* Santiago de Chile, Imprenta "Esmeralda," 1900. 40 pp. 8°.
- Hudson, W. H.: *The purple land that England lost; travels and adventures in the Banda Oriental, South America.* London, Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington, 1885. 2 v. 8°.
- Koschny, Th. F.: *Aussichten für kautschukkultur.*
- Los Angeles Public Library: *Twelfth Annual Report of the Director of the Library.* Los Angeles, Macbride Press, 1901. 49 pp. 8°.
- Middendorf, E. W.: *Perú. Beobachtungen und Studien.* Berlin, Robert Oppenheim, 1893-1895. 3 v. 8°.
- Montes de Oca, M. A.: *The continental watershed in the face of the treaty of 1893.* Buenos Aires, M. Biedma é Hijo, 1899. 159 pp. 4°.
- . *Same in Spanish.*
- Nadaillac, Marquis de: *Pre-historic America.* London, John Murray, 1885. 566 (2) pp. 8°.
- Quatrefages, A. de: *Histoire générale des races humaines.* Paris, A. Hennuyer, 1889. 618 pp. 8°.
- Recopilación sumaria de todos los autos acordados de la real audiencia y sala del crimen de esta Nueva España y providencias de su superior gobierno . . . por el Doctor Don Eusebio Bentura Beleña, del Consejo de S. M. Oydor de la misma real audiencia, etc., etc., . . . Impresa en Mexico por Don Felipe de Zúñiga y Ontiveros, 1887. 2 v. 4°.*

- Regel, Fritz: Kolumbien. Berlin, Alfred Schall, 1899. 274 pp. 4°.
- San Francisco Chamber of Commerce: Fifty-first annual report of the Chamber of Commerce. San Francisco, Commercial Publishing Co., 1901. 208 pp. 8°.
- Sievers, W.: Venezuela. Hamburg, L. Friedrichsen & Co., 1888. 359. 4°.
- South America as a field for enterprise. London, South American Journal [1900]. 12 pp. 8°.
- Varela, Louis V.: La république Argentine et le Chili: histoire de la démarcation de leurs frontières (depuis 1843 jusqu'à 1899) . . . Tome I.—Les traités en vigueur. Tome II.—La démarcation de la ligne. Buenos Aires, Biedma et Fils, 1899. 2 v. 4°.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- Anuario de la Dirección General de Estadística. 1899. Tome II.—Buenos Aires, Compañía de Billetes de Banco, 1900. 484 pp. 4°.
- Frontera Argentina-Chilena. Memoria presentada al Ministerio de relaciones exteriores por Valentin Virasoro Ex-perito por parte de la República Argentina. Buenos Aires, Imprenta de M. Biedma é Hijo, 1898. 93 pp. 8°.
- Ley de organización de los Ministerios Nacionales. Buenos Aires, "La Nación," 1898. 33 pp. 8°.
- Ministerio de relaciones exteriores: Reglamento del Ministerio. Buenos Aires: Felix Lajouane, 1901. 24 pp. 8°.
- Report presented to the tribunal appointed by Her Britannic Majesty's Government "to consider and report upon the differences . . . with regard to the frontier between the Argentine and Chilean Republics," to justify the Argentine claims. . . . London, Printed for the Government of the Argentine Republic, 1900. (In 4 vols. F° with illustrations and maps.)

## BELGIUM.

- Recueil consulaire. Tome 110. Bruxelles, P. Weissenbruch, 1900. 473 pp. 8°.

## BOLIVIA.

- Ministerio de relaciones exteriores: Circular á las legaciones de Bolivia en el extranjero. La Paz, Taller Tipo. Litografico, 1901. 67 pp. 4°.
- Presupuesto general sancionada por el Congreso Nacional de 1900 para el año económico de 1901. La Paz, Imprenta del Estado, 1901. 191 pp. 4°.

## BRAZIL.

- Sociedade Nacional de Agricultura: O cafe. Rio de Janeiro, Imprenta Nacional, 1900. 53 pp. 8°.

## CHILE.

- Estadística comercial de la República de Chile. Valparaiso, Guillermo Helfmann, 1900. 19 pp. 8°.

## COLOMBIA.

- Anales diplomaticos y consulares. Bogotá, Imprenta Nacional, 1900. 236 pp. 8°.

## ECUADOR.

- Discurso del Presidente de la República en inauguración de la Escuela nocturna de obreras. Quito, Imprenta Nacional, 1901. (Broadside.)
- Reglamento de las oficinas de registro civil. Quito, Imprenta Nacional, 1901. 63 pp. 12°.

## GUATEMALA.

Ministerio de Gobernación y justicia. Memoria del Ministerio para 1900. Guatemala, Tipografía Nacional [1901]. 112 pp. 8°.

## HONDURAS.

Datos históricos y geográficos sobre Comayagüela. Tegucigalpa, Tipografía Nacional, 1900. 190 pp. 4°.

Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y gobernación: Informe presentado al Congreso Nacional por el Ministro de relaciones exteriores y gobernación. 1899-1900. Tegucigalpa, Tipografía Nacional, 1901, 34 pp. 4°.

## MEXICO.

Secretaría de Estado y del despacho de hacienda y Crédito público: Boletín de esta distica fiscal, No. 213. Mexico: Tipografía del Timbre, 1901. 69 pp. 4°.

## NICARAGUA.

Ministerio de Hacienda: Memoria de hacienda y crédito público. Managua, Tipografía Nacional, 1900. 149 . . . pp. 4°.

## SALVADOR.

Mensaje del Presidente de la República, 1901. San Salvador: Imprenta Nacional, 1901. 16 pp. 4°.

## UNITED STATES.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Sixteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 790 pp. 8°.

Important Insecticides. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 42 pp. 8°.

Pure Food Laws of European Countries. Washington, Government Printing Office. 39 pp. 8°.

Report of the Chief of the Section of Foreign Markets. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 8°.

## BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Monthly Bulletin. February, 1901. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. (Vol. X, No. 2. pp. 231-466.)

Monthly Bulletin. March, 1901. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. (Vol. X, No. 3, pp. 467-662.)

## BOARD OF GEOGRAPHIC NAMES.

Second report of the Board. 1890-1899. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 150 pp. 8°.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Consular Reports. Vol. LXV, No. 246. March, 1901. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 714 pp. 8°.

Exports declared for the United States. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 95 pp. 8°.

Index to advance sheets of Consular Reports. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 105 pp. 8°.

Review of the world's commerce for 1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 247 (3) pp. 8°.

## INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

General Land Office: United States mining laws and regulations thereunder. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1899. 41 pp. 8°

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Annual review of the foreign commerce of the United States. 1900. [Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901.] 178 pp. sq. 8°

Imports and exports of gold and silver. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. pp. 129-260.

Imports for consumption. 1899-1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. pp. 671-849.

Monthly summary of commerce and finance of the United States. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. pp. 1618-1893. sq. 8°

Production and transportation of the principal articles of the internal and foreign commerce of the Great Lakes of the United States during the calendar year 1900. [From Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance for January, 1901.] pp. 1629-1759.

Statistical abstract of the United States for 1900. (Bureau of Statistics.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 467 pp. 8°

## UNITED STATES SENATE.

Lands held for ecclesiastic or religious uses in the Philippines. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 283 pp. 8° (Senate Doc., Fifty-sixth Congress.)

The people of the Philippine Islands. Letter from the Secretary of War. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 76 pp. 8° (Senate Doc., Fifty-sixth Congress.)

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

Monthly summary of commerce of the Philippine Islands. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. pp. 66-131. sq. 8°

Monthly summary of commerce of the Island of Cuba. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 138 pp. sq. 8°

## URUGUAY.

Comision Nacional del Censo. Primer resumen del censo levantado el 1° de Marzo de 1900 en los departamentos de campaña. Nacionalidad y sexo de las personas censadas. . . . Montevideo, Tipografia Escuela Nacional de Artes y Oficios, 1900. 19 pp. 4°

## VENEZUELA.

Acta de independencia de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela del 5 de Julio de 1811 compendiada en 1898 por la Academia de la Historia, bajo la Administración del General Ignacio Andrade, Presidente Constitucional de la República. Edicion oficial. Caracas, Imprenta Nacional, 1899. 59 pp. 4°

**ADDITIONS DURING MARCH, 1901, TO PERMANENT FILES.**

Accounts relating to trade and commerce of certain foreign countries and British possessions. London, England. Monthly.

Accounts relating to trade and navigation of the United Kingdom. London, England. Monthly.

Bollettino del Ministero degli Affari Esteri. Rome, Italy.

Engineering News and American Railroad Journal. New York, N. Y. Weekly.

## PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES.

Persons interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Library of the Bureau of the American Republics:

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Argentinisches Wochenblatt. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.  
Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
Bollettino Mensile. Rosario. Monthly.  
La Industria Molinera. Buenos Ayres. Semimonthly.  
La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
La Plata Post. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
La Prensa. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
Le Commerce Extérieur Argentin. Buenos Ayres.  
Review of the River Plate. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.

## BELGIUM.

Bulletin Commercial (Bulletin of the Commercial Museum). Brussels. Weekly.

## BOLIVIA.

El Comercio. La Paz. Daily.  
El Comercio de Bolivia. La Paz. Daily.  
El Estado. La Paz. Daily.  
Revista Económica y Financiera. La Paz. Monthly.

## BRAZIL.

Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.  
Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.  
Lavoura (A). Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.  
Revista Agricola. São Paulo. Monthly.  
Revista Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.  
Revista de Electricidade. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.  
Revista Industrial e Mercantil. Pernambuco. Monthly.  
Revista Maritima Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.

## CANADA.

Canadian Manufacturer and Industrial World. Toronto. Semimonthly.  
Industrial Canada. Toronto. Monthly.

## CHILE.

Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago. Weekly.  
Chilian Times. Valparaiso. Semiweekly.  
Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.  
El Pensamiento Latino. Santiago. Semimonthly.  
Revista Comercial e Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.  
Verhandlungen des Deutschen Wissenschaftlichen Vereins. Santiago.

## COLOMBIA.

Diario Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.  
 La Estrella de Panama. Panama. Weekly.  
 Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.  
 Star and Herald. Panama. Weekly.

## COSTA RICA.

Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional. San José.  
 La Gaceta. (Oficial.) San José. Daily.

## CUBA.

La Escuela Cubana. Havana. Weekly.  
 Revista del Foro. Havana. Quarterly.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

El Mensajero. Santo Domingo. Three times a month.  
 Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.

## ECUADOR.

Gaceta Municipal. Guayaquil. Weekly.  
 Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.  
 Revista Comercial. Guayaquil. Monthly.

## ENGLAND.

Board of Trade Journal. London. Weekly.  
 British Trade Journal. London. Monthly.  
 Commercial Intelligence. London. Weekly.  
 Diplomatic and Consular Reports. London.  
 Feilden's Magazine. London. Monthly.  
 Freir's Colonial and Foreign Register. London. Monthly.  
 Geographical Journal. London. Monthly.  
 Journal of the Board of Agriculture. London. Quarterly.  
 Man: A monthly record of anthropological science. London. Monthly.  
 Mining (The) Journal. London. Weekly.  
 South American Journal. London. Weekly.  
 Times (The). London. Daily.

## FRANCE.

Le Nouveau Monde. Paris. Weekly.  
 Moniteur Officiel du Commerce. Paris. Weekly.  
 Revue du Commerce Extérieur. Paris. Semimonthly.  
 Revue Générale des Sciences. Paris. Semimonthly.  
 Revue Politique et Parlementaire. Paris. Monthly.  
 Tableaux Mensuels de Statistique Municipale de la Ville de Paris. Paris. Monthly.

## GERMANY.

Der Tropenpflanzer. Berlin. Monthly.  
 Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.  
 Handels-Kammer zu Hannover. Hanover.  
 Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. Monthly.  
 Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.  
 Thonindustrie Zeitung. Berlin.



## GUATEMALA.

Diario de Centro-America. Guatemala. Daily.  
El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Daily.  
La República. Guatemala. Daily.

## HONDURAS.

Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa.  
El Pabellón de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.  
Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.  
La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa.

## MARTINIQUE.

Les Colonies. St. Pierre. Daily.

## MEXICO.

American (The) Evolution. Mexico. Semimonthly.  
Boletín de Agricultura, Minería é Industrias. Mexico. Monthly.  
Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.  
Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.  
Boletín Postal de la Administración General de Correos de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. Mexico. Monthly.  
Boletín Telegráfico. Mexico. Daily.  
Diario Oficial. Mexico. Daily.  
El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juárez. Monthly.  
El Economista Mexicano. Mexico. Weekly.  
El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.  
El Hacendado Mexicano. Mexico. Monthly.  
El Progreso de Mexico. Mexico. Weekly.  
El Republicano. Aguascalientes. Weekly.  
La Gaceta Comercial. Mexico. Daily.  
Resumen de la Importación y de la Exportación. Mexico. Monthly.  
Revista Científica y Boletín Meteorológico del Estado de Mexico. Toluca. Monthly.  
Semana Mercantil. Mexico. Weekly.

## NICARAGUA.

Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily.  
El Comercio. Managua. Daily.  
La Patria. León.

## PARAGUAY.

La Enseñanza. Asunción. Semimonthly.  
Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.

## PERU.

Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Monthly.  
Boletín de Minas. Lima. Monthly.  
El Comercio. Lima. Daily.  
El Economista. Lima. Weekly.  
El Peruano. Lima. Daily.  
Padrón General de Minas. Lima.  
Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.

## PORTO RICO.

Boletín Mercantil de Puerto Rico. San Juan. Daily.  
La Correspondencia. San Juan. Daily.

## SALVADOR.

Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.

## UNITED STATES.

American Fertilizer. Philadelphia, Pa. Monthly.  
American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.  
Anglo-American Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.  
Bulletin of books added to the Public Library of the city of Boston. Boston. Monthly.  
Bulletin of the Free Museum of Science and Arts. Philadelphia. Quarterly.  
Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Pa. Monthly.  
Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
Cram's Magazine. Chicago. Monthly.  
Expansionist (The). New York, N. Y. Daily.  
Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.  
Field Columbian Museum Publications. Chicago.  
Forum (The). New York. Monthly.  
Hispano-America. San Francisco, Cal. Monthly.  
India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.  
Library Journal. New York. Monthly.  
Literary Digest. New York, N. Y. Weekly.  
Modern Machinery. Chicago. Monthly.  
Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.  
National Geographic Magazine. Washington. Monthly.  
Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.  
Pan-American Magazine. Buffalo. Monthly.  
Publications of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Philadelphia.  
Publications of the New England Free Trade League. Boston.  
Scientific American. New York. Weekly.  
Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.  
United States Consular Reports. Washington. Daily and Monthly.  
World's Work. New York. Monthly.

## URUGUAY.

Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.  
El Siglo. Montevideo. Daily.  
La Nación. Montevideo. Daily.  
Revista de la Unión Industrial é Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.

## VENEZUELA.

Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.  
Venezuela. Caracas. Monthly. (Not received regularly.)  
Venezuelan Herald. Caracas. (Not received regularly.)

# BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

## OFICINA DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

---

VOL. X.

ABRIL, 1901.

No. 4.

---

### REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

#### EXHIBICIÓN DE LANAS EN LA EXPOSICIÓN DE BÚFFALO.

La Cámara Mercantil de Barracas al Sud, provincia de Buenos Aires, ha resuelto exhibir en la Exposición de Búffalo un muestrario de lanas argentinas, y se ha comisionado para que lo organice al Señor LIX KLETT, Presidente de la citada Cámara. En cumplimiento de la misión que le ha sido encomendado, dicho señor ha dado principio á sus trabajos con toda actividad, y dentro de pocos días se hallarán coleccionados y clasificados técnicamente 200 vellones de lanas argentinas de la cosecha actual, á fin de que en la Exposición Pan-Americana de Búffalo se tenga una variada y selecta colección del principal producto de exportación de la República Argentina.

---

### BOLIVIA.

#### TRABAJOS DE MEDICIÓN.

Anuncia el "South American Journal" que el Gobierno de Bolivia, por medio de su Ministro en Londres, ha celebrado un contrato con una casa de París para medir y levantar mapas de una extensión de terreno de 40,000 kilómetros cuadrados, y para hacer los trabajos de triangulación que permitan terminar la medición trigonométrica del país. También se ha hecho un arreglo con la República del Paraguay para medir y marcar los límites entre ambos países. La comisión mixta bolivio-brasileña, creada con el propósito de fijar la línea limítrofe entre las dos repúblicas, ha comenzado sus trabajos en el mes de marzo.

## CHILE.

## LEY DE PRESUPUESTOS PARA 1901.

En el Diario Oficial correspondiente al 19 de enero próximo pasado, se ha publicado la ley de presupuestos de gastos de la administración pública para el presente año, cuyos totales ascienden á \$81,068,112.49 en moneda corriente, y á \$34,158,462.48 en oro, distribuidos en la manera siguiente:

## EN MONEDA CORRIENTE.

Ministerio del Interior.....	\$12,202,373.50
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Culto y Colonización:	
Sección de Relaciones Exteriores.....	\$378,844.40
Sección del Culto.....	1,197,266.66
Sección de Colonización.....	772.360.00
	<hr/>
	2,348,471.06
Ministerio de Justicia é Instrucción Pública:	
Sección de Justicia .....	5,303,996.93
Sección de Instrucción Pública.....	8,918,748.72
	<hr/>
	14,222,745.65
Ministerio de Hacienda .....	6,468,804.78
Ministerio de Guerra .....	10,478,301.28
Ministerio de Marina .....	8,378,685.63
Ministerio de Industria y Obras Públicas:	
Sección de Industria.....	\$1,060,813.42
Sección de Obras Públicas .....	3,002,670.00
Sección de Ferrocarriles .....	22,905,247.17
	<hr/>
	26,968,730.59
Suma total.....	<hr/>
	81,068,112.49

## EN MONEDA DE ORO.

Ministerio del Interior.....	111,966.65
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Culto y Colonización:	
Sección de Relaciones Exteriores .....	\$1,082,162.88
Sección de Colonización .....	7,000.00
	<hr/>
	1,089,162.88
Ministerio de Instrucción Pública: Sección de Instrucción Pública ..	65,666.66
Ministerio de Hacienda .....	30,416,066.63
Ministerio de Guerra .....	1,397,600.00
Ministerio de Marina .....	1,024,666.66
Ministerio de Industria y Obras Públicas: Sección de Ferrocarriles..	53,333.00
	<hr/>
Total .....	34,158,462.48

## PROYECTO DE FERROCARRIL.

El “Diario Oficial” de 4 de febrero de este año, publica una ley por la cual se autoriza al Presidente de la República para que invierta hasta la suma de quinientos mil pesos en la construcción de un ferrocarril de un metro de entavía entre el puerto de Papudo y el punto denominado El Rayado, en el ferrocarril de Calera á Cabildo.

El mismo periódico, en su edición correspondiente al 8 de febrero próximo pasado, publica una ley en virtud de la cual se autoriza al Presidente de la República para que invierta hasta la suma de cincuenta mil pesos en los estudios de un ferrocarril que una á Caracoles con San Pedro de Atacama, en la línea férrea de Antofagasta á Bolivia.

---

## CUBA.

### ABOLICIÓN DE DERECHOS DE EXPORTACIÓN DEL TABACO.

Con fecha 8 de marzo de 1901, el Presidente de los Estados Unidos firmó el siguiente decreto, que fué promulgado el 12 de marzo por las autoridades militares en la Habana:

“A propuesta del Gobernador General de Cuba, aprobada por el Secretario de la Guerra, por la presente ordeno y mando que la tarifa de derechos de exportación sobre el tabaco que aparece en la página 50 del ‘Arancel de Aduanas para los Puertos de la Isla de Cuba,’ promulgado por la orden ejecutiva de fecha 31 de marzo de 1900, quede abolida el día primero de abril de 1901.”

El Departamento de la Guerra de los Estados Unidos calcula que la abolición de este derecho ocasionará una pérdida en las rentas de la isla que ascenderá de \$800,000 á \$1,000,000 al año, pero se espera que esta pérdida será compensada con el estímulo que recibirá la producción. La cantidad de tabaco que deja de pagar derechos, según lo dispuesto por el Presidente, representa un valor de cerca de \$20,000,000 por año, de cuya cantidad la mayor parte viene á los Estados Unidos.

### PORTE DE CORREOS PARA LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Desde que fué ocupada la isla por los Estados Unidos el porte de correos ha sido el mismo que se ha fijado para los países que pertenecen á la Unión Postal, con excepción de los soldados y empleados del Gobierno. El 23 de marzo de 1901, de acuerdo con la resolución del Gabinete, el Administrador General de Correos hizo pública la siguiente orden:

“Se hace saber á los administradores de correos que á partir del 1º de abril próximo, el porte de correos y la clasificación vigente en los Estados Unidos para el correo interno se aplicarán á toda la materia postal que se cambia entre los Estados Unidos y Cuba.”

### EXPORTACIÓN DE MINERAL DE HIERRO.

La exportación de mineral de hierro de la isla de Cuba durante el año de 1900 ascendió á un total de 445,679 toneladas, las cuales fueron enviadas á los Estados Unidos. Este mineral fué extraído de las minas

de Daiquirí, en la provincia de Santiago, y de las de Juragua. Según parece, la dificultad más seria con que ha tropezado durante los últimos dos años la explotación de estas minas en la isla de Cuba, ha sido la falta de trabajadores.

### SERVICIO DE EXPRESO CON LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Se anuncia un arreglo entre las compañías de expreso llamadas *Cuban and Pan American Express Company and Southern Express Company*, por el cual esta última obtendrá un servicio directo para el embarque de frutas de Cuba. En este servicio está incluido el transporte por vapor entre la Habana y Tampa, Florida, y transporte por riel de este punto hasta Nueva York, y puntos del este y hasta Chicago y puntos del noroeste. En cambio de este servicio la primera de las compañías mencionadas llevará á puntos de Cuba embarques de aves, huevos y carne fresca de los Estados Unidos. Hasta ahora todos los embarques se han detenido en Tampa en donde han sido reembarcados para su destino último. En Cuba se consume una gran cantidad de aves y en el año de 1900 se importaron más de 40,000 cajas de huevos á razón de 30 docenas por caja. En la Habana se vendían al detal de 2 á 4 centavos cada uno. Muchos comisionistas del sur de los Estados Unidos han establecido ya agencias en la isla.

## REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

### DATOS ESTADÍSTICOS.

Debido á la amabilidad del Señor Don ALFREDO F. PELLERANO, de Santo Domingo, publica el Boletín los siguientes datos estadísticos referentes al movimiento económico de dicha República durante el año de 1900:

Aduana.	Valores importados.	Valores exportados.	Derechos.
Santo Domingo.....	\$807,132.57	\$764,527.87	\$572,214.96
Puerto Plata.....	866,016.99	1,125,634.00	756,501.05
S. P. de Macoris.....	769,944.04	2,190,946.51	476,588.71
Sánchez.....	523,566.99	1,217,758.58	389,625.38
Azúa.....	118,783.19	487,125.70	90,721.59
Samaná.....	80,050.57	104,344.76	43,930.29
Monte Cristo.....	65,554.18	84,738.00	54,785.93
Barahona.....	2,129.34	30,788.80	7,683.83
Total.....	3,233,177.87	6,005,864.22	2,392,051.74
Ferrocarril Central de Puerto Plata.....			164,995.94
Aduana de Tierra Nueva.....			1,009.83
Aduana de Comendador.....			1,712.46
Telégrafo Nacional.....			6,221.66
Ventas Públicas.....			1,136.03
Rentas Postales.....			2,021.20
Planta Eléctrica (5 meses).....			502.52
Total general.....			2,569,651.38

Los gastos públicos durante el mismo año, divididos en los ramos correspondientes, arrojaron los siguientes guarismos:

Ministerio de lo Interior y Policía .....	\$244, 207. 99
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores .....	25, 147. 52
Ministerio Justicia é Instrucción Pública.....	104, 462. 87
Ministerio de Hacienda y Comercio .....	95, 063. 21
Ministerio de Fomento y Obras Públicas.....	23, 671. 22
Ministerio de Correos y Telégrafos .....	44, 975. 75
Ministerio de Guerra y Marina .....	427, 503. 50
Total .....	965, 032. 06

El producto en oro de las aduanas de la República en el mes de enero de 1900, comparado con el de 1901, indica una diferencia de \$9,360.78 á favor del año de 1901, como se ve en la tabla siguiente:

Aduana de—	Enero.	
	1900.	1901.
Santo Domingo .....	\$24, 654. 01½	\$50, 313. 50
Puerto Plata .....	38, 074. 19	48, 529. 31
S. P. de Macoris.....	46, 788. 42	78, 175. 11
Sánchez.....	14, 381. 86	44, 467. 64
Azua .....	5, 393. 89½	7, 447. 45
Samaná .....	853. 04	7, 823. 77
Monte Cristo.....	6, 665. 43	8, 916. 94
Barahona .....	316. 80	914. 71½
	137, 127. 65½	246, 488. 43½

### PRODUCCIÓN DE LA REPÚBLICA DURANTE EL AÑO DE 1900.

La producción de la República Dominicana durante el año de 1900, sin comprender el consumo del país y abarcando sólo lo que se exportó, según un cuadro estadístico preparado por el oficial centralizador del Departamento de Hacienda, el Señor Don A. RECIO AMIAMA, cuadro que ha sido remitido á esta oficina por este caballero, alcanzó á las siguientes cifras:

Campeche.....toneladas..	2, 526½	Guayacán .....	toneladas..	587	
Mora .....	idem.....	131	Bera .....	idem.....	2, 188
Divi-divi .....	idem.....	563½	Brazilete .....	idem.....	2
Caoba en cañones...pies..	792, 795	Cedro .....	pies.....	212, 166	
Caoba en horquetas.....	11, 870	Espinillo .....	idem.....	89, 974	
Cera amarilla .....	libras..	316, 514	Tabaco .....	libras..	17, 392, 882
Café .....	idem.....	3, 951, 539	Cacao .....	idem.....	11, 231, 157
Azúcar.....idem.....	107, 941, 606	Cueros de res.....idem.....		407, 651	
Melado .....	galones..	47, 069	Guineos en racimos.....		284, 900
Ron .....	idem.....	640	Tabaco en andullos .....		20
Mulos .....	cabezas..	3	Guano .....	saco.....	1
Caballos.....idem.....	26	Cobre viejo .....	libras..	15, 681	
Reses .....	idem.....	303	Concha de carey .....	idem.....	164
Plumas de garzas .....	onzas..	10	Resina de guayacán.....idem.....		3, 538
Yayas .....		20	Esponjas.....	barriles..	17
Huesos de res.....libras..	900	Almidón .....	idem.....		70

## EL SALVADOR.

## MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE.

El día 21 de febrero de este año el Señor Don TOMAS REGALADO, Presidente de la República de El Salvador, leyó en el acto de la solemne apertura de las sesiones ordinarias de la Asamblea Nacional el mensaje de estilo. La importancia de este documento es indiscutible, pues que presenta de una manera fehaciente las fases del desarrollo de la República del Salvador. Océpase el mensaje de una variedad de materias á cual más interesante.

Al referirse el mensaje al desarrollo material del país, manifiesta el Señor Presidente que, como natural consecuencia del mantenimiento del orden, el Gobierno ha logrado atender á empresas de vital importancia, muchas de las cuales han sido realizadas, entre otras la terminación del Ferrocarril de Occidente y la total cancelación de la deuda contraída por la República con motivo de tan importantísima obra. Antes de terminar el año anterior, se habían incinerado bonos de la deuda inglesa por valor de £716,860, de lo que se adeudaba en Londres. Como complemento de la terminación del Ferrocarril de Occidente y en virtud de una concesión otorgada en 1893, se abrió al servicio público en Acajutla un nuevo muelle que reúne muchas ventajas y funciona con toda regularidad. Se ha restablecido la Oficina General de Estadística y en cuanto á la empresa del Ferrocarril de La Unión, que es de capital importancia para el país, como nada se había adelantado con los contratistas, el Gobierno abrió de nuevo el negocio á so licitación pública y ha recibido ya una propuesta satisfactoria que se ha sometido al estudio de las autoridades competentes.

Las relaciones extranjeras de El Salvador se han mantenido en la más cordial amistad. Al mencionar á los Estados Unidos, manifiesta el Señor Presidente que con este país “ha seguido cultivándose la franca amistad que siempre hemos mantenido y tratado de fomentar por todos los medios civilizados. Tanto aquel Gobierno, como la Dirección General de la Exposición Pan-Americana de Búfalo, han manifestado interés en que asistiáramos á ella con los productos de nuestra agricultura y nuestra minería. Creyendo el Gobierno que la concurrencia á ese certamen, de carácter puramente continental, puede producirnos mejores resultados quizá, que los obtenidos en la Exposición de París, hemos aceptado la cortés invitación del Gobierno americano y al efecto se han dictado ya algunas providencias.”

La instrucción en todos sus ramos ha recibido vigorosos impulsos, se han subvencionado algunos planteles y se ha establecido la escuela politécnica.

Refiriéndose al ramo de hacienda, dice el mensaje que ha sido atendido con la preferencia que demanda su importancia, y que el



Gobierno ha procurado introducir en él la economía, el orden y probidad. El estado de la hacienda ha mejorado notablemente y el movimiento de rentas ha aumentado sobre el año anterior, de modo que el Gobierno ha podido atender con religiosidad y desahogo á las erogaciones del servicio administrativo, al mismo tiempo que amortizar una parte considerable de la deuda interna bonificada y muchos créditos de la deuda flotante.

Los rendimientos generales de las rentas en el año de 1900 ascendieron á \$6,337,729.06, ó sea un aumento de \$1,857,274.45, á favor de 1900, comparado con los productos de 1899. En el año en referencia las rentas de importación alcanzaron á \$3,473,162.03 y las de exportación á \$550,410.86.

Los gastos del servicio administrativo y de la amortización de los diferentes créditos ascendieron en el año en referencia á \$6,751,027.87.

La amortización de los diversos bonos que representan la deuda pública consolidada fué de \$2,814,342.62, de cuya suma corresponden \$489,429.20 á los bonos de El Salvador, y \$2,324,913.42 á los emitidos en virtud de contratas por préstamos, pedidos de mercaderías, etc. Después de varias operaciones la deuda bonificada del país para principios del año económico en curso alcanza á un total líquido de \$7,588,978.74.

La exportación por los puertos de la República en el año de 1900 fué de 365,499 hultos, con un valor de \$9,142,690 de plata. Las importaciones en el mismo año, según el mensaje, arrojaron un valor aproximado de \$6,000,000, de modo que resulta á favor de las exportaciones una diferencia de más de \$3,000,000.

---

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

#### IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 702 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de febrero de 1901, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los ocho meses que terminaron en febrero de 1901, comparados con igual período de 1900. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del próximo mes, necesitándose

algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de febrero, por ejemplo, no se publican sino en abril.

### COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN FEBRERO.

En el mes de febrero de 1901, el comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos llegó á la cifra de \$177,496,795, contra \$188,260,926 correspondientes al mes de febrero del año anterior. Las importaciones están representadas en estas cantidades: \$64,501,763 en febrero de 1901, y \$68,833,941 en el mismo mes de 1900; mientras que las exportaciones en el mes indicado en 1901 y 1900 fueron \$112,956,666 y \$119,426,985, respectivamente.

El sumario de las importaciones y exportaciones en febrero del presente año, comparado con el mismo mes del año anterior, es como sigue:

	1901.	1900.
<b>IMPORTACIÓN.</b>		
Artículos de alimentación y animales.....	\$17,002,842	\$16,257,451
Materia prima para industrias nacionales.....	19,584,334	25,967,669
Materias manufacturadas ó en parte para industrias nacionales.....	6,057,661	6,786,818
Artículos manufacturados.....	11,876,925	10,743,863
Artículos de lujo, etc.....	10,080,000	9,128,140
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>64,501,762</b>	<b>68,833,941</b>
<b>EXPORTACIÓN.</b>		
Productos de—		
La agricultura.....	73,052,884	75,189,120
Las fábricas.....	30,302,592	34,226,128
Las minas.....	2,723,794	3,184,022
Los bosques.....	3,846,385	3,548,209
La pesca.....	405,482	389,560
Misceláneos.....	667,230	940,779
Artículos extranjeros reexportados.....	1,956,666	2,049,167
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>112,956,033</b>	<b>119,426,985</b>

Las importaciones exoneradas de derechos han sido valoradas en \$25,698,647, ó sea el 39.80 por ciento del valor general de las importaciones. La proporción en el mismo mes de 1900 fué el 44.67 por ciento. El total de derechos de Aduanas durante el mes de febrero fué de \$18,719,598, contra \$19,882,253 recaudado en febrero de 1900. Por los ocho meses del año económico que terminan con febrero, el valor de las mercaderías importadas por los Estados Unidos fué de \$523,534,877, contra \$555,253,574 por el mismo período en el año anterior. Las exportaciones durante el mismo tiempo ascendieron á \$1,015,193,489, contra \$919,473,471 por los ocho meses del año anterior. Según las cifras consignadas ha habido una disminución de 5.71 por ciento, ó sea \$31,718,697, en las importaciones y un aumento de casi un 14 por ciento, ó sea \$93,720,018, en la exportación.

### INGRESOS Y EGRESOS EN MARZO DE 1901.

Los ingresos del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos durante el mes de marzo de 1901 ascendieron á \$49,891,125, habiendo excedido en

más de \$1,000,000 al mismo mes en 1900. De esta suma \$21,048,597 proceden de las aduanas, \$24,320,424 de contribuciones internas y \$4,522,104 de diversas fuentes. Los egresos en el citado mes llegaron á \$40,762,861, habiendo sido los principales gastos: \$11,162,248 por pensiones; \$10,822,602 por gastos civiles y misceláneos. Los gastos para el sostenimiento militar también fueron de consideración, pues ascendieron á \$10,635,786. El superávit fué de \$9,129,264, lo que aumentó el sobrante del Tesoro á la cantidad de \$42,296,965, correspondiente á los primeros nueve meses del año económico. Este balance ha ido aumentando gradualmente desde el principio del año.

#### CONDICIONES AGRÍCOLAS EL 1° DE ABRIL DE 1901.

Según una publicación del Departamento Meteorológico, fechada el 1° de abril del año corriente, las condiciones climatológicas durante el mes de marzo desde el Valle Central del Mississippi en dirección oriental, hasta la costa media del Atlántico, eran favorables á la agricultura, pero no sucedía lo mismo en los estados del valle del Missouri y de los grandes lagos.

Se dice que ha habido grandes sequías en la parte central y occidental de Texas, mientras que las copiosas lluvias en los estados del Atlántico del sur y de la parte oriental del Golfo causaron grandes daños á la agricultura.

En California el mes se presentó muy favorable, pero en Oregón las lluvias y las frecuentes heladas causaron daño á las sementeras.

Pronto se comenzará á sembrar maíz en Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky y Virginia. En el sur se ha sembrado ya una cantidad considerable de este grano.

La siembra de avena está muy adelantada en Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma y Arkansas, y está casi terminada en Kentucky.

Se ha sembrado algodón en Alabama y en la parte meridional de Texas, y se están haciendo preparaciones para sembrarlo en otras secciones de la región algodонера.

La condición general del trigo de invierno es mejor que á fines de febrero, pero siguen llegando informes desfavorables de algunas partes del valle del Ohio. En el estado de Missouri se espera una buena cosecha, lo mismo que en la costa del Pacífico donde dicho cereal se presenta bajo excelentes condiciones. En algunas partes de Texas el trigo ha sufrido mucho á causa de la sequía y de los insectos.

#### DELEGADOS AL CONGRESO PAN-AMERICANO.

El Presidente McKINLEY ha nombrado los siguientes Señores como Delegados al Congreso Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas que se reunirá en la ciudad de México en octubre de 1901: CYRUS NORTHROP, de Minnesota; HENRY G. DAVIS, de West Virginia;

WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, de Iowa; CHARLES M. PEPPER, del Distrito de Columbia; VOLNEY B. FOSTER, de Illinois.

El Dr. CYRUS NORTHROP es el Presidente de la Universidad de Minnesota y uno de los más prominentes profesores en este país.

El Hon. HENRY G. DAVIS fué uno de los miembros de la Conferencia Internacional Americana en 1889-90, y por algunos años Senador por el Estado de West Virginia, y su nombre figura prominentemente en grandes empresas mercantiles en este país.

El Hon. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario que fué de los Estados Unidos en la República Argentina, es actualmente Director de la Exposición Pan-Americana de Buffalo.

El Sr. CHARLES M. PEPPER es autor de varias obras y escritor de nota en revistas y periódicos, habiendo por mucho tiempo concretado su atención especialmente al estudio general de Cuba y Puerto Rico.

El Sr. VOLNEY B. FOSTER ha sido prominente en negocios, y particularmente interesado en al mejoramiento del servicio consular, así como en el engrandecimiento de las relaciones internacionales de los Estados Unidos.

### PRODUCCIÓN DE PETRÓLEO.

Según un boletín especial publicado por la Oficina del Censo, sobre la producción y refinación de petróleo en los Estados Unidos durante los diez años que terminaron el 31 de diciembre de 1899, hubo un notable aumento en la producción de este artículo, acompañado de una reducción de su costo, y de un aumento de sueldos pagados á empleados; así mismo muestra que los refinadores de petróleo tuvieron una aparente ganancia de \$10,292,557 en 1899.

Como consecuencia de la tendencia á consolidación comercial que ha existido durante este período, las 94 refinerías que había en 1889, se redujeron á 67 en 1899.

La producción total en 1899 fué de 57,070,850 barriles, contra 35,163,713 en 1889. De la total producción, casi el 40 por ciento, valorado en \$64,982,249, fué exportado, contra \$53,293,299 exportados en 1889. El promedio del valor en 1889 fué de \$2.82 por barril, y en 1899 de \$2.63.

No obstante la reducción de refinerías, el número de jornaleros fué aumentado de 10,885 á 11,935 sin incluir los empleados á sueldo. El aumento de sueldos fué de 14 por ciento, y el total de éstos en 1899 ascendió á la suma de \$6,717,087.

Rusia es un gran competidor de los Estados Unidos en la producción de petróleo, pero según datos oficiales, si no se descubren nuevos depositos en ese país, será un factor que tendrá que desaparecer. Además, según datos estadísticos, la producción en el famoso distrito del Baku viene decayendo por varios años.

Por término medio las excavaciones practicadas en 1900 fueron 100 pies más profundas que el año anterior. El agua que contienen los pozos es otro motivo que tiende á reducir la producción.

#### COMERCIO EXTRANJERO DE LAS FILIPINAS.

Las importaciones en las islas Filipinas, durante los primeros ocho meses de 1900, según un informe publicado últimamente por el Departamento de Guerra de los Estados Unidos, muestran un aumento de 70 por ciento comparadas con las del año anterior.

En el mismo período de 1899, la importación procedente de los Estados Unidos ascendió á \$780,379, y en 1900 á \$1,340,717. El valor total de las mercaderías, incluyendo oro y plata importados en las islas de enero á agosto inclusive en 1900, fué de \$16,865,684, ascendiendo las exportaciones á \$17,808,222, lo que deja un balance de más de \$900,000 á favor de las Filipinas. Las exportaciones á los Estados Unidos en los ocho meses de 1900 fueron por valor de \$1,954.531, habiendo llegado á \$2,547,739 en 1899.

#### LOS INGLESES ESTUDIANDO MÉTODOS AMERICANOS.

Un despacho de Londres de fecha 5 de abril anuncia que varios manufactureros de Manchester, Inglaterra, han decidido enviar á los Estados Unidos una partida escogida de trabajadores, con el objeto de que estudien los métodos americanos que se emplean en la manufactura de herramientas automáticas. Los distritos de New England, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati y Chicago serán visitados en la esperanza de convencerse de la necesidad de emplear métodos nuevos, si desean conservar su parte en el comercio del mundo.

#### COMPARATIVA FUERZA NAVAL.

Una de las oficinas del Departamento de Marina de los Estados Unidos acaba de completar un estado comparativo de las fuerzas navales de las principales naciones marítimas, en donde se encuentran los siguientes datos importantes: en algunos países el tonelaje naval excede al tonelaje comercial. El tonelaje naval de Inglaterra excede al de Francia, Alemania y Rusia combinados; después, vienen las siguientes naciones en el orden que se indica: Francia, Rusia, Estados Unidos, Alemania, y Japón.

Los Estados Unidos tienen 98 buques con un tonelaje de 302,650, además de los 55 buques, con un tonelaje de 247,420, que están en curso de construcción. Inglaterra tiene 646 buques de guerra con 1,795,410 toneladas y un gran número en vía de construirse. Francia tiene un total de 714,190 toneladas, representadas por 428 navíos construidos y por construirse; Alemania 253 buques con un tonelaje de 447,840,

todos construidos; Rusia, 332 buques representando un tonelaje de 420,440 construidos y 149,140 por ser construidos. Japón tiene 138 buques que representan 250,870 toneladas.

#### **DEPRECIACIÓN DEL VALOR DE LA PLATA.**

En el informe trimestral presentado por el Director de la Casa de Moneda de los Estados Unidos, se ve que durante los tres meses que terminaron el 31 de marzo de 1901, ha habido una disminución de 0.2408 por onza en el valor comercial de la plata. El valor de las monedas de plata extranjeras ha bajado consiguientemente. (El valor de ellas se encontrará en la tabla publicada en este BOLETÍN.)

#### **PRODUCCIÓN DE GAS NATURAL.**

La producción de gas natural en cuatro estados de los Estados Unidos, durante el último año económico, fué como sigue:

Pennsylvania, \$8,200,000; Indiana, \$6,600,000; West Virginia, \$2,200,000; y Ohio, \$1,800,000.

Durante este mismo año se han utilizado 9,333 depósitos de gas cuya producción fué valorada en más de \$20,000,000, y ha sido empleado por 196 fábricas de vidrio, 13 fundiciones de hierro, 63 fábricas de acero, 3,947 talleres de diversas industrias.

La intensidad del calor de este gas es una tercera parte mayor que la del carbón y siete veces más que la del gas ordinario.

#### **ENORMES PRESIONES ELÉCTRICAS.**

Hace pocos años los electricistas se hubieran asustado ante la idea de emplear una fuerza de 60,000 volts, y hoy día, lejos de esto, predicán que esta presión será excedida en pocos años más. Antes no se consideraba seguro el transmitir la fuerza eléctrica á mayor presión de 15,000 volts, siendo un límite moderado 10,000 volts. Sin embargo se ha descubierto últimamente que, con un buen aislamiento, el voltaje puede aumentarse enormemente. Entre las Cataratas del Niágara y la ciudad de Búffalo, así como en la línea de Sacramento á Folsom, California, se emplean 11,000 volts; esta cantidad se duplicará en la primera de estas líneas cuando se abra la Exposición Pan-Americana. La línea que sirve para operar la maquinaria en las minas de Cañon City, trasmite su corriente con una presión de 20,000 volts. Probablemente las dos instalaciones de trasmisión de fuerza eléctrica más notables en el mundo, son: una en Telluride, Colorado, y la otra la que suministra fuerza al ferrocarril eléctrico entre San Bernardino y Los Ángeles, California. La primera es una línea corta que conduce una corriente con fuerza de 40,000 volts y la segunda que tiene 83 millas de extensión, funciona con 33,000 volts y conduce no menos de 10,000 caballos de fuerza.

Hay en California una compañía que posee varias instalaciones distribuidoras de fuerza eléctrica, que está construyendo una línea entre Yuba y las provincias de Nevada á las ciudades de Oakland y San Francisco, la cual tendrá una extensión de 140 millas. Los trasmisores que usarán serán capaces de transmitir 60,000 volts. Esta línea principiará á usarse con 40,000 volts y gradualmente se aumentará á 60,000, cantidad en que mantendrá la presión.

Una nueva instalación que va á funcionar en Apple Creek, Minnesota, proporcionará electricidad á St. Paul, que dista 27 millas, y los cuatro dínamos que van á emplearse tienen una capacidad colectiva de 4,000 caballos de fuerza, pero la corriente, aunque originada á 800 volts, sube hasta 25,000 volts para propósitos de transmisión de fuerza únicamente y luego, al llegar á St. Paul, se reduce nuevamente.

### MANUFACTURAS DE SEDAS.

La reunión anual de la Silk Association of América se efectuó el 26 de marzo último y los informes que se dieron relativos á la condición de la manufactura de sedas y á la demanda de éstas, de manufactura nacional, fueron verdaderamente halagadores.

Á consecuencia de haber aumentado notablemente la demanda de artículos de seda, desde el principio del presente año, son varias las nuevas fábricas que se han instalado.

El Sr. F. ALLEN, secretario de la citada asociación, da los siguientes datos estadísticos sobre maquinarias de sedería en los Estados Unidos:

	Número de máquinas.	Producción.	Valor.
Para la fabricación de—		<i>Yards.</i>	
Sedas anchas.....	32,000	86,000,000	\$52,000,000
Terciopelos y frisados.....	1,550	9,500,000	5,000,000
Tapicería.....	285	.....	400,000
Cintas.....	7,000	.....	17,500,000
Hiladoras carreteles.....	1,000,000	.....	.....
Otros carreteles.....	1,000,000	.....	.....
Maquinaria de torcer seda y seda de coser.....	.....	.....	9,000,000
Encajes, tules y velos.....	.....	.....	1,000,000

### POPULARIDAD DE INDIANAS AMERICANAS.

Según el "Financial Times," de Londres, las indianas manufacturadas en los Estados Unidos están compitiendo ventajosamente en los mercados británicos, con las fabricadas en Inglaterra, pues en Londres se consideran estas indianas las mejores telas de su clase.

Ésta es una innovación en el negocio de algodones en los Estados Unidos, desde que la exportación ha estado concretada tan sólo á lencería para sábanas y artículos corrientes, dedicándose otras manufacturas de mejor calidad al consumo nacional.

La China es el mejor mercado que tienen los Estados Unidos, pues casi consume la mitad de los artículos de algodón manufacturados por este país.

**COMERCIO EXTRANJERO DE PUERTO RICO.**

De un informe relativo á la importación y exportación de esta isla, del 1° de mayo de 1900 al 28 de febrero de 1901, dirigido al Departamento del Tesoro en Wáshington, tomamos los siguientes datos: el valor de las mercaderías libres de derechos, procedentes de los Estados Unidos, fué de \$3,546,852, y de otros países \$33,360; y \$2,906,156 correspondientes á mercaderías sujetas á derechos, más \$1,616,092 de otros países. El total de derechos recaudados fué de \$893,820. Durante el mismo período las exportaciones á los Estados Unidos fué de \$3,390,506 y á otros países \$2,423,577. El total de las importaciones fué de \$8,100,000 y de las exportaciones \$5,814,083.

**DINERO EN CIRCULACIÓN.**

De acuerdo con el estado mensual publicado por el Departamento del Tesoro en abril 3 de 1901, la circulación monetaria en el país, en el mes de marzo, fué de \$2,187,243,580, un aumento de cerca de \$166,000,000 en los últimos doce meses. El aumento es debido á la gran actividad comercial que prevalece en todos los Estados de la Unión. Los fondos generales de dinero y barras, en el Tesoro, fueron aumentados en \$10,000,000; lo que hace el fondo actual de \$2,477,227,185. El valor total del oro y barras en las bóvedas del Tesoro, llega á \$1,124,157,697, de los cuales, más de \$7,000,000 fueron aumentados en el mes de marzo. Durante este mismo período la circulación del oro decreció en casi \$1,500,000. El Tesoro contiene en la actualidad mas oro que en ninguna época de la historia del Gobierno.

**PRESUPUESTO DE LAS ESCUELAS PÚBLICAS EN NEW-YORK.**

Hace poco se anunció que el gasto anual para la educación pública fué de \$60,000,000 en la Gran Bretaña, \$40,000,000 en Francia, \$50,000,000 en Alemania y \$35,000,000 en Rusia. Estas cantidades eran muy desproporcionadas á los presupuestos de guerra, en tiempo de paz, de las mismas naciones, como se ve: \$100,000,000 para Gran Bretaña; \$140,000,000 Alemania; \$125,000,000 Francia, y \$150,000,000 Russia. Los Estados Unidos gasta anualmente más de \$300,000,000 en la educación y algo menos de \$55,000,000 anuales en el mantenimiento de los establecimientos militares en tiempo de paz.

La población del Estado de New-York en 1900 fué de 7,268,000 y la cantidad votada para propósitos de educación fué de más de \$35,000,000. De esta gran suma se abonó, durante el año, \$19,200,000 á los profesores; \$8,550,000 por edificios nuevos, muebles y reparaciones; \$1,000,000 para libros y aparatos para las escuelas. Entre otras partidas aparecen: \$12,000 para escuelas de indios en New-York, \$142,000 para bibliotecas de escuelas y \$10,700 para escuelas de verano; \$49,000 para educación de profesores; \$36,000 para instrucción de ciegos;



\$220,000 para instrucción de sordos y mudos; \$56,800 para repasos de clases; \$3,200 para instrucción patriótica en las escuelas primarias y \$415,000 para escuelas normales. Estas cifras no incluyen las grandes sumas de dinero que se emplean en el sostenimiento de las numerosas universidades y colegios en todo el Estado.

#### **AUMENTO DEL USO DE ALUMINIO.**

En 1889 la producción de aluminio en los Estados Unidos fué de 22 toneladas y en los otros países de 71 toneladas. En 1900, es decir 11 años más tarde, los Estados Unidos produjeron cerca de 4,000 toneladas de este metal, mientras la producción en los otros países fué de 7,500 toneladas. Se cree que entre pocos años el cobre empleado en los alambres telegráficos y telefónicos será sustituido por el aluminio; pues se ha demostrado que las líneas fabricadas de este metal, dando igual resultado, pesan tan sólo la mitad que las de cobre. En la actualidad se usan estas líneas de aluminio en varias localidades, y su uso general no se ha extendido por completo, debido á la anterior escasez de este metal.

#### **DIMINUCCIÓN EN LA EXPORTACIÓN DE MANUFACTURAS.**

El volumen de la exportación de artículos manufacturados en los Estados Unidos durante el año económico que terminará el 30 de junio de 1901, parece no igualarse al del año anterior, debido á tres razones: Primera, porque los exportadores que comercian con las islas Hawai no han suministrado las estadísticas correspondientes, como hacían antes de la anexión del Hawai. Segunda, porque la exportación á Puerto Rico fué clasificada separadamente y no incluida en el movimiento general del comercio extranjero; y tercera, por el hecho de que las exportaciones para China han decaído como la mitad, á consecuencia de las actuales circunstancias de ese país. Pero esta disminución es más aparente que real, pues la exportación para el Hawai en el año económico de 1900 fué de \$13,500,000 y \$4,500,000 á Puerto Rico. Los embarques para Puerto Rico en el presente año aumentan considerablemente y es presumible que igual cosa suceda con los del Hawai.

#### **EXPORTACIÓN DE PRODUCTOS NACIONALES.**

La exportación de productos nacionales, incluyendo cereales, provisiones, algodón y aceites minerales durante el mes de febrero de 1901, fué valorada en \$66,760,998, contra \$69,678,199 en febrero de 1900. Hubo una disminución considerable en el valor del algodón que se exportó, disminución que representó un valor de \$8,537,460, y asimismo se notó una baja en el valor de los aceites minerales exportados, baja que subió á \$1,066,424. El valor de los cereales aumentó como en \$4,830,229, el de las provisiones en cerca de \$845,464. Durante los

ocho meses que terminaron el 28 de febrero de 1901, el valor de la exportación de los productos mencionados fué de \$598,740,375, ó sean \$80,735,931 más que en el año económico anterior.

### **PRODUCCIÓN DE PIEDRAS PRECIOSAS.**

Un agente especial del Departamento de Estudios Geológicos ha presentado un informe sobre la producción de piedras preciosas en los Estados Unidos, por el cual se ve que en 1900 se producían zafiros en gran cantidad en el condado de Fergus, Montana. También se explotaban depósitos de berilo en el condado de Mitchel, Montana, y había aumentado la producción de turquesas en Nuevo México y Nevada. La demanda de las turquesas, conocidas en este país con el nombre de "turquoise matrix," fué muy grande en todas las localidades donde esta piedra se encuentra. El valor de los diamantes producidos fué solamente de \$150. El valor total de las piedras preciosas en 1900 fué de \$232,210 contra \$185,770 en 1899.

### **ARANCEL DE LAS FILIPINAS.**

El arancel preparado por la Comisión de Filipinas parece tener por objeto principal el aumentar las entradas de las islas. Con este fin, se han impuesto ligeros derechos sobre los productos de alimentación necesarios, así como sobre las materias primas para la industria de las islas, sobre los instrumentos y maquinaria para la agricultura, etc. En cuanto á otra clase de efectos manufacturados, se han calculado los derechos según las necesidades del consumidor. Los artículos de lujo pagan los derechos más elevados que era posible establecer para el aumento de la renta de aduanas.

Se ha hecho una reducción en los siguientes artículos: productos alimenticios, kerosene, petróleo crudo, materiales para construcciones y géneros de lino y algodón. El cuero adobado, el calzado y los efectos de caucho galvanizado, así como los impermeables, pagan derechos muy bajos. Los derechos sobre las joyas y las piedras preciosas han sido modificados; en los relojes de calidad inferior han sido reducidos, mientras que en los efectos de seda han sido aumentados. Los derechos de exportación sobre el abacá y la copra han sido aumentados.

Por lo general, los derechos son específicos y solamente en las materias primas son ad valorem, en cuyo caso ascienden á diez por ciento, pero aquellos artículos no especificados pagan el 25 por ciento. Esto se debe á que en las presentes condiciones del servicio aduanero de las islas no puede hacerse un aforo perfecto de las mercancías importadas.

### **LADRILLOS DE LIGNITO.**

Una de las industrias que promete mucho para el Estado de North Dakota es la fabricación de ladrillos de lignito. Pero no solamente es

importante esta industria para dicho Estado sino para otros de la misma región donde se nota falta de combustible. Los ladrillos fabricados del lignito que se encuentra en Wilton han sido examinados por el Northern Pacific Railway con resultados satisfactorios. También han sido debidamente examinados por algunas fábricas en los Estados del este y los resultados han sido iguales. El "Journal of Finance," de Nueva York, dice, que el Northern Pacific Road desea celebrar un contrato por 100,000 toneladas de los mencionados ladrillos para uso en sus locomotoras.

#### **PACAS CILÍNDRICAS PARA LA EXPORTACIÓN DEL HENO.**

El heno, lo mismo que el algodón, se exporta ahora en pacas de forma cilíndrica, y cada paca mide 18 pulgadas de diámetro y 26 de largo, con un peso de 275 libras. Las mismas pacas para uso doméstico pesan como 200 libras. También se preparan para uso en el ejército pacas del mismo diámetro, pero solamente de 18 pulgadas de largo, las cuales contienen aproximadamente 140 libras de heno. En las pacas de forma cilíndrica se puede poner una cantidad de heno mucho mayor que en las de forma cuadrada. Millares de toneladas de heno en pacas cilíndricas han sido enviadas al ejército americano en las Filipinas, y gran cantidad ha sido asimismo exportada para el uso del ejército inglés en el África Austral.

#### **PRODUCCIÓN DE ACERO BÉSEMER.**

El Boletín de la "American Steel Association" publica varios cuadros en los que se ve á cuanto ascendió la producción de acero Béssemer en los Estados Unidos desde 1897 á 1900 inclusive. Dichos cuadros demuestran que la mayor producción de acero en lingotes se verificó en el año civil de 1899, época en que subió á un total de 7,586,354 toneladas. La producción en 1900 fué de 6,684,770 toneladas. Con excepción de 692,344 toneladas, todo ese acero fué producido en los Estados de Pennsylvania, Ohio, é Illinois. El primero de estos Estados produjo más del 50 por ciento del total.

La producción máxima de rieles de acero ocurrió en 1900, año en que montó á 2,361,921 toneladas. De estas el Estado de Pennsylvania produjo más de la mitad.

#### **CONDICIÓN DE LOS TRATADOS DE RECIPROCIDAD.**

El 15 de marzo de 1901, el Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos y el Embajador de la Gran Bretaña firmaron protocolos con objeto de prorrogar la fecha de la ratificación de cuatro de los tratados de reciprocidad celebrados con las colonias inglesas en el mar Caribe. La prórroga será de un año.

**MEDICIONES MAGNÉTICAS.**

El Cuerpo de Ingeniería de la oficina conocida con el nombre de "Coast and Geodetic Survey, de los Estados Unidos", ha organizado una oficina especial á cuyo cargo está la medición magnética de todo el país, comprendiendo Alaska, las islas de Hawai y Puerto Rico. Ya se han estudiado como 500 estaciones y determinado los elementos de declinación, profundidad é intensidad magnéticos. Se han establecido también otras estaciones especiales que de tiempo en tiempo informarán del resultado de sus observaciones con el objeto de determinar el valor secular de los elementos.

En Cheltenham, Maryland, cerca de Wáshington, en Sitka, Alaska, y en Honolulu, islas de Hawai, se establecerán observatorios magnéticos permanentes. Se está preparando una nueva edición de tablas y cartas de los elementos magnéticos y dentro de poco tiempo se espera tener completa la medición magnética de todo el país.

**EXPORTACIONES DE CALZADO PARA LAS POSESIONES BRITÁNICAS.**

El rápido aumento de las exportaciones de calzado de los Estados Unidos ha llamado la atención de los fabricantes de este producto en el mundo, así como de sus agentes en el país. El agente comercial británico en los Estados Unidos ha enviado á su Gobierno un informe sobre la exportación de calzado americano en el cual presenta datos estadísticos de las exportaciones de este producto al Reino Unido, las Antillas Inglesas, Australia y África. Dice así una parte del informe:

"Basta sólo echar una ojeada á estos números para comprender como está introduciéndose el calzado americano en lugares donde el producto inglés debía tener prácticamente el monopolio." Este informe demuestra que las exportaciones de calzado durante los doce meses que terminaron el 31 de diciembre de 1900, hechas de los Estados Unidos, para el Reino Unido y las posesiones inglesas de las Antillas, Australia y África, han aumentado de £142,328 en 1898 á £323,308 en 1899 y £426,124 en 1900, y que las exportaciones de idénticos productos ingleses para sus posesiones ya mencionadas han disminuido algo, pues en 1898 alcanzaban á £1,092,094; en 1899 disminuyeron á £1,001,927, y en 1900 alcanzaron á £1,075,478.

**REMEDIO PARA EL TABACO.**

Por considerarlo de interés para los cultivadores de tabaco en la América latina, se reproduce á continuación el remedio que el Presidente de la Sociedad de Cultivadores de Tabaco del Estado de la Florida considera como infalible para hacer revivir las plantas que se marchitan al transplantarlas de las almácigas, especialmente cuando esto se hace con retoños que no tienen raíces. Consiste el remedio en remojar las plantas ó los retoños, si aun no se han plantado, con tres ó cuatro gotas

de espíritu de alcanfor disueltas en una onza de agua. Se deja que las plantas se remojen durante medio día en esta solución, colocándolas en un lugar fresco y abrigado de la luz hasta que recobren toda su frescura. Si las plantas están ya sembradas, se les puede regar con la misma solución y cubrirlas luego con esteras para que no les dé el sol. Según la misma autoridad, el agua alcanforada hace más rápida la germinación de las semillas cuando se les ha mojado en ella, y en algunos casos las semillas viejas recuperan su fuerza germinativa cuando se les somete á este tratamiento. Dícese que experimentos hechos á este respecto han venido á demostrar que semillas viejas sometidas al tratamiento indicado germinan mejor que las nuevas. Es bien entendido que deben ser sometidas al tratamiento indicado antes de haber perdido por completo su facultad germinativa. El agua alcanforada, según parece, no sólo da vigor á las plantas sino que acelera su germinación y crecimiento.

#### **EMBARQUES DE ALAMBRE, CLAVOS Y CAÑERÍAS DE HIERRO PARA LA AMÉRICA DEL SUR.**

Durante el mes de marzo los embarques de alambre y clavos para los mercados extranjeros, efectuados tan sólo por un manufacturero de este país, llegaron á la cantidad de 4,000 toneladas. Estas cifras muestran un aumento de un 25 por ciento comparadas con el mes de febrero. Del alambre exportado 1,756 toneladas fueron enviadas á la América del Sur, contra 971 toneladas en el mes de febrero. Esta cantidad fué distribuida así: Buenos Ayres, 836 toneladas; Rosario, 291; Rio Janeiro, 208; Santos, 138; á Chile se enviaron 147 toneladas; al Callao y otros puertos peruanos, 114 toneladas, y 22 fueron para Montevideo. De las 1,110 toneladas de clavos exportados, 230 fueron embarcadas para Chile y una pequeña cantidad para el Perú.

De las 2,439 toneladas de cañería de hierro, exportadas durante el mes de marzo por una de las principales compañías de los Estados Unidos, más de 400 toneladas fueron enviadas á la América del Sur y distribuidas así: Buenos Ayres, 395; Chile, 15, y Perú, 15 toneladas.

#### **VALIOSO CARGAMENTO DE PLATA.**

El vapor inglés de carga *Myrtledene* arribó á Filadelfia el 4 de abril de 1901 procedente de Antofagasta, Chile, con una de las más valiosas consignaciones que se han hecho en ese puerto. El cargamento consistía de 1,240 toneladas de mineral de plata, las que tasadas á \$380 tonelada, representaban un valor total de \$471,200.

#### **CÓDIGO DE PROCEDIMIENTOS JUDICIALES PARA LAS FILIPINAS.**

Un nuevo código de procedimientos civiles para las Islas Filipinas ha sido preparado últimamente por el Juez HENRY C. IDE, de la comisión de los Estados Unidos. Este código ha sido materia de muchos estudios é investigaciones, pues su autor, con el objeto de combinar la

simplicidad con la eficacia y la pronta administración de justicia, se dice, ha tenido que consultar las leyes de otros países.

También se encuentra en preparación el código penal por el Gen. LUKE E. WRIGHT, otro miembro de dicha comisión. Según éstos nuevos códigos no se seguirá la práctica de jurados. Por ahora, seguirán rigiendo las leyes españolas donde aun no han sido derogadas. El nuevo código sustituye con otras cortes, la de primera instancia, así como los juzgados de paz.

---

## GUATEMALA.

### MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE.

El "Guatemalteco," diario oficial de la República de Guatemala, en su edición del 1° de marzo de este año, publica el mensaje del Presidente de la República á la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa en las sesiones ordinarias de 1901.

Al hablar de los adelantos morales y materiales de la República, el Señor Presidente se expresa de esta manera:

"Deseosa la actual administración de proteger é impulsar moral y materialmente todo cuanto signifique progreso y bienestar para el país, ha velado con tesón para zanjar las dificultades del Erario y porque se continúen las obras públicas emprendidas, iniciándose, además, las que se han creído de inmediata y positiva utilidad.

"Con plena satisfacción debo informaros que, en uso de la autorización que os servisteis otorgarme en el año anterior, se iniciaron y prosiguen con toda actividad y energía los trabajos de la gran carretera del Norte, que tiene ya en servicio las dos terceras partes de su extensión, es decir 15 leguas; que la carretera del Sur, que nos lleva á la jurisdicción de Jutiapa, fué completamente reparada y, en breve término, quedará concluída; la carretera que une á los departamentos de Retalhulen y Quezaltenango, está completamente modificada y reparada hasta su conexión con el Ferrocarril Occidental; y, dentro de pocos días, se iniciarán las obras de la carretera de San Jerónimo al Rancho de San Agustín.

"Trabajos sobre vías públicas, pero de secundaria importancia, se han llevado á cabo en todos los puntos de la República, sobre lo cual ha puesto toda atención el Ejecutivo, que cree ser uno de sus más importantes deberes, crear y mantener en vital funcionamiento esas arterias de la civilización y del progreso en el cuerpo social. Para expeditar la comunicación con la parte construída ya del Ferrocarril del Norte y aprovechar así las comodidades de esa vía, ínterin se llega á su terminación, se ha celebrado un contrato de transportes, que facilite, sin grandes sacrificios, por parte del Estado, el tránsito de pasajeros y carga desde esta capital á Puerto Barrios.

“Lisonjero es, ciertamente, que en el gran certamen celebrado el año próximo anterior en la capital de la República francesa, Guatemala haya obtenido un éxito feliz, como os habréis servido observarlo por las muchas recompensas de primera clase que se le discernieron, lo cual demuestra que con el trabajo y perseverancia de sus hijos, en día no remoto, nuestra patria llegará á figurar entre los pueblos más productores de la tierra.

\* \* \* \* \*

“Conocéis ya el contrato celebrado para llevar á término la línea del Ferrocarril del Norte, que es, sin disputa, la más importante de nuestras empresas nacionales, ya que está llamada á cambiar por completo la faz de la República; y me complace manifestaros que ha comenzado á experimentarse la bienhechora influencia de aquella magna obra.

“Me es altamente satisfactorio informaros también que en el día de hoy ha quedado concluido y firmado, pero pendiente de la aprobación gubernativa, el contrato que se ajustó, sin subvención alguna, para la construcción del ramal férreo entre los Cocales y Mazatenango, uniendo la línea del Sur con la de Occidente, y la Compañía del Ferrocarril Nacional de Los Altos trabaja activamente para conseguir el capital que necesita para llevar á ejecución aquella obra. Dentro de breve término, pues, quedará toda la Costa del Sur, el Centro y el Norte, unidos por sus respectivos ferrocarriles.”

---

## MÉXICO.

### MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE.

Al abrirse el segundo período de sesiones del 20° Congreso de la Unión, el 1° de abril del año corriente, el Presidente DÍAZ leyó un interesante mensaje, del cual se han tomado los siguientes párrafos:

“Continúan sin perturbación alguna y en los mejores términos nuestras relaciones exteriores.

“El veintiuno de noviembre de mil novecientos, se concluyó y firmó, en Wáshington, un convenio, que convierte en indefinido el plazo estipulado el veintidós de diciembre de mil ochocientos noventa y nueve para el examen y decisión de los casos sometidos á la Comisión Internacional de límites fluviales. Aprobada esa convención por la Cámara de Senadores el diez de diciembre, y por el Senado de los Estados Unidos de América el quince, la ratifiqué el doce de enero.

“Trece de las Repúblicas de este continente han contestado aceptando la invitación que circuló la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, según os referí en mi último informe, para convocar el segundo Congreso Interamericano que debe reunirse aquí en veintidós de octubre próximo.

\* \* \* \* \*

“Se ha comenzado la construcción de los pavimentos de asfalto contratada para ciento veinticinco calles de esta capital, y se han celebrado varios contratos para la construcción de andenes y empedrados.

“Las obras del saneamiento han adquirido gran importancia por la extensión en que se están ejecutando. Hay construidos diez y ocho mil metros de colectores de ladrillo de distintos diámetros; once mil doscientos metros de tubos de hierro para el lavado de las atarjeas, estando ya enlazados con las nuevas atarjeas los desagües de cinco mil ochocientas casas.

“Diversas disposiciones se han dictado para la mejora del servicio de aguas, ya perfeccionando los acueductos para recibir las nuevamente compradas, ya adquiriendo accesorios de hierro para la entubación en la ciudad, y por último, mejorando la actual distribución.

\* \* \* \* \*

“En su oportunidad llegaron los delegados de México á los Congresos Médico latino-americano de Santiago de Chile, y tercero Médico Pan-Americano de la Habana, habiendo sido, en uno y otro, bondadosamente acogidos.

\* \* \* \* \*

“Con el objeto de utilizar las aguas del río Yaqui en el riego de los terrenos ribereños, se han terminado por cuenta del Gobierno las obras del canal de Cócorit.

“El cultivo de la vid y la industria sericícola continúan su desarrollo. Al fin de contribuir al de ésta, el Gobierno importa y reparte periódicamente huevecillos de gusanos de seda, y para fomentar aquél distribuye sarmientos entre los ciudadanos que lo soliciten. De los últimos se han repartido recientemente doscientos cuarenta y cuatro mil quinientos, y de huevecillos de gusanos de seda novecientos gramos.

\* \* \* \* \*

“Reglamentada la explotación de la concha perla, se han celebrado contratos para esa explotación en el litoral del Pacífico, se han formado criaderos artificiales y mejorando los existentes en el Golfo de California.

“Durante el primer semestre del presente año fiscal, se han expidido doscientos ochenta y siete títulos sobre propiedad minera, que amparan una superficie de trece mil noventa y cinco hectáreas. Se nota una disminución, respecto al mismo semestre del año anterior, de doscientos sesenta y siete títulos y nueve mil sesenta y dos hectáreas.

“Es de advertir que esos títulos en su mayor parte amparan pertenencias de minas de metales preciosos y que aumentan considerablemente el número de solicitudes de pertenencias para la explotación de minerales de cobre.

\* \* \* \* \*

“El censo de mil novecientos arrojó un total de habitantes en la República de trece millones quinientos cuarenta y seis mil setecientos,



acusando un aumento de novecientos catorce mil trescientos cuarenta con respecto al de mil ochocientos noventa y cinco. La dirección respectiva se ocupa en los trabajos de concentración de los datos recogidos para la comprobación de esas sumas y las clasificaciones correspondientes.

\* \* \* \* \*

“Se está organizando la concurrencia de México á la Exposición Pan-Americana que ha de celebrarse en la ciudad de Búfalo, y se prepara el contingente respectivo.

“La propiedad industrial continúa en aumento. Durante los primeros seis meses del presente ejercicio fiscal, fueron expedidas ciento cincuenta y tres patentes de invención y se hizo el registro de ciento veinte marcas de fábrica.

“El número de oficinas de los Estados Unidos con las cuales cambia observaciones diarias el Observatorio Meteorológico ha ido en creciente, y conforme á las prescripciones del Comité de Upsala ha emprendido las observaciones de nubes.

“Los trabajos de la Comisión Geográfico-exploradora merecieron cuatro premios en la reciente Exposición de Texas. Esta comisión, en la que se encuentran oficiales del Estado Mayor del Ejército y del Cuerpo de Ingenieros, prosigue las labores á ella encomendadas, habiendo ya levantado el plano de la mayor parte del Estado de Nuevo León.

\* \* \* \* \*

“Durante el período que comprende este informe, en el puerto de Veracruz se hicieron cuatrocientos metros lineales de coronamiento en el dique del Noroeste y en los rompeolas del Noroeste y Sureste se terminaron respectivamente el coronamiento del Morro y el enrocamiento de base.

“El volumen del dragado en la bahía, para obtener un fondo de nueve metros en marea baja, alcanza ya la cifra de trescientos mil metros cúbicos.

“El colector principal para el saneamiento de la ciudad de Veracruz está terminado en una longitud de ochocientos metros, y construida en su totalidad la casa de las máquinas y bombas.

“Las obras de reconstrucción del muelle fiscal de Tampico se continúan con actividad por la Empresa del Ferrocarril Central Mexicano.

“En Coatzacoalcos se ha iniciado la construcción de vías férreas para las obras de mejoramiento del puerto.

“En Salina Cruz se terminaron el trazo de la nueva ciudad, la construcción de todos los edificios que se destinan para administración, almacenes y habitaciones de los empleados del Gobierno y de la Empresa contratista. El enrocamiento de rompeolas del Sur alcanza una longitud de doscientos metros.

“El muro de ‘Olas Altas’ en el puerto de Mazatlán y los terra-

plenes de la calle adyacente están concluidos en sus nueve décimas partes.

“En el puerto de Manzanillo, el enrocamiento del malecón principal está construido hasta la corona, y el occidental tiene una longitud de ciento cuarenta metros. Falta poco para que sea terminado el enrocamiento en la presa de Ventanas.

“En Teután, puerto que ha de substituir al de Altata, se han comenzado las obras preliminares de defensa.

\* \* \* \* \*

“Las vías férreas de la República han tenido un aumento de seiscientos veintiséis kilómetros notándose en primer lugar con doscientos sesenta y ocho kilómetros el Ferrocarril Central en varias de sus líneas, el de Coahuila y Pacífico y el de Guadalajara á Manzanillo con ochenta y cinco cada una; el de Parral á Durango con veintitrés y el de Veracruz al Pacífico con sesenta y nueve; perteneciendo el resto á diferentes vías. En el Ferrocarril Nacional de Tehuantepec se ha hecho la renovación de los durmientes casi en la mitad de la línea y el embalastrado de treinta kilómetros. Se han reparado la mayor parte de los puentes, terminando ciento doce alcantarillas de mampostería y algunas estaciones; habiéndose recibido seis locomotoras nuevas, cien góndolas y gran cantidad de material para la vía.

\* \* \* \* \*

“En el ramo de correos se han establecido setenta y cinco nuevas oficinas, ascendiendo todas á dos mil catorce. Las correspondencias de diferentes clases han aumentado considerablemente, siendo el movimiento de setenta y dos millones de envíos, contra sesenta y siete millones en el mismo período del año anterior. Los giros postales interiores han obtenido un aumento de ciento veinticinco por ciento. Los giros postales con los Estados Unidos aumentaron cuarenta por ciento, pues tuvieron un movimiento de doscientos cincuenta y siete mil pesos. En el mismo período los productos generales del ramo ascendieron á un millón cuarenta mil pesos, notándose un aumento de casi un dieciséis por ciento.

“He terminado mi breve reseña de los principales asuntos que conciernen al Ejecutivo. En ella advertiréis que los diferentes ramos de la Administración, debidamente atendidos, continúan mejorando con la rapidez posible, si bien no con toda aquella á que suele aspirar un patriotismo impaciente. Los resultados son en general satisfactorios; y los que no sólo dependen del servicio en algún ramo de importancia, sino del estado de prosperidad innegable que alcanza el país, pueden sin exageración calificarse de halagüeños. Frutos son de la paz y el orden legal no interrumpidos en largos años, y consecuencias naturales, tanto de los esfuerzos del Ejecutivo, como del buen sentido del pueblo y del patriótico celo de sus legisladores.”

## COMERCIO EXTRANJERO.

El comercio extranjero de México por los seis primeros meses del año fiscal de 1901, ha sido: importaciones, \$32,159,248.68 oro, ó sea \$65,067,118.76 plata; exportaciones, \$77,469,674.39 plata, lo que deja una diferencia á favor de las exportaciones de \$12,402,055.63 plata.

Las importaciones durante estos seis meses muestran una ganancia de \$6,132,864.76 plata sobre aquellas del mismo período en 1899-1900, así como las exportaciones indican también un aumento de \$11,047,479.89 plata.

La clasificación de las importaciones, con el valor (oro) de cada una de ellas, por los seis meses que terminan el 31 de diciembre de 1900, con la diferencia á favor ó en contra, es como sigue:

Clasificación.	Seis meses, julio á diciembre—		Aumento, 1900.
	1900.	1899.	
Productos animales .....	\$2,562,808.13	\$2,069,154.00	\$473,654.13
Productos vegetales .....	5,123,814.36	3,840,325.00	1,283,462.36
Productos minerales .....	8,203,148.86	6,997,341.00	1,205,807.86
Tejidos y sus manufacturas .....	5,311,275.18	4,985,895.00	325,380.18
Productos químicos y farmacéuticos .....	1,263,016.18	1,084,009.00	179,007.18
Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas y naturales .....	1,376,595.41	1,290,973.00	85,622.41
Papel y sus aplicaciones .....	1,174,350.37	1,046,769.00	127,581.37
Máquinas y aparatos .....	4,878,101.27	4,455,328.00	422,773.27
Vehículos .....	799,660.33	712,537.00	87,123.33
Armas y explosivos .....	666,860.74	679,729.00	<sup>1</sup> 12,868.26
Diversos .....	799,617.85	821,655.00	<sup>1</sup> 22,037.15
Total .....	32,159,248.68	28,003,742.00	4,155,506.68

<sup>1</sup> Diminución.

El resumen por países de destino es como sigue:

	Seis meses, julio á diciembre—		Aumento, 1900.
	1900.	1899.	
Europa .....	\$15,274,863.51	\$13,877,205.00	\$1,397,658.51
Asia .....	83,846.42	60,353.00	23,493.42
África .....	5,510.62	15,335.00	<sup>1</sup> 9,824.38
América .....	16,795,028.13	14,050,849.00	2,744,179.13
Total .....	32,159,248.68	28,003,742.00	4,155,506.68

<sup>1</sup> Diminución.

Las importaciones de los principales países europeos fueron:

Países.	Importaciones.		Ganancia.
	Seis meses, julio á diciembre—		
	1900.	1899.	
Alemania .....	\$3, 786, 460. 93	\$3, 074, 333. 00	\$712, 127. 93
Francia .....	3, 415, 357. 05	3, 261, 485. 00	153, 872. 05
Gran Bretaña .....	4, 914, 983. 91	4, 664, 183. 00	250, 800. 72
España .....	1, 506, 073. 91	1, 444, 511. 00	61, 562. 91

El comercio con la América fué como sigue:

Países.	Seis meses, julio á diciembre—		Aumento, 1900.
	1900.	1899.	
Bolivia .....		\$12. 00	1 \$12. 00
Brasil .....	\$457. 00	5, 829. 00	15, 372. 00
Colombia .....	10, 819. 80	29, 073. 00	118, 853. 20
Cuba .....	22, 764. 00	16, 343. 00	6, 421. 00
Chile .....	4, 796. 00	556. 00	4, 240. 00
Ecuador .....	35, 991. 70	40, 854. 00	14, 862. 30
El Salvador .....	5, 416. 00	1, 635. 00	3, 781. 00
Estados Unidos .....	16, 658, 275. 01	13, 924, 376. 00	2, 733, 899. 01
Guatemala .....	41, 468. 37	9, 079. 00	32, 389. 37
Paraguay .....	52. 00	55. 00	13. 00
Perú .....	615. 00	1, 826. 00	11, 211. 00
República Argentina .....	139. 00	106. 00	33. 00
Santo Domingo .....		285. 00	1285. 00
Uruguay .....	572. 00	198. 00	374. 00
Venezuela .....	13, 662. 25	20, 022. 00	16, 359. 75
Total .....	16, 795, 028. 13	14, 050, 849. 00	2, 744, 179. 13

<sup>1</sup> Diminución.

Las exportaciones durante el período referido fueron principalmente para América y Europa. La América recibió productos por valor de \$61,894,682.60 plata, de los cuales \$58,680,255.02 fueron para los Estados Unidos. Los embarques para la Gran Bretaña subieron á \$8,478,673.83; á Alemania, \$2,066,051.73; á Bélgica, \$2,335,235.41; á Francia, \$1,860,981.69; á España, \$672,871.23.

Los siguientes son los diversos productos exportados durante los seis meses mencionados con sus respectivos valores en plata mexicana:

Clasificación.	Seis meses, julio á diciembre—		Aumento, 1900.
	1900.	1899.	
Productos minerales .....	\$56, 386, 081. 35	\$40, 293, 696. 00	\$16, 092, 385. 35
Productos vegetales .....	14, 659, 804. 72	19, 775, 244. 00	15, 115, 439. 28
Productos animales .....	5, 082, 983. 98	5, 700, 500. 00	1 617, 516. 02
Productos manufacturados .....	932, 643. 99	854, 656. 00	77, 987. 99
Diversos .....	408, 160. 35	325, 355. 00	82, 805. 35
Total .....	77, 409, 674. 39	66, 949, 451. 00	10, 520, 223. 39

<sup>1</sup> Diminución.

### LOS PUERTOS DE LA REPÚBLICA.

Durante el año próximo pasado el resumen de la navegación habida en los puertos de la República fué como sigue:

El número de buques de vapor entrados á los puertos del Pacífico, montó á 203, á los puertos del Golfo 654, haciendo ambas cifras un total de 1,972,855 toneladas. De estas embarcaciones, 686 entraron cargadas y 171 en lastre.

Los buques de vela entrados por los puertos del Golfo y del Pacífico, durante el mismo año fueron 715, de los cuales 279 contenían carga y 436 viajaban en lastre. Dichas embarcaciones representan 195,216 toneladas.

El total de las mercancías que las embarcaciones de vapor y de vela

condujeron á los puertos de la República, ascendió á 924,386 toneladas de mil kilogramos.

De los Estados Unidos procedieron 413 buques de vapor; de Colombia 96; de Inglaterra 78; de Alemania 45, de Bélgica 20; de Italia 19 y 1 de Dinamarca. Todos estos conducían carga y no se incluyen los de lastre.

En el año fiscal de 1898 á 1899 las embarcaciones cargadas que llegaron á los puertos de la República fueron 688, resultando un aumento de 57 en favor del año siguiente.

Entraron á los puertos de la República amparadas con la bandera nacional y con carga, 69 embarcaciones; con bandera de los Estados Unidos é igualmente cargadas 448, y con bandera inglesa, 124.

#### **GANADO DEL ESTADO DE TAMAULIPAS.**

Según datos tomados de la prensa de México, la ganadería es uno de los principales ramos de riqueza en el Estado de Tamaulipas. Dicha entidad federativa contiene 78,495 cabezas de ganado caballar, 216,751 de ganado vacuno, 12,336 mulas, 10,818 asnos, 437,491 cabezas de ganado menor de pelo y lana, y 1,593 de ganado porcino.

#### **EXPORTACIÓN DE HENEQUÉN.**

Durante el mes de febrero último se exportaron por el Puerto de Progreso 43,667 pacas de henequén, con un peso de 7,029,102 kilogramos, avaluados en \$1,257,283.28, plata mexicana. Estos embarques se efectuaron en 14 buques de vapor y fué su destino como sigue: Estados Unidos, 43,237 pacas, con peso de 6,955,960 kilogramos. Para Inglaterra se enviaron 250 pacas, y 190 para Cuba.

#### **ACUÑACIÓN DE MONEDA.**

En el mes de febrero próximo pasado la Casa de Moneda de la capital de México acuñó las siguientes monedas:

En oro: 1,845 águilas, con valor total de \$36,900; 425 piezas de á cinco pesos cada una, \$2,125; mil sesenta y cinco piezas de á un peso, \$1,065. En plata: ochocientas ochenta y tres mil piezas de á un peso, \$883,000; diez mil piezas, de á veinte centavos cada una, \$2,000. En bronce: veintiocho mil piezas de á un centavo, \$280. Total importe de lo acuñado, \$928,110.

---

### **PERÚ.**

#### **MINERALES DEL CERRO DE PASCO.**

El Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería de Lima en uno de sus últimos números trae un interesante estudio sobre el mineral del Cerro de Pasco, en el cual, después de manifestar que el Perú gozó de  
Bull. No. 4—01—8

mucha fama por sus metales preciosos en el largo período de la ocupación española, dice que existen algunos minerales en el país que se hallan bien atendidos por las personas interesadas en el negocio.

La extensión de los ferrocarriles de la República dará acceso á uno de los más notables terrenos mineros de la nación. Este es el distrito del Cerro de Pasco, que se encuentra como á 80 millas de la Oroya á una altura de 14,100 pies sobre el nivel del mar. Lo que ha retardado el desarrollo de las minas del Cerro de Pasco más que cualquiera otra cosa es la falta de transporte barato á la Oroya, cuya población es el punto más lejano á donde llega el Ferrocarril Central. Actualmente se están levantando planos para extenderlo desde la Oroya hasta el corazón de los terrenos mineros, y si se reúne el capital necesario para construir dicha vía ferrea, parece que no habrá ningún obstáculo serio para demostrar lo que son capaces de producir las minas. La línea termina en el Callao que cuenta con un buen servicio de vapores.

El clima en esas alturas de los Andes es benigno, aunque un poco frío. El distrito cuenta con una población minera de 10 á 12,000 habitantes, gente de buen carácter y fácil de gobernarse. Las exploraciones que se han hecho en el distrito son pocas, y sin embargo se comprende por ellas que el terreno es inmensamente rico. El cobre y la plata son los metales más prominentes, pero también se encuentra oro.

La gran dificultad para el transporte de maquinaria desde la costa ha sido el motivo del poco desarrollo de esos minerales. Últimamente se han formado dos compañías para la construcción de un camino de fierro para explotar las referidas minas y otros lugares que se ha descubierto que contienen oro. El carbón mineral se halla en las cercanías. El último informe oficial menciona 82 minas registradas, algunas de ellas de considerable importancia. Las que están más cerca del Cerro de Pasco distan como unas tres millas, pero hay otras á mayor distancia que podrían trabajarse con provecho. No ha mucho se ha obtenido una concesión para construir un ferrocarril á las minas de Champa Cruz, situadas á una distancia de 18 millas del Cerro de Pasco, con el objeto de transportar el producto de esas minas á la población con un gasto de 8 chelines la tonelada. Estos datos se basan en el último informe sobre los minerales peruanos publicado por el periódico del Estado hace algunos meses. Dicho informe señala otras localidades carboneras, y no cabe duda de que la industria minera del Cerro de Pasco en general se hallará bien abastecida de combustible en el mismo terreno.

El mineral de hierro existe en grandes cantidades en ese distrito, pero no ha habido ningún aliciente para explotarlo. Los dos minerales que han contribuido más á la prosperidad del Cerro de Pasco son la plata y el cobre, y de estos dos, sólo el cobre es el que se explota hoy. Las minas de plata existentes en el referido distrito se han trabajado por espacio de 270 años. El mineral es transportado á lomo de llamas á las fundiciones.

El cobre es hoy el mineral de mayor importancia en el distrito, y cuando el costo del transporte á la costa se reduzca á un tipo moderado, vendrá un gran desarrollo debido al gran consumo de ese metal. El inconveniente que en la actualidad se encuentra en la explotación de las minas del Cerro de Pasco es que existe mucha agua en ellas, siendo el desagüe por socavones muy incompleto. Allanando esta dificultad y extendiendo el ferrocarril, la explotación de las minas mencionadas alcanzará á grandes proporciones.

## URUGUAY.

### MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE CUESTAS.

El mensaje que el Señor Presidente de la República Oriental del Uruguay dirigió, el 15 de febrero de 1901, á la asamblea general de la nación al inaugurar el tercer período de la vigésima legislatura, es un documento notable.

Con referencia al servicio de correos y telégrafos del país, el Presidente se expresa así:

“El intercambio de correspondencia, en el año que fenece, alcanza á 44,751,914 piezas, que representan una entrada de \$254,058 y 144,715 despachos telegráficos, que han importado la suma de \$65,733.

“Comparadas estas cifras con las del año anterior, resulta que en 1900 circularon 7,513,558 piezas de correspondencia más que en 1899, representando un aumento de renta de \$13,412 y 12,963 telégramas, que arrojan una demasía de \$9,234.

\* \* \* \* \*

“Los servicios de encomiendas postales, de giro internacional, el de suscripción á diarios y publicaciones periódicas, y el de venta de obras de autores nacionales, progresan relativamente.

“El giro interno, cuyo intercambio alcanzó en el año 1899 á \$3,792,214, contribuyendo al cómputo de la renta de ese año con \$18,006, ha movido el año próximo pasado \$3,378,866, y su producto alcanzó á \$17,074, lo que hace una diferencia de \$413,347 en su movimiento, y de \$931 en su producido.

“En cambio, el número de giros expedidos en 1899 fué de 27,978, y en 1900 llegó á 29,577, ó sean 1,599 giros más á favor de este último año, aproximando así la institución á su verdadera índole, que no es otra que la de proporcionar los medios de poderse establecer un intercambio de dinero, de cantidades hasta cierto punto limitadas.

\* \* \* \* \*

“Los telégrafos nacionales se encuentran ya unidos á los de la nación Argentina, habiéndose efectuado su empalme al cable de propiedad de aquella Administración, que se ajusta en el paraje denominado Mar-

tín Chico, y el que se llevó á efecto el 6 de enero del corriente año, después de las importantes reparaciones que se hicieron en nuestras líneas, perfeccionando todo lo existente, y agregando dos conductores destinados expresamente para el servicio internacional, en los que fué necesario emplear 537 kilómetros de alambre silicioso.

\*            \*            \*            \*            \*            \*            \*

“Con la República Brasileira nos encontramos en vísperas de que los hilos del telégrafo nacional vayan á unirse con los de aquella gran nación, por Rivera-Livramento y San Eugenio-Quarahy, pues ya ha sido sometido á estudio de V. H. el convenio firmado por ambas administraciones, así como otro convenio de préstamo de vías complementario de aquél.”

Á la cuestión de relaciones exteriores dedica el Presidente los siguientes párrafos:

“La República conserva sus relaciones con las naciones amigas en el pie de la mayor cordialidad, y el Poder Ejecutivo se preocupa constantemente de fortificarlas y ensancharlas por medio de tratados y acuerdos especiales tendentes á favorecer el intercambio comercial, las nacientes industrias, la inmigración honesta y laboriosa, y en fin todo lo que constituye el progreso en sus diversas manifestaciones, el bienestar de los pueblos, y es, á la vez, materia de transacciones internacionales y vínculo de unión y concordia entre los estados.

\*            \*            \*            \*            \*            \*            \*

“El Poder Ejecutivo recibió en su oportunidad una comunicación del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de Norte América sometiendo á su consideración la idea de celebrar un nuevo Congreso Pan-Americano para tratar cuestiones que interesan á la América y otras que no fueron consideradas en la primera conferencia internacional de Wáshington.

“Desde luego el Poder Ejecutivo manifestó que el pensamiento de un Congreso con tan plausibles fines tenía todas sus simpatías, pero que, antes de dar una contestación definitiva, deseaba se le participasen las materias de que él se ocuparía para tomarlas en consideración y resolver lo que fuera procedente.

“Reunidos en Wáshington varios delegados de América, discutieron y sancionaron el programa que ha de servir de base para las conferencias respectivas, determinando á la vez la ciudad de México como sede del Congreso Pan-Americano que se realizará por iniciativa del Gobierno de Norte América.

“Tan pronto como el Poder Ejecutivo tuvo conocimiento del referido programa por intermedio de la legación respectiva, y se impuso de las materias á tratarse, no vacilo en aceptar la invitación que le fué dirigida por el Gobierno de México, en cuya capital va á instalarse el Congreso el año próximo.

“Como consecuencia de esa aceptación era necesario nombrar la persona que debía representar á la República en aquel Congreso, y el



Poder Ejecutivo creyó que lo más acertado y conveniente para los intereses públicos, era designar al actual Ministro en los Estados Unidos para esa misión, elevándole á la categoría de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario con la debida autorización legislativa y acreditándole á la vez en México, con lo cual se realizaba una verdadera economía de gastos y se daba igualmente al Gobierno de México, una prueba de alto aprecio y consideración enviando cerca de él un ministro diplomático, sin perjuicio de la plenipotencia ante el Congreso Pan-Americano. Este acto de cortesía y deferencia especial van también á realizarlo los demás estados de América.

\* \* \* \* \*

“Siguen con gran actividad los trabajos emprendidos para asegurar el éxito del Congreso Latino-Americano que ha de reunirse en marzo próximo en esta Capital y cuyo patronato le ha sido conferido al Poder Ejecutivo.”

Dice también el mensaje que la magna cuestión del puerto de Montevideo ha dejado de ser ya un problema técnico y financiero para revestir la forma acabada de un hecho jurídico que constituye al presente el objeto primordial de una contratación solemne, de cuyo sucesivo desenvolvimiento surgirá pronto la obra anhelada en que tanto la nación como el Gobierno cifran las más legítimas esperanzas de adelanto y mejoramiento económico político y social.

Al hablar de la instrucción primaria, manifiesta el Señor CUESTAS que las ideas generales y los propósitos del Gobierno con relación á la referida instrucción, así como los medios técnicos, administrativos y económicos de impulsar su desarrollo, se encuentran condensados en el proyecto de reformas orgánicas á la legislación vigente. Durante el año 1900 se inscribieron en las quinientas sesenta y cuatro escuelas públicas que costea el Estado, 52,276 alumnos, siendo la asistencia media de 34,958. El capital invertido en la enseñanza del año es de \$684,227.25, siendo el costo anual de la enseñanza de \$13.08 por alumno inscrito.

Los párrafos dedicados á los ferrocarriles son estos:

“Va á entrar felizmente en una nueva faz práctica la cuestión relativa á la prolongación del ferrocarril de Nico Pérez á Melo y Villa de Artigas con un ramal á Treinta y Tres.

\* \* \* \* \*

“Los trabajos de construcción de la línea del oeste avanzan rápidamente en manos de la actual compañía cesionaria, que tiene empleados en ellos unos dos mil setecientos cincuenta obreros, pudiendo afirmarse que el ramal entre Rosario y Colonia quedará concluido dentro del plazo fijado por la ley de 13 de octubre de 1899, es decir, antes del 13 de junio próximo venidero, plazo que se anticipará en uno ó dos meses.

\* \* \* \* \*

“La Empresa del Ferrocarril Central del Uruguay anuncia grandes obras para este año. Construirá el puente de Santa Lucía en el mismo sitio donde estaba colocado el que fué destruido por las inundaciones de marzo y abril de 1900. \* \* \* El puente sobre el San José se prolongará unos 27 metros utilizando para este trabajo tres tramos nuevos y columnas del mismo tipo que las del puente de Santa Lucía. Todas estas obras consumirán £100,000, poco más ó menos.

“Considero de oportunidad referir algunos datos sintéticos del movimiento ferrocarrilero correspondiente al ejercicio económico de 1899-1900. La longitud total de las líneas en explotación era en el año 1898-99 de 1,605 kilómetros; la longitud abierta al servicio público durante el año 1899-1900 fué de 105 kilómetros. El número de pasajeros transportados ha sido de 1,066,381 que han recorrido 31,432,584 kilómetros. El tráfico de carga ha sido de 534,079 toneladas.

\* \* \* \* \*

“Digno de mencionarse ha sido el desarrollo que han tomado las industrias fabriles en este último año, al amparo de algunas franquicias dadas por leyes especiales. He aquí la nómina de las más importantes:

“*Una nueva fábrica de tejidos de lana:* Capital invertido en las instalaciones, \$100,000; producción media diaria, 600 kilogramos de tejidos; personal, 120 individuos.

“*Una fábrica de papel:* Capital fijo, \$150,000; producción diaria, de 4,000 á 5,000 kilogramos de papel; personal, 80 individuos.

“*Un establecimiento para descortezar y pulir el arroz:*

Capital invertido en las instalaciones, \$55,000; elaboración diaria, 8,000 kilogramos de arroz limpio; personal, 22 individuos.

“*Una fábrica de sombreros:* Capital fijo, \$30,000; producción diaria, 160 sombreros; personal, 45 individuos.

“*Una nueva fábrica de cerveza:* Capital empleado en las instalaciones, \$60,000; producción diaria, 1,200 litros de cerveza; personal, 35 individuos.

“*Una nueva destilería de alcohol (por concluir de instalarse):* Capital fijo, \$50,000; producción calculada, 4,000 litros de alcohol diarios; personal, 20 individuos.”

Al hablar el Señor Presidente de la ganadería y agricultura, manifiesta que la situación general de la campiña es satisfactoria. La ganadería sigue floreciendo al amparo de la paz y de los concursos y ferias que vienen realizándose en varias zonas del país por iniciativa privada y la cooperación eficaz de los poderes públicos.

La cosecha del maíz toca á su término y todo hace esperar rendimientos excepcionales. Lo mismo sucede con el lino, la cebada, el maní y otros productos que entran en menor escala en la masa de nuestra producción.

Al hablar de la deuda pública, el Señor CUESTAS manifiesta que ha

merecido preferente atención del Gobierno en el interior y en el exterior, y que con toda regularidad se ha efectuado la amortización de dicha deuda.

Una de las partes más interesantes del mensaje es la que se refiere á la situación del banco de la República, de la cual dice que no puede ser más satisfactorio, y que el movimiento general de caja del banco casi ha alcanzado á doscientos millones de pesos.

---

## MUERTE DEL EX-PRESIDENTE HARRISON.

Este eminente hombre público de los Estados Unidos falleció en la ciudad de Indianápolis, Estado de Indiana, el 13 del mes de marzo próximo pasado. Nació en North Bend, Ohio, el 20 de agosto de 1833, y su abuelo fué el Presidente WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON que murió en 1841. Hizo sus estudios de derecho siendo muy joven, y su carrera de abogado fué muy notable. Durante la guerra civil se distinguió en el ejército de la Unión y obtuvo el grado de General de Brigada. De 1881 á 1887 representó al Estado de Indiana en el Senado de los Estados Unidos, y obtuvo grande y merecida fama como orador parlamentario. En 1888 fué electo Presidente de los Estados Unidos. Durante su administración se celebró en la ciudad de Wáshington la Conferencia Internacional Americana de 1889-90. Al retirarse de la presidencia dió una serie de conferencias sobre derecho constitucional en la Universidad de Leland Stanford, jr., en California, en el invierno de 1893 á 1894. Su último acto público de importancia fué la defensa que, como abogado, hizo de los intereses de Venezuela en la controversia limítrofe anglo-venezolana.

Como comprobación de sus méritos nada tan elocuente como la siguiente proclama expedida por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, y que traducida es como sigue:

MANSIÓN DEL EJECUTIVO,  
*Wáshington, 14 de marzo de 1901.*

*Al Pueblo de los Estados Unidos:*

BENJAMÍN HARRISON, Presidente de los Estados Unidos desde 1889 hasta 1893, murió ayer á las 4 y 45 minutos de la tarde en su residencia en Indianápolis. Con su muerte el país se ve privado de uno de sus más grandes ciudadanos. En brillante carrera militar cuando joven conquistó fama y altos puestos por su energía y su valor. Como abogado figuró el primero en el foro. En el Senado ocupó elevado rango como orador y legislador, y en el puesto de Presidente se distinguió por sus dotes extraordinarias de administrador y estadista. Tanto en la vida pública como en la privada era un digno ejemplar para sus conciudadanos.

En testimonio del respeto tenido á su memoria por el Gobierno y pueblo de los Estados Unidos, ordeno que el pabellón nacional en la Mansión Ejecutiva y demás edificios públicos se ponga á media asta por el término de 30 días, y que honores adecuados le sean conferidos por el ejército y la armada el día de su entierro, ordenados por los Secretarios de Guerra y Marina.

Dado en Wáshington, el día 14 de marzo en el año de Nuestro Señor 1901 y de la Independencia de los Estados Unidos de América el ciento veinte y cinco.

---

## NUEVOS MIEMBROS CORRESPONDIENTES HONORARIOS.

El BOLETÍN de las Repúblicas Americanas tiene el gusto de anunciar á sus lectores que el distinguido estadista paraguayo Señor Don José S. DECOUD ha aceptado gustoso el cargo de Miembro Correspondiente Honorario de la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas en Asunción. El Señor DECOUD es uno de los hombres públicos más conocidos de la América latina. Como escritor, ha ocupado por largos años un puesto prominente. Desde 1869 figura en el periodismo y en la política de su país, y ya ha sido subsecretario del Interior, Presidente de la Convención Constituyente de 1870, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, de Justicia, del Interior y de la Guerra. Fué representante de su país en la Conferencia Internacional Americana que se reunió en la ciudad de Wáshington en 1889. Ha sido Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de su país en el Brasil y en Uruguay. Persona de gran erudición, ha merecido el nombramiento de Miembro Correspondiente de las Reales Academias de la Lengua y de Legislación de España, y pertenece á otras sociedades científicas y literarias de su país y del extranjero.

Asimismo es muy grato para la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas el poder informar á los lectores del BOLETÍN MENSUAL de que el mismo cargo ha sido aceptado por el Señor Don ANTONIO BEZERRA, quien representará en el Brasil á la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas. Este distinguido caballero, que ocupa en su país elevada posición por sus merecimientos personales, figurará de una manera prominente entre los miembros correspondientes honorarios de la ya citada Unión Internacional.

---

## DEMANDA DE CAOBA.

La caoba es uno de los árboles más altos de los trópicos. La explotación de esta madera, á la simple vista sencilla, requiere el empleo de trabajadores experimentados, pues el éxito de una estación depende

mucho de la destreza de los labradores en buscar los árboles que generalmente se hallan esparcidos profusamente en el bosque y ocultos en la densa vegetación.

México, Centro América y las Antillas, así como Colombia y Venezuela producen caoba en mayor ó menor escala, cuya exportación proporciona considerables entradas á sus gobiernos.

La importación de esta madera en los Estados Unidos en los últimos años, y en su mayor parte procedente de México, no ha estado en relación con la demanda que ha ido creciendo. Se sabe que aumenta el número de gente dedicada á esta industria y que nuevos territorios se han abierto á su explotación, lo cual hace suponer que la buena calidad aumentará y que los precios mejorarán, lo que indudablemente contribuirá á generalizar aun más el uso de esta madera. Hay actualmente fábricas en los Estados Unidos que están haciendo muebles de este material á precios módicos y una de las principales factorías en Gran Rapids, Michigan, se dice, empleará este año el 80 por ciento de caoba en sus manufacturas.

La caoba, que está considerada como un artículo de lujo, ha llegado á ser la madera favorita en los Estados Unidos para la fabricación de muebles, así como para trabajos interiores de casa y su aplicación para revestir otras maderas es muy general.

Según informes suministrados per el "American Lumberman" la caoba tiene una gran variedad de precios; la clase pobre, de tamaño pequeño, puede venderse al bajo precio de 50 centavos los 1,000 pies; mientras que la clase de lujo usada en superficies de mesas, etc., puede valer \$3.50 y hasta más. La mejor calidad de caoba procedente de Cuba se emplea en la manufactura de muebles elegantes y para trabajos interiores de casa y el precio de éste que está basado en pulgadas, fluctúa entre \$140 y \$165 los 1,000 pies. La caoba mexicana fina y dura y que pule admirablemente bien, es considerada como la mejor para artículos de lujo y está clasificada en "primeras" y "segundas" cuyo valor varía entre \$160 á \$200 los 1,000 pies. Los "comunes" se venden de \$110 á \$145 y el grado inferior de \$60 á \$90. La caoba blanda mexicana no tiene estimación y sin excepciones se vende de \$20 á \$25 los 1,000 pies, es decir, menos aun que lo que vale las maderas duras.

La caoba se importa en los puertos de los Estados Unidos libre de derechos. En el año fiscal de 1900 la cantidad importada fué de 31,451,000 pies, valorizados en \$1,805,191, contra 25,475,000 pies cuyo valor fué de \$1,339,761 en 1899, y 18,132,000 pies, con valor de \$929,811, en 1898.

El término medio del valor de 1,000 pies en 1900 fué de \$57.36, en 1899 \$52.55 y en 1898 de \$51.28.

La mayor parte de la caoba que se importa de México, Centro América y las Antillas á este país viene en trozos no pulidos, mientras que aquél recibido del Reino Unido viene en forma más ó menos manufacturado.

Á continuación se expresa la procedencia, cantidades y valores de la caoba importada en 1900, comparada con el año anterior:

Países.	1900.		1899.	
	Canti- dades.	Valor.	Canti- dades.	Valor.
Reino Unido .....	<i>M. pies.</i> 6,205	\$519,096	<i>M. pies.</i> 4,449	\$440,891
México .....	11,520	503,291	10,769	417,415
Centro América .....	7,752	388,883	7,787	333,480
Cuba .....	4,705	328,925	969	80,753
Otras Antillas .....	512	32,813	713	31,487
Sud América .....	573	19,612	658	22,617
Otros países .....	184	11,571	130	12,118
Total .....	31,451	1,804,191	25,475	1,338,761

## LA INDUSTRIA DE AZÚCAR DE REMOLACHA.

El gran consumo universal del azúcar de remolacha, que aumenta rápidamente, es el tema de un artículo publicado por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento del Tesoro, bajo el título "The World's Sugar Crop of 1900." Este artículo demuestra que la producción total de azúcar durante el año en cuestión fué de 8,800,000 toneladas, de las cuales 5,950,000 ó sean más de los dos tercios fueron de azúcar de remolacha.

Según la estadística publicada, en 1840 las remolacha suplieron menos del 5 por ciento de la producción total de azúcar; en 1850 la proporción aumentó á 14 por ciento; en 1870 á 34 por ciento; en 1890 á más del 63 por ciento; y en 1900 casi á 68 por ciento.

El aumento en el consumo de azúcar, según las tablas estadísticas, es algo que asombra. En 1840 el total de la cosecha de azúcar en el mundo fué solamente de 1,150,000 toneladas; en 1870 subió á 2,416,000; en 1890 aumentó á 5,702,000, y en 1900 alcanzó á 8,800,000.

De acuerdo con un artículo del "London Statist," en todo el Reino Unido, actualmente, no hay más que una refinería de azúcar de caña; siendo las demás factorías para refinar azúcar de remolacha, que procede de Alemania, Francia, Austria y Rusia.

La producción de azúcar de remolacha por el año que terminó el 10 de septiembre de 1900, según datos suministrados por el estadístico alemán, Sr. LICHT, es como sigue:

	Toneladas.		Toneladas.
Alemania .....	1,950,000	Holanda .....	170,000
Francia .....	1,125,000	Otros países .....	400,000
Austria-Hungría .....	1,075,000		
Rusia .....	890,000	Total .....	5,950,000
Bélgica .....	340,000		

La producción de azúcar de caña se estima así:

	Toneladas.		Toneladas.
Java.....	670,000	Puerto Rico.....	70,000
Cuba.....	500,000	Filipinas.....	50,000
Luisiana, E. E. U. U.....	340,000	Trinidad.....	45,000
Hawai.....	230,000	Barbados.....	40,000
Mauricio.....	150,000	Jamaica.....	30,000
Brasil.....	150,000	Martinica.....	30,000
Perú.....	120,000	Guadalupe.....	30,000
Demerara.....	90,000	Reunión.....	30,000
Egipto.....	90,000		
Antillas.....	85,000	Total.....	2,850,000

La Oficina del Censo ha publicado un informe muy completo sobre la manufactura de azúcar de remolacha en los Estados Unidos. Según dicho informe, había en 1899 31 manufacturas de azúcar de remolacha distribuidas en diez estados y un territorio. Representaban un capital de \$20,958,519, y producían 71,427 toneladas de azúcar de remolacha, valoradas en \$7,323,857. De estas 31 fábricas, 29 pertenecían á compañías debidamente constituidas y dos á individuos particulares. Además de las manufacturas que funcionaban en 1899 había otras en construcción, con un capital de \$3,300,000, lo cual hacía ascender á cerca de \$25,000,000 la suma invertida en la nueva industria en 1900. Ocho de estas fábricas se encontraban en el estado de California y representaban un capital de \$10,139,780. En el estado de Michigan había nueve fábricas con un capital de cerca de \$4,013,743. Según los informes suministrados por la Oficina del Censo, la manufactura de azúcar de remolacha en los Estados Unidos ha dado muy buenos resultados desde el punto de vista comercial.

## BIBLIOGRAFÍA.

En esta sección del Boletín Mensual se tratará de los libros y folletos enviados á la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, que se refieren á asuntos relacionados con los países de la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

El canje de publicaciones de Centro y Sud América puede efectuarse por conducto de la "Smithsonian Institution," Wáshington, D. C., por medio de las agencias de distribución que tiene en aquellos países, y que son las siguientes:

Argentina: Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires.

Bolivia: Oficina Nacional de Inmigración, Estadística y Propaganda Geográfica, La Paz.

Chile: Universidad de Chile, Santiago.

Colombia: Biblioteca Nacional, Bogotá.

Costa Rica: Oficina de Depósito, Reparto y Canje Internacional, San José.

Guatemala: Instituto Nacional de Guatemala, Guatemala.

Honduras: Biblioteca Nacional, Tegucigalpa.

México: Todos los envíos gozan de la franquicia del correo.

Nicaragua: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Managua.

Paraguay: Oficina General de Informaciones y Canje y Comisaria General de Inmigración, Asunción.

Perú: Biblioteca Nacional, Lima.

El Salvador: Museo Nacional, San Salvador.

Uruguay: Oficina de Depósito, Reparto y Canje Internacional, Montevideo.

Venezuela: Museo Nacional, Caracas.

El BOLETÍN MENSUAL ha recibido de Hondúras un importante folleto bajo el título de "Informe Presentado al Congreso Nacional por el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Gobernación, 1899-1900." Manifiesta el informe en referencia, al hablar de las relaciones exteriores, que las que se cultivan con los distintos Estados de Europa y América se han mantenido en el mejor pie de amistosa reciprocidad, procurando el Gobierno de la República, con solícito empeño afianzar y robustecer los vínculos existentes. En lo que toca particularmente á los Estados Unidos dice el Ministro que Honduras ha tenido constante empeño para estrechar cada vez más, "las relaciones con esa gran nación que cada día adquiere mayor importancia por su asombroso desarrollo, sin paralelo en la historia y por la virtud de sus instituciones."

Con motivo de la exposición de Búfalo manifiesta que Honduras concurrirá á ella y que se ha autorizado la erogación de una cantidad que se ha creído suficiente para atender á los gastos y añade: "Honduras podrá exhibir valiosos productos de su suelo, ya que no de su incipiente industria, y para ese fin el Ministerio respectivo está desplegando la mayor actividad." La próxima Conferencia Pan-Americana que ha de reunirse en la Capital de México merece párrafo especial en el informe en cuestión, en el que después de manifestar que se ha aceptado la idea y ha de nombrarse el delegado que represente á la República, termina así el informe: "Siendo tanto los intereses comunes á las naciones de América, es indudable que la Conferencia proyectada tendrá la mayor importancia; y, por tal motivo, conviene que Honduras esté en ella debidamente representada por alguno de los ciudadanos más conspicuos con que cuenta." Contiene este informe una gran variedad de capítulos dedicados á los diferentes ramos de la gobernación.

"Les Cultures Coloniales" (El Cultivo en las Colonias) es el título de una importante obra editada por J. B. BAILLÈRE ET FILS, Marsella, Francia, cuyo autor es el Sr. HENRI JUMELLE, profesor auxiliar



de la Facultad de Ciencias, y á cargo del curso "Productos vegetales de las Colonias" en la Cámara de Comercio de Marsella.

En el citado libro se explican los diferentes métodos aplicables al cultivo de plantas tropicales en los diversos países. Esta obra comprende dos partes: la primera se concreta á plantas alimenticias incluyendo no sólo plantas de almidón, legumbres, cereales y plantas productoras de azúcar, sino también especería, plantas aromáticas y café; la segunda parte es un estudio sobre plantas textiles, oleaginosas, goma elástica, gutapercha y aquellas que proporcionan perfumes y barnices, medicinales, narcóticas, plantas usadas para teñir y curtir, así como para forraje.

El trabajo del Señor JUMELLE da una idea general del estado actual de la agricultura en los trópicos, é indica los métodos que deben ser perfeccionados y el cultivo que en tal ó cual región conviene desarrollar.

En el número primero, volumen XXXIII del Boletín de la Sociedad de Geografía Americana, hay un artículo del Señor JULES DIESE-RUD, A. M., con el título de "Norse Discoveries in America" (Descubrimientos de los Escandinavos en América). Dice el autor que aun cuando en un principio no se dió crédito á la materia, las pretensiones de los escandinavos de haber descubierto el continente americano cinco siglos antes de Colón ha ido atrayendo más y más la atención de los hombres de ciencia americanos, á tal grado que hoy, novecientos años después de aquel acontecimiento, la opinión de aquellos mejor llamados á juzgar de la cuestión admite la verdad de aquel descubrimiento. El autor añade que "la cuestión que se presenta hoy al historiador y al anticuario no es averiguar si los rudos marinos escandinavos del siglo XI llegaron al continente americano, sino hasta dónde llegaron en dirección al sur y si se establecieron permanentemente en alguna de las regiones que acababan de descubrir." El autor concluye que los escandinavos en América no fueron más allá del extremo sur de la Nueva Escocia y que no se establecieron en el país.

Se ha recibido en la biblioteca de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas una obra en dos tomos titulada "History of the New World called America," cuyo autor es Mr. EDWARD JOHN PAYNE. El ilustrado autor trata de una manera notable sobre las condiciones sociales de los más adelantados entre los aborígenes del nuevo mundo. En el curso de sus investigaciones el autor se pregunta si las sociedades más avanzadas que encontraron los europeos en América pueden ser clasificadas como esencialmente civilizadas, y si su adelanto, cualquiera que haya sido, fué traído del viejo mundo ó fué producto de la civilización americana. Los escritores de épocas pasadas representaban á los habitantes de México y el Perú como altamente civilizados. Últimamente algunos críticos se han negado á aceptar este modo de ver y han descrito á los antiguos mexicanos y peruanos como verdaderos salvajes. Opina

Mr. PAYNE que la verdad se encuentra entre estas dos opiniones extremas, y que los hechos que la historia presenta muestran que México y el Perú no habían llegado á un grado de verdadera civilización.

“The Currency Question in the Philippines” es el título de un artículo del Sr. L. CARROLL ROOT, publicado el mes pasado en el “Sound Currency,” en el cual se ocupa de la circulación de la moneda en las islas Filipinas. Según éste, el patrón monetario fué originalmente de oro; pero como el sistema de moneda era bimetalico, vino entonces la plata más ó menos en 1880, debido á la caída en el precio de este metal. El artículo explica las dificultades que han encontrado los americanos para mantener un cambio á la par con los Estados Unidos, y también discierne sobre las principales proposiciones que se han presentado, para solucionar el problema, y entre éstas, la más interesante es aquélla en que proponen se siga dos patrones, al mismo tiempo, y la que según el Sr. Root sería posible emplearla sin temor á confusión, mediante el uso de los términos pesos y centavos, cuando se refiera á la moneda de plata del país, y dollars y cents, cuando se refiera á transacciones en oro de los Estados Unidos.

“The People of the Philippines” (Los Filipinos), tal es el título de un interesante folleto publicado en forma de una carta del Secretario de Guerra, transmitiendo al Senado de los Estados Unidos un estudio relativo á los habitantes del Archipiélago. Este folleto ha sido impreso como de documento del Senado, y fué preparado en la Oficina de Negocios Insulares del Departamento de Guerra. Los informes que este folleto contiene han sido recogidos con mucho cuidado y con el objeto de suplir la constante demanda de informaciones sobre este importante asunto, la cual aumenta cada día.

El folleto trata del origen de las diferentes razas que habitan las Islas Filipinas, de la vida del hogar, de la capacidad intelectual y de la religión de los habitantes civilizados, así como también de los idiomas que se hablan en el archipiélago, comprendiendo además un censo aproximado de las Islas en 1890.

Bajo los auspicios de la Sociedad Geográfica de Hamburgo y Leipzig, el Doctor WILLIAM SIEVERS de la Universidad de Würzburg ha publicado la descripción de un viaje de catorce meses en la República de Venezuela, que lleva por título “Venezuela” y va acompañado de un mapa de las cordilleras de aquel país. La obra, que vió la luz en Hamburgo, está escrita en alemán y contiene 360 páginas divididas en 21 capítulos. Da una descripción gráfica interesante del país y contiene observaciones utilísimas de los usos y costumbres del pueblo. La obra está preparada de tal suerte que los capítulos referentes á la estadística y otros asuntos por el estilo van seguidos ó precedidos de otros humorísticos y descriptivos.

Una casa editora de Berlín acaba de publicar una obra en alemán escrita por E. W. MIDDLETON bajo el título de "Perú: Beobachtungen und Studien über das Land und seine Bewohner" (Perú: Observaciones y Estudios del País y sus Habitantes). La obra consta de tres volúmenes profusamente ilustradas y su autor residió por veinticinco años en el Perú, de modo que este trabajo puede considerarse como una obra de primer orden sobre la materia de que trata. El primer volumen está consagrado completamente á la ciudad de Lima; el segundo á las costas del país, y el tercero contiene una descripción de las altas mesetas del Perú.

Con el título de "The Standard Guide to the City of Mexico and Vicinity," la casa editorial "The Modern Mexico Publishing Company," de la capital de la vecina República, acaba de publicar una guía de más de 150 páginas, obra de Mr. ROBERT S. BARRETT. La obra en referencia contiene informes utilísimos para los viajeros, y las numerosas ilustraciones y el texto, que representan escenas de la capital y sus alrededores, hacen más interesante todavía la lectura del libro para él que por la primera vez visita la tierra histórica de los Aztecas. Ésta es la segunda edición de la guía que sin duda alguna tendrá tan buen éxito como la primera.

La Tipografía Nacional de Santiago de Chile ha publicado la Memoria del Ministro de Hacienda presentada al Congreso Nacional en 1900. Esta obra tan útil cuanto interesante, se compone de dos volúmenes que, entre otras cosas, contienen noticias acerca de los ingresos y egresos del Ministerio de Hacienda, un informe referente á las rentas producidas por las salitreras y depósitos de guano, etc. La publicación, como obra de consulta, es de grandísima utilidad por contener cuadros estadísticos muy bien preparados de todas las fuentes de riqueza del país.

La biblioteca de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas acaba de recibir el segundo tomo del "Anuario de la Dirección de Estadística de Buenos Aires para el año de 1899" publicado por la Compañía Americana de Billetes de Banco de Buenos Aires. Tan importante publicación está nutrida de utilísimos informes sobre los ferrocarriles, las finanzas y la instrucción, etc., de la Argentina, y contiene una gran cantidad de cuadros estadísticos y otros informes.

El Señor RÓMULO ESCOBAR, ingeniero agrónomo de Ciudad Juarez, México, ha tenido la atención de enviar á la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas un interesante trabajo suyo que lleva por título "Tratado Elemental de Agricultura." La Oficina rinde al Señor ESCOBAR las más expresivas gracias por el envío de esta obrita que contiene muchos informes de importancia.

La biblioteca de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas ha recibido un folleto que consiste de 150 páginas, titulado "The Tacna and Arica Question" (La Cuestión Tacna y Arica) escrito por el Sr. RAFAEL EGAÑA, y traducido al inglés por el Sr. EDWIN C. REED. El libro trata de los antecedentes históricos, notas diplomáticas y condición presente de la cuestión.

"Fazendas y Estancias" es el título de un trabajo de Mr. ÉTIENNE DE RANCOURT que acaba de publicar la casa de PLON-NOURRIT de París. Es una narración del viaje que el autor hizo recientemente por el Brasil y la Argentina y está nutrido de interesantísimos informes sobre aquellos países. El libro contiene grabados y un mapa.

Con el título de "Cuba and International Relations," Mr. JAMES MORTON CALLAHAN, Doctor en Filosofía, ha publicado una obra notable que es un estudio histórico sobre diplomacia americana. Muy digno es este libro de llamar la atención de cuantos se interesen en los asuntos de la Gran Antilla.

"Histoire Générale des Races Humaines" es el título de una obra publicada por el eminente etnólogo M. A. DE QUATREFAGES, Miembro de la Academia de Ciencias de Francia y Profesor en el Museo de Historia Natural. Contiene el libro 618 páginas y es, como el autor le llama, una introducción al estudio de las razas humanas.

El Señor Don MANUEL V. BALLIVIÁN, Miembro Correspondiente Honorario de la Unión Internacional en Bolivia, ha tenido la bondad de remitir á la biblioteca de esta Oficina un ejemplar del Arancel de Avalúos que regirá en las aduanas de la República desde el 1° de enero de 1901.

# BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

---

VOL. X.

ABRIL DE 1901.

No. 4.

---

## REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

### IMPORTAÇÃO DE MACHINAS ELECTRICAS.

As machinas eapparelhoselectricos, e outros materiaes, incluindo arame para cabos e accessorios de lampadas de gaz e de kerosene, que a Republica Argentina importou em 1900, foram no valor de \$1,039,531, o que accusa uma diminuição de \$256,918 quando comparado com o valor das mesmas importações em 1899.

### NOTAS MISCELLANEAS.

Segundo o "Rio News," durante o anno de 1900, foram exportadas de Salta, na parte septentrional da Republica Argentina, 4,000 toneladas de borax.

Um correspondente do "South American Journal" informa que o Gabinete tem auctorisado o dispendio de \$100,000 em machinas e instrumentos agricolas para uso nas escolas agronomicas de Córdoba, Villa Casilda e Las Delicias.

No dia 2 de Abril de 1901, foi concedida a JOAQUIM JENÉ, residente de Buenos Aires, pelo Departamento de Patentes dos Estados Unidos, uma patente (No. 671,280) pela invenção de uma machina de varrer ruas.

---

## BRAZIL.

### O MANGANEZ.

Damos em seguida o resumo de um artigo publicado recentemente no "Diario de Minas" sobre o manganez. Segundo este artigo vê-se

que os diversos pontos em que o manganez tem sido encontrado são os seguintes:

Estações.	Altitude.	Manganez metallico.
	<i>Metros.</i>	<i>Por cento.</i>
Carandahy.....	1,057	
Queluz (Lafayette).....	932	50.20
Congonhas.....	900	
Bocaina.....	1,016	
Miguel Burnier.....	1,126	54.00
<i>Ramal para Ouro Preto:</i>		
M. Burnier.....		54.96
Rodeio.....		59.00
Hargreaves.....	1,338	51.40
Capão.....		53.18
Rodrigo Silva.....	1,278	61.50
Tres Cruzes.....	1,200	50.50
Saramenha.....	1,100	60.90
Ouro Preto.....	1,060	46.80
<i>Linha do Centro:</i>		
Vigia.....	1,106	55.40
Idem.....	1,100	50.44
Itabira.....	848	
Sabará.....	704	
General Carneiro.....	694	
<i>Ramal para Bello Horizonte:</i>		
Bello Horizonte (Acaba Mundo).....	605	51.80
Idem (Taquaral).....	605	60.08
Sete Lagoas.....	685	

Vê-se pelo quadro acima que nas altitudes comprehendidas entre 1,100 e 1,338 metros, a constancia do minerio rico se evidencia dentro da escala de 50.44 a 61.50 por cento de manganez metallico.

A exploração do manganez em Minas Geraes, não obstante ter sido este ha mais tempo aqui encontrado, data apenas do anno de 1892, em que a usina Wigg começou a fazer os seus ensaios de extracção e exportação.

A extracção industrial teve o seu verdadeiro inicio no anno de 1895.

Exportação de Minas Geraes:

MANGANEZ.

	Tons. met.		Tons. met.
1895.....	6,765	1898.....	29,630
1896.....	13,020	1899.....	80,100
1897.....	17,967	1900.....	120,000

A exportação do anno de 1900 foi tomada approximadamente.

Como termo de comparação dá-se o seguinte quadro da producção de manganez no mundo durante o anno de 1898.

	Toneladas.		Toneladas.
Russia.....	277,000	Austria.....	14,219
Hespanha.....	102,228	Grecia.....	14,097
India.....	61,469	Columbia (Paraná).....	11,176
Estados Unidos.....	44,353	Turquia.....	5,320
Allemanha.....	43,354	Italia.....	3,002
França.....	31,935	Suecia.....	2,358
Brazil (Minas Geraes).....	29,630	Portugal.....	907
Cuba.....	25,000	Inglaterra.....	235
Chile.....	20,851		
Belgica.....	16,440	Total.....	703,574

Destes paizes, a Austria, a Belgica, a França, a Allemanha, a Inglaterra e os Estados Unidos serão obrigados a importar manganez, á vista do grande consumo que exigem as suas importantes usinas metallurgicas.

Durante o anno de 1899 os Estados Unidos extrahiram 143,256 toneladas de minerio de terras comprehendidas entre S e 50 per cento.

Reduzindo esta tonelagem ao termo medio, typo de 50 per cento em Mm. metallico, teremos toneladas 44,353.

Importarão no mesmo anno,	Consumirão, toneladas .....
toneladas .....	232, 702
188, 349	

D'onde se conclue que as usinas americanas importarão 80 por cento do minerio que precisirão para o seu consumo!

Em 1898, no quadro acima, occupava o Brazil (Minas Geraes) o setimo lugar nos paizes productores.

Se considerarmos que os seis paizes acima se achavão em 1898 na normalidade dos seus trabalhos, e que Minas recém-começa a desenvolver-se, se considerarmos que já em 1900 exportavão 120,000 toneladas, ver-se-ha que, passando bruscamente a occupar o segundo lugar, ella entra em luta na producção apenas com a Russia, cujo minerio já tem sido demonstrado claramente que não pode competir com o nosso.

O manganez de Minas Geraes ha de triumphar em todos os terrenos, maxime se attendermos ás applicações desse metal, que tendem a augmentar.

O mangañez é applicado em pequena escala na fabricacção dos vidros e nas industrias chimicas; mas em escala elevadissima na metallurgia do ferro, pelas propriedades especiaes que a sua introduccção communica aos productos obtidos e exigidos essencialmente na construcção de navios encouraçados e de materiaes bellicos.

#### NOVA ESTRADA DE FERRO—BURGOS RURAES.

Um numero recente de "O Dia" contem a noticia do projecto de uma nova estrada de ferro na faixa oriental do Estado de S. Paulo, região que possui mattas abundantes de madeira de construcção e riquezas mineraes inexploradas. O reconhecimento topographico e a locação foram feitos pelo Engenheiro BOCHINI.

Diz-se que esse trabalho ferro-viario é apenas o primeiro passo para a colonisação desse territorio, onde se pretendem estabelecer burgos ruraes em que entrarão elementos da colonia italiana e da japoneza.

## CHILE.

## PRODUÇÃO DE NITRATO EM 1900.

O Director da Asociación Salitre de Propaganda tem publicado um relatorio sobre o estado da industria de nitrato em 1900. Segundo dados subministrados pelas officinas, a producção de nitrato em 1900 foi de 32,474,583 quintaes. Conforme á estatística organizada pelas alfandegas, a exportação deste producto montou a 31,549,653 quintaes; o consumo do mundo, baseado nas entradas realizadas nos diferentes portos de importação deste producto, foi de 30,443,020 quintaes.

A diminuição no consumo de nitrato durante o anno montou a 1,273,050 quintaes em Allemanha e a 259,605 quintaes na Africa do Sul. Os motivos da diminuição em Allemanha ficam minuciosamente expostos no relatorio. Segundo este, o tempo em 1899 era muito favoravel ao desenvolvimento da palha e isto deu lugar a producção de grande quantidade de estrume animal que naturalmente entra em concurrencia com adubos artificiaes de todas as classes. As geadas que tiveram lugar em fins da quadra de primavera tambem retardaram o uso dos nitratos e uma secca de longa duração na parte oriental do Empirio impediu seu uso nas terras onde se cultivam as gramineas. Além disso, houve um *stock* consideravel no interior. A cessação de exportações para a Africa do Sul foi devida inteiramente á guerra.

Houve uma diminuição de 548,780 quintaes na quantidade de nitrato exportada para os paizes da Europa; de 117,062 quintaes para a costa do oeste dos Estados Unidos e de 173,055 quintaes para outros paizes. Contrabalançando isto, as exportações para a costa oriental dos Estados Unidos mostram um augmento de 569,148 quintaes, sendo de 3,803,334 quintaes comparadas com 2,693,226 quintaes em 1899. Para a costa do oeste dos Estados Unidos foram exportados 567,596 quintaes em 1900, contra 559,925 quintaes em 1899.

O relatorio contem um quadro em que vem consignadas as quantidades exportadas para os varios paizes em 1900, comparadas com as para 1899. A Commissão Permanente em Londres tem recommendado o dispendio de £36,000 em esforços para augmentar o consumo de nitrato em Europa e na America do Norte. A parte desta somma que será dedicada á propaganda nos Estados Unidos e Canadá é de £8,650.

## PROMULGAÇÃO DE LEIS DO CONGRESSO.

O "Chilean Times" de 29 de Fevereiro de 1901, contem noticia da promulgação das seguintes leis do Congresso; lei auctorisando o dispendio da quantia de \$350,000 com reparos do molhe de Valparaíso; lei auctorisando o Presidente da Republica a despendar a somma de



\$50,000, em estudos da linha ferrea que vai estender do Chile a Tonré e Penco; lei auctorisando o dispendio de \$100,000 em medidas hygienicas contra doencas contagiosas.

#### NOTAS MISCELLANEAS.

O "Chilean Times" diz que o Governo tem acceito a proposta de RAMON DE LA PUENTE, para a introduccão no Territorio de Magalhães, dentro do prazo de oito annos, 1,000 familias de immigrants europeos.

A despeza das vias ferreas pertencentes ao Governo para o anno de 1900 é fixada em \$16,878,190.

---

### CUBA.

#### ABOLIÇÃO DE DIREITOS DE EXPORTAÇÃO SOBRE O TABACO.

O Presidente dos Estados Unidos tem ordenado que depois de 1º de Abril de 1901, fique abolido o direito de exportação sobre o tabaco de Cuba. O Departamento da Guerra dos Estados Unidos calcula que a abolição deste direito dará em resultado uma redução nas rendas da ilha de \$800,000 a \$1,000,000 por anno, pois se espera que esta perda será compensada com o estímulo que receberá a produção. A quantidade de tabaco que deixa de pagar direitos, segundo o disposto pelo Presidente, representa um valor de cerca de \$20,000,000 por anno, de cuja quantidade a maior parte vem aos Estados Unidos.

#### EXPORTAÇÃO DE MINERAL DE FERRO.

A exportação de mineral de ferro da ilha de Cuba durante o anno de 1900 ascendeu a um total de 445,679 toneladas, as quaes foram enviadas aos Estados Unidos. Este mineral foi extrahido das minas de Daiquiri, na provincia de Santiago, e das de Juragua. Parece que a difficuldade mais seria com que tem luctado durante os ultimos dous annos a exploração destas minas na ilha de Cuba, tem sido a falta de braços.

#### PORTE DE CORREIOS PARA OS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Desde que foi occupada a ilha pelos Estados Unidos o porte de correios tem sido o mesmo que se tem fixo para os paizes que pertencem á União Postal, com excepção dos soldados e empregados do Governo. No dia 23 de Março de 1901, de accordo com a resolução do Gabinete, o Administrador Geral des Correios fez publica a seguinte ordem:

"Faz-se saber aos administradores de correios que a partir do dia 1º de Abril proximo, o porte de correios e a classificação vigente nos Estados Unidos para o correio interno se applicará a toda a materia postal que se troca entre os Estados Unidos e Cuba.

## REPUBLICA DOMINICANA.

## DADOS ESTATISTICOS.

Devido á fineza do Senhor ALFREDO F. PELLERANO, de Santo Domingo, publica o Boletim os seguintes dados estatísticos referentes ao movimento economico da dita Republica durante o anno de 1900:

Alfandega,	Valores impor- tados.	Valores expor- tados.	Direitos.
Santo Domingo.....	\$807,132.57	\$764,527.87	\$572,214.96
Puerto Plata.....	866,016.99	1,125,634.00	756,501.05
S. P. de Macoris.....	769,944.04	2,190,946.51	476,588.71
Sanchez.....	523,566.99	1,217,758.58	289,625.38
Azua.....	118,783.19	487,125.70	90,721.79
Samaná.....	80,050.57	104,344.76	43,930.29
Monte Cristi.....	65,554.18	84,738.00	54,785.93
Barahona.....	2,129.34	30,788.80	7,683.83
	3,233,177.87	6,005,864.22	2,392,051.74
Ferro-carril Central de Puerto Plata.....			164,995.94
Alfandega de Terra Nova.....			1,009.83
Alfandega de Comendador.....			1,712.46
Telegrapho Nacional.....			6,221.66
Vendas Publicas.....			1,136.03
Rendas Postaes.....			2,021.20
Planta electrica.....			502.52
Total geral.....			2,569,651.48

As despesas publicas durante o mesmo anno, divididas nos ramos correspondentes foram as seguintes:

Ministerio do Interior e Policia.....	\$244,207.99
Ministerio de Relações Exteriores.....	25,147.52
Ministerio de Justiça e Instrução Publica.....	104,462.87
Ministerio de Fazenda e Commercio.....	95,063.21
Ministerio de Fomento e Obras Publicas.....	23,671.22
Ministerio de Correios e Telegraphos.....	44,975.75
Ministerio de Guerra e Marinha.....	427,503.50
	963,032.06

O producto em ouro das alfandegas da Republica no mez de Janeiro de 1900, comparado com o de 1901, indica uma differença de \$9,360.78, a favor do anno de 1901, como se vê na tabella seguinte:

Alfandega.	Janeiro.	
	1900.	1901.
Santo Domingo.....	\$24,654.01½	\$50,513.50
Puerto Plata.....	38,074.19	48,529.31
S. P. de Macoris.....	46,788.42	78,175.11
Sanchez.....	14,381.86	44,467.64
Azua.....	5,393.89½	7,447.45
Samaná.....	853.04	7,823.77
Monte Cristi.....	6,665.43	8,916.94
Barahona.....	316.80	914.71½
	137,127.65½	246,488.43½

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

## COMMERCIO ESTRANGEIRO EM FEVEREIRO.

No mez de Fevereiro de 1901, o commercio estrangeiro dos Estados Unidos chegou á cifra de \$177,496,705, contra \$188,260,926 correspondente ao mez de Fevereiro do anno anterior. As importações estão representadas nestas quantias por \$64,501,762 no mez de Fevereiro de 1901, e \$68,833,941, no mesmo mez de 1900, emquanto que as exportações pelo mez indicado em 1901 e 1900, foram \$112,956,666 e \$119,-426,985, respectivamente.

O summario das importações e exportações em Fevereiro do presente anno, comparado com o mesmo mez do anno anterior, é como segue:

	1901.	1900.
<b>IMPORTAÇÃO.</b>		
Productos alimenticios e animaes .....	\$17,002,842	\$16,257,451
Materia prima para industrias nacionaes.....	19,534,334	25,967,669
Materias manufacturadas ou em parte para industrias nacionaes .....	6,057,661	6,736,818
Artigos manufacturados .....	11,876,925	10,743,863
Artigos de luxo, etc.....	10,030,000	9,128,140
Total .....	64,501,762	68,833,941
<b>EXPORTAÇÃO.</b>		
Productos da agricultura .....	73,052,884	75,139,120
Productos das fabricas.....	30,302,592	34,226,128
Productos das minas.....	2,723,794	3,134,022
Productos das florestas.....	3,846,385	3,548,209
Productos da pesca .....	405,482	389,560
Productos miscellaneos.....	667,230	940,779
Artigos estrangeiros reexportados .....	1,956,666	2,049,167
Total.....	112,955,033	119,426,985

As importações isentas de direitos foram no valor de \$25,698,647, ou seja 39.80 por cento do valor geral das importações. A proporção no mesmo mez de 1900 foi 44.67 por cento. O total de direitos de alfandegas durante o mez de Fevereiro foi de \$18,719,598, contra \$19,882,253 em Fevereiro de 1900.

Pelos oito mezes do anno fiscal que terminam com Fevereiro, o valor das mercadorias importadas pelos Estados Unidos foi de \$523,534,877, contra \$555,253,574 no mesmo periodo do anno anterior. As exportações durante o mesmo periodo montaram a \$1,015,193,489, contra \$919,473,471 nos oito mezes do anno anterior. Segundo as cifras consignadas tem havido uma diminuição de 5.71 por cento, ou seja \$31,718,697 nas importações e um augmento de quasi 14 por cento, ou seja \$93,720,018 na exportação.

## RECEITA DO GOVERNO EM MARÇO.

A receita do Governo dos Estados Unidos no mez de Março de 1901 foi de \$1,000,000 mais que a do mesmo mez de 1900. Como em

Fevereiro, houve ligeira diminuição nas rendas aduaneiras, mas a receita dos impostos internos augmentou e as receitas miscellaneas accusam um augmento consideravel sobre as do anno anterior. Em Março de 1901, a receita total do Governo foi de \$49,891,125, contra \$48,726,837 no mesmo mez do anno anterior. Desta quantia, \$21,048,597 provieram dos direitos das alfandegas, \$24,320,424 da renda interna e \$4,522,104 de fontes varias.

A despesa para o mez foi de \$40,762,861, dos quaes \$11,162,248 representam as pensões e \$10,822,602, despesas miscellaneas e da administração. As despesas do serviço militar montaram a \$10,635,786.

O excedente de receitas sobre despesas para o mez foi de \$9,129,264, e o saldo do Thesouro para os primeiros nove mezes do exercicio foi augmentado a \$42,296,965. O saldo tem augmentado constantemente desde o principio do anno civil de 1901.

#### RECONHECIMENTO DE AGENTES CONSULARES.

Os seguintes agentes consulares representando as Republicas Latino-Americanas nos Estados Unidos têm sido reconhecidos pelo Secretario de Estado em Washington:

ANTONIO ROIG, Vice-Consul da Republica Dominicana em Humacao, Porto Rico.

LAUREANO SARRIA, Vice-Consul da Republica Dominicana em Vieques, Porto Rico.

VICTOR MANUEL PAZMINO, Consul-Geral do Equador em Nova York.

WILLIAM G. MORRILL, Vice-Consul da Republica Argentina em Savannah, Estado de Georgia.

PEDRO ALVIZUA, Consul honorario de Venezuela em Chicago, Estado de Illinois.

EVALDO TIRADO, Consul-Geral do Peru em New York.

FELIPE GALACIA, Vice-Consul da Bolivia em San Francisco, California.

LUIS FELIX LASTRETO, Consul-Geral de Nicaragua em San Francisco.

ENCARNACION MEJIA, Consul-Geral de Salvador em San Francisco, California.

LUIS MENDELSON, Vice-Consul de Salvador em San Diego, California.

GUILLERMO G. GRIFFITHS, Vice-Consul de Honduras em Detroit, Michigan.

PHILIP MORSE, Consul da Bolivia em San Diego, California.

#### ESTADO DOS TRATADOS DE RECIPROCIDADE.

No dia 15 de Março de 1901 foram assignados na Secretaria das Relações Exteriores pelo Ministro da Grã Bretanha e o Secretario de Relações Exteriores dos Estados Unidos, os protocollos para a proro-

gação do prazo marcado para a ratificação de quatro dos tratados de reciprocidade celebrados com as Antilhas britannicas. Os tratados em referencia são com a ilha de Jamaica, as Bermudas, as ilhas de Turk e de Caicos e a Guyana britannica. O prazo para a ratificação desses tratados tem sido prorogado por um anno.

#### **CONDIÇÃO DA AGRICULTURA EM ABRIL 1901.**

O summario publicado pela Repartição Meteorologica em 1º de Abril 1901, diz que no mez de Março o tempo foi geralmente favoravel á agricultura no valle central do Mississippi e na região para leste até os Estados Centraes da costa do Atlantico, e desfavoravel nos Estados do valle do Missouri e na região septentrional dos grandes Lagos.

Da parte central e occidental do Estado de Texas se têm recebido noticias de secca. Nos Estados do sul do Atlantico e nos Estados do Golfo, as fortes chuvas em fins do mez interromperam os trabalhos agricolas e causaram serio damno.

Em quanto á costa do Pacifico, na California o tempo foi muito favoravel durante o mez, mas no estado de Oregon as colheitas têm soffrido como resultado das chuvas e as frequentes geadas.

Está-se fazendo preparação das terras para a sementeação de milho nos Estados de Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky e Virginia, tendo já sido semeada essa colheita na parte meridional de alguns desses Estados. Na região mais para o sul já tem sido semeada quasi toda a colheita.

A sementeira de aveia está em estado adiantado nos Estados de Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma e Arkansas, e está quasi terminada em Kentucky.

Tem-se semeado algodão em Alabama e na parte meridional de Texas, e estão-se fazendo preparações para semear algodão em outras partes da região onde se cultiva este producto.

A condição geral do trigo de inverno é mais favoravel que em fins de Fevereiro, mas de secções do valle do Ohio continuam sendo recebidas informações que indicam condições desfavoraveis. Nos Estados do valle do Missouri o trigo está em boas condições e promete muito boa colheita. Nos Estados da costa do Pacifico as sementeiras de trigo se encontram em excellentes condições. Em secções do Estado de Texas o trigo tem soffrido por causa da secca, e nos condados septentrionaes os insectos lhe têm causado serio damno.

A condição da colheita de frutas é muito promettedora.

#### **DELEGADOS AO CONGRESSO PAN-AMERICANO.**

O Presidente MCKINLEY tem nomeado os seguintes delegados á Conferencia Internacional Americana que se reunirá na cidade de Mexico em Outubro de 1901:

CYRUS NORTHROP, de Minnesota; HENRY G. DAVIS, de West Vir-

ginia; WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, de Iowa; CHARLES M. PEPPER, do Districto de Colombia e VOLNEY B. FOSTER, de Illinois.

Dr. CYRUS NORTHROP é Presidente da Universidade de Minnesota e um dos educadores mais proeminentes deste paiz.

O Honrado HENRY G. DAVIS foi membro da Conferencia Internacional Americana de 1889-90.. Serviu por muitos annos como membro do Senado dos Estados Unidos do Estado de West Virginia e indetifica-se de modo eminente com os interesses dos Estados Unidos.

O Honrado WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN foi Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario dos Estados Unidos junto ao Governo da Argentina e é hoje Director-Geral da Exposição Pan-Americana em Buffalo.

O Sr. CHARLES M. PEPPER é auctor e jornalista de reputação e por muitos annos tem dado sua attenção especial ás condições em Cuba e Porto Rico.

O Sr. VOLNEY B. FOSTER tem sido activamente identificado com negocios e é interessado especialmente no melhoramento do serviço consular e na promoção das relações internacionaes dos Estados Unidos.

#### TAXAS INTERNAS EM PORTO RICO.

A Legislatura de Porto Rico, em sua primeira sessão, decretou uma lei de renda interna que tem sido sancionada pelo Governador. As taxas serão cobradas sobre artigos nacionaes, assim como sobre os importados do estrangeiro, sendo, porém, muito mais pesadas as taxas impostas no caso de artigos importados. Os artigos que pagarão taxas são os seguintes:

*Bebidas alcoolicas, vinhos e Cerveja.*—Rhum e licor de loureiro distillado em Porto Rico ou importado dos Estados Unidos, 60 centavos por gallão; importado do estrangeiro, \$1.00 por gallão; as demais bebidas alcoolicas distilladas, 80 centavos por gallão; bebidas espirituosas adulteradas, 40 centavos por gallão; vinhos e cerveja de toda a qualidade 15 centavos por gallão; vinho de Champagne, \$1.00 por gallão.

*Tabaco e suas manufacturas.*—Charutos e cigarros manufacturados em Porto Rico ou importados dos Estados Unidos, pesando não mais de 3 libras por 1,000, 1 dollar por milheiro; pesando mais de 3 libras por 1,000, 1 dollar 80 centavos por milheiro; as taxas sobre os mesmos artigos importados do estrangeiro são de \$2 e \$3.60, respectivamente; tabaco manufacturado ou em parte manufacturado, de procedencia dos Estados Unidos ou de Porto Rico, 5 centavos a libra; importado de paizes estrangeiros, 10 centavos a libra.

*Cartas de Jogar, Phosphoros, etc.*—Cartas de jogar, 2 centavos por pacote; remedios proprietarios, 5 centavos *ad valorem*; oleomargarina, 10 centavos a libra; armas e munições, 25 por cento *ad valorem*; phosphoros fabricados em Porto Rico ou nos Estados Unidos, 15 centavos por grossa de cento quarenta e quatro caixas que contenham não mais

de cem phosphoros cada uma; quando sejam importados do estrangeiro, 30 centavos por grossa.

As taxas são pagas por meio de estampilhas, as quaes são affixas ás mercadorias e cancelladas. Fabricantes e importadores têm de dar termo de responsabilidade pela fiel observancia desta lei. Os que infringirem nas disposições desta lei serão punidos com uma multa de \$100 a \$1,000, com pena de prisão por não menos de um mez e não mais de um anno, e a confiscação das mercadorias sobre as quaes se tentou evadir a percepção das taxas.

### **PRODUÇÃO DE AÇO DE BESSEMER.**

No Boletim da "American Steel Association" vem publicados grande numero de quadros que mostram a produção de aço de Bessemer nos Estados Unidos durante os annos de 1897-1900, inclusive. Segundo este periodico, a produção de linguados de aço no anno commum de 1899 foi a maior de que ha recordo, tendo attingido a 7,586,354 toneladas brutas. A produção em 1900 foi de 6,684,770 toneladas brutas, ou seja uma diminuição de cerca de 12 por cento. Toda esta quantidade, com excepção de 692,344 toneladas, foi produzida nos Estados de Pennsylvania, Ohio e Illinois, produzindo o primeiro estado mais de 50 por cento do total.

A produção total de trilhos de aço em 1900 foi de 2,361,921 toneladas brutas, o que mostra um augmento sobre a produção do anno de 1899 de 120,154 toneladas. O Estado de Pennsylvania produziu mais que a metade deste total.

### **EXPORTAÇÕES DE CALÇADO PARA AS POSSESSÕES BRITANNICAS.**

O augmento crescente nas exportações de calçado dos Estados Unidos attrahe a attenção universal e especialmente a dos representantes nos Estados Unidos dos paizes manufactureiros do mundo. O agente commercial da Grã Bretanha nos Estados Unidos tem submettido ao seu Governo um relatorio sobre as exportações de calçado americano para o Reino Unido, as Antilhas Britannicas, Australia e Africa. Neste relatorio elle diz:

"O exame destas cifras mostrará como está sendo introduzido com exito o calçado americano em logares onde o calçado britannico devia dominar o mercado."

Este relatorio demonstra que as exportações de calçado americano com destino ao Reino Unido, as Antilhas britannicas, Australasia britannica e a Africa, têm augmentado de £142,328 em 1898, a £323,308 em 1899 e a £426,124 em 1900, e que as exportações de calçado britannico para as Antilhas, Australasia britannica e Africa do Sul têm soffrido ligeira diminuição, sendo de £1,092,094 em 1898, de £1,001,927 em 1899 e de £1,075,478 em 1900.

**EXPORTAÇÃO DE PRODUCTOS NACIONAES.**

A exportação de productos nacionaes, incluindo cereaes, productos alimenticios, algodão e azeites mineraes durante o mez de Fevereiro de 1901, foi avaliada em \$66,760,998, contra \$69,678,199 em Fevereiro de 1900. Houve uma diminuição consideravel no valor do algodão que se exportou, diminuição que representou um valor de \$8,537,460, e assim mesmo se notou uma baixa no valor dos azeites mineraes exportados, baixa que subiu a \$1,066,424. O valor dos cereaes augmentou em cerca de \$4,830,229, o dos productos alimenticios em cerca de \$845,464. Durante os oito mezes que terminaram no dia 28 de Fevereiro de 1901, o valor de exportação dos productos mencionados foi de \$598,740,375, ou sejam \$80,735,931 mais que no anno economico anterior.

**PRODUÇÃO DE PEDRAS PRECIOSAS.**

Um agente especial da Repartição de Estudos Geologicos tem apresentado um relatorio sobre a produção de pedras preciosas nos Estados Unidos, pelo qual se vê que em 1900 se produziam saphiras em grande quantidade no condado de Fergus, Montana. Tambem se exploravam depositos de aguas marinhas no condado de Mitchell, Montana, e havia augmentado a produção de turquezas em Novo Mexico e Nevada. A procura das turquezas conhecidas neste paiz com o nome de "turquoise matrix" foi muito grande em todas as localidades onde se encontra esta pedra.

**A INDUSTRIA DE ASSUCAR DE BETERRABA.**

A Secretaria do Recenseamento tem publicado um relatorio muito completo sobre a manufactura de assucar de beterraba nos Estados Unidos. Segundo o dito relatorio, havia em 1899, 31 manufacturas de assucar de beterraba distribuidas em 10 Estados e um Territorio. Representavam um capital de \$20,958,519, e produziam 71,427 toneladas de assucar de beterraba, avaliadas em \$7,323,857. Destas 31 fabricas, 29 pertenciam a companhias devidamente constituídas e 2 a individuos particulares. Além das manufacturas que funccionavam em 1899 havia outras em construcção, com um capital de \$3,800,000, o qual fazia ascender a cerca de \$25,000,000, a somma empregada na nova industria em 1900. Oito destas fabricas se encontravam no Estado da California e representavam um capital de \$10,139,780. No Estado de Michigan havia 9 fabricas, com um capital de cerca de \$4,013,743. Segundo os relatorios subministrados pela Secretaria do Recenseamento, a manufactura de assucar de beterraba nos Estados Unidos tem dado muito bons resultados desde o ponto de vista commercial.



## EQUADOR.

## COMMERCIO EM 1899.

O comprehensivo e interessante relatorio que o Ministro da Fazenda apresentou ao Congresso da Republica do Equador em Julho 1900, acaba de ser recebido na bibliotheca desta Secretaria. Este importante documento contem valiosas informações sobre o commercio do paiz durante o anno economico de 1899. Segundo este relatorio, as receitas do Governo de todas as fontes montaram em 1899 a \$7,625,830.36. As receitas aduaneiras durante o anno subiram a \$6,184,632.17, o que mostra um augmento de \$108,105.11 sobre as de 1898.

Os direitos sobre as importações effectuadas pelo porto de Guayaquil montaram a \$5,652,747.91; pelo porto de Manta, \$175,376.61; Bahia, \$102,063.29; Esmeraldas, \$6,946.28, e Puerto Bolivar, \$60,059.53. Os impostos sobre bebidas espirituosas, que em 1898 montaram a \$330,204.96, subiram em 1899 a \$337,522.57; os impostos sobre o tabaco montaram a \$39,031, emquanto que as taxas de sello augmentaram a \$215,872. Não obstante que o Governo tem grande extensão de terras publicas, as receitas desta fonte durante o anno, montaram a menos de \$1,000. As despesas durante o anno foram de \$6,662,944.73, o que deixa um excesso de receitas sobre despesas de \$962,885.63.

A quantia expendida por motivo da instrucção publica subiu de \$349,317.96 em 1898, a \$438,847.58 em 1899.

---

MEXICO.

## IXTLE.

A exportação de ixtle (fibra de pita) tem recebido consideravel augmento nos ultimos annos. A quantidade exportada annualmente attinge a cerca de 9,000 toneladas, no valor de \$700,000, moeda mexicana. No summario do commercio estrangeiro dos Estados Unidos este producto é denominado “ixtle” ou fibra de Tampico, recebendo este nome do porto de Tampico, de onde se exporta essa fibra em maior quantidade para os mercados estrangeiros. No Mexico, emprega-se o ixtle na fabricação de saccos e cordas; nos Estados Unidos, usa-se principalmente na manufactura de pinceis de pintor e de caiar.

Durante o anno civil de 1898, os Estados Unidos importaram 3,239 toneladas de ixtle, que foi avaliado em \$196,067 ou \$60.50 por tonelada. Em 1899, a quantidade importada attingiu a 5,466 toneladas, no valor de \$423,668, ou \$77.51 por tonelada. A importação em 1900, com-

parada com o anno anterior, soffreu consideravel diminuição. A importação total de ixtle durante os doze mezes que terminaram em 31 de Dezembro de 1900, foi de 3,382 toneladas, no valor de \$266,279, ou, pela média, de \$78.73 por tonelada.

A planta de ixtle é uma da numerosa familia de plantas conhecida com o nome de *Maguey*, e cresce á altura de 12 a 16 pés. A sua reproducção faz-se por meio de sementes ou mudas, sendo preferida a propagação por mudas. Os Mexicanos nativos comem a haste, as sementes e os folhelhos dessa planta, que cresce nos planaltos e nunca se encontra perto da costa ou nas regiões quentes da parte meridional do Mexico. O ixtle não é cultivado, mas cresce expontaneamente nos planaltos dos Estados centraes e do norte do Mexico.

#### DEPOSITOS DE TURQUEZAS.

Ao examinarem os depositos de cobre na vizinhança de La Barranca, Estado de Sonora, alguns mineiros descobriram ultimamente dous depositos de turquezas. Estes occorrem no que se considera o equivalente do volcanico complexo que se conhece como *Trincheras*. Os depositos de turquezas no Territorio de Arizona, Estados Unidos, encontram-se em formações analogas.

#### OFFICIAES MILITARES EM BUFFALO.

Por decreto do Presidente DIAZ, o Tenente-Coronel ENRIQUE MONDRAGON, Segundo Capitão VICTOR HERNANDEZ COVARRUBIAS e Tenente FRANCISCO NAVAREZ, do Corpo de Artilharia do Mexico, têm sido ordenado a participar oficialmente na Exposição Pan Americana de Buffalo. Estes officiaes foram designados como resultado de um convite feito por intermedio do Embaixador Mexicano em Washington e serão addidos á secção de armas, munições e petrechos navaes, a qual constituirá importante factor da Exposição.

---

### PERU.

#### PROPOSTA PARA UMA LINHA TELEGRAPHICA INTERNACIONAL.

Telegramma recebido de Lima annuncia que o Governo do Peru tem recebido do Governo da Republica Argentina uma proposição para a construcção de uma linha telegraphica que estenderá da Republica Argentina, atravessando a Bolivia e Peru, até Equador, onde será ligada á linha que vai á America Central e os Estados Unidos. Diz-se que fôr construida essa linha, obviará a necessidade das Republicas sul-americanas dependerem só nos cabos inglezes e francezes na costa do Atlantico e do Pacifico, para sua communicação telegraphica com os Estados Unidos.

**PRODUÇÃO DAS MINAS DE CERRO DE PASCO.**

Segundo dados publicados em “El Comercio” de Lima, a produção das minas de Cerro de Pasco durante o anno de 1900, foi no valor de mais de 4,600,000 *soles*. As exportações de cobre montaram a 6,987 toneladas avaliadas em 4,158,090 *soles*. A produção da prata foi calculada em 55,426 *marcos*, no valor de 500,000 *soles* approximadamente.

---

**VENEZUELA.****NOVA TARIFA DAS ALFANDEGAS.**

O Sr. EUGENE H. PLUMACHER, Consul dos Estados Unidos em Maracaibo, tem remettido á Secretaria de Relações Exteriores dos Estados Unidos um exemplar da nova tarifa aduaneira de Venezuela. Artigos importados do estrangeiro dividem-se em 9 classes, como se segue: Artigos que entram livres de direitos; artigos que pagam os direitos de 1.9, 4.8, 14.4, 24, 48.2 centavos e \$1.93 e \$3.86 por kilograma. O Poder Executivo, á sua vontade, fica auctorizado a augmentar, diminuir ou annullar direitos da presente tarifa que se cobram sobre productos elementarios de primeira necessidade, depois de haver communicado sua intenção ao Congresso Nacional. O texto da nova tarifa aduaneira foi publicado pela Secção do Commercio Estrangeiro dos Estados Unidos.

---

**NOVOS MEMBROS CORRESPONDENTES  
HONORARIOS.**

O Boletim das Republicas Americanas tem o prazer de annunciar a seus leitores que o distincto estadista paraguayo, Senhor José S. DECOUD, tem aceito o cargo de membro correspondente honorario da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas em Assumpção. O Senhor DECOUD é um dos homens publicos mais conhecidos da America latina. Como escriptor, tem occupado por muitos annos um posto proeminente. Desde 1869, figura na politica do seu paiz, e já tem sido sub-Secretario do Interior, Presidente da Convenção Constituinte de 1870, Ministro de Relações Exteriores, de Justiça, do Interior e da Guerra. Foi representante do seu paiz na Conferencia Internacional Americana que se reuniu na cidade de Washington em 1889. Tem sido Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario do seu paiz no Brazil e em Uruguay. Pessoa de grande erudição, tem merecido a nomeação de membro correspondente das reaes academias da lingua

e de legislação de Hespanha, e pertence a outras sociedades scientificas e litterarias do seu paiz e do estrangeiro.

Assim mesmo agrada muito á Secretaria das Republicas Americanas poder informar aos leitores do **BOLETIM MENSAL**, de que o mesmo cargo tem sido aceito pelo Senhor ANTONIO BEZERRA, quem representará no Brazil a União Internacional das Republicas Americanas. Este distincto cavalheiro, que occupa em seu paiz elevada posição por seus merecimentos pessoaes, figurará de uma maneira proeminente entre os membros correspondentes honorarios da citada União Internacional.

---

## MORTE DO EX-PRESIDENTE HARRISON.

Este eminente homem publico dos Estados Unidos falleceu na cidade de Indianapolis, Estado de Indiana, no dia 13 do mez de Março proximo passado. Nasceu em North Bend, Ohio, no dia 20 de Agosto de 1833, e seu avó foi o Presidente WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON que morreu em 1841. Fez seus estudos de direito sendo muito moço, e sua carreira de advogado foi muito notavel. Durante a guerra civil se distinguuiu no exercito da União e obteve o gráo de General de Brigada. De 1881 a 1887 representou o Estado de Indiana no Senado dos Estados Unidos, e obteve grande e merecida fama como orador parlamentar. Em 1888 foi eleito Presidente dos Estados Unidos. Durante sua administração celebrou-se na cidade de Washington a Conferencia Internacional Americana de 1889-90. Ao retirar-se da presidencia deu uma serie de conferencias sobre direito constitucional na Universidade de Leland Stanford, jr., na California no inverno de 1893 a 1894. Seu ultimo acto publico de importancia foi a defesa que, como advogado, fez dos interesses de Venezuela na controversia limitrophe anglo-venezuelana.

---

## BIBLIOGRAPHIA.

Nesta secção do **Boletim Mensal** se tratará dos livros e folhetos enviados á Secretaria das Republicas Americanas que se referem a assumptos de interesse aos paizes da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

O **BOLETIM MENSAL** recebeu de Honduras um importante folheto sob o titulo de “Informe Presentado al Congreso Nacional por el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Gobernación, 1899-1900.” Diz o relatorio em referencia, que continuam sem alteração as relações amistosas entre o Governo e os Estados de Europa e America, procurando o Governo da Republica estreitar mais os laços existentes. Referindo-se particu-

larmente aos Estados Unidos, diz o Ministro que Honduras tem tido constante empenho para estreitar cada vez mais as relações com essa grande nação que cada dia adquire maior importancia por seu assombroso desenvolvimento, sem paralelo na historia e pela virtude de suas instituições.”

Com motivo da exposição de Buffalo diz que Honduras concorrerá a ella, tendo votado verba sufficiente para attender aos gastos, e accrescenta: “Honduras poderá exhibir valiosos productos do seu solo e para esse fim o Ministerio respectivo está manifestando a maior actividade.” A proxima conferencia Pan-Americana que ha de reunir-se na capital do Mexico merece um paragrapho especial no relatorio em referencia, no que depois de manifestar que se tem acceito a idea e ha de nomear-se o delegado que representa a Republica, termina assim o relatorio: “Sendo tanto os interesses communs ás nações de America, é indubitavel que a conferencia projectada terá a maior importancia; e por esse motivo, convem que Honduras esteja nella devidamente representada por algum dos cidadãos mais conspiciosos com que conta.” Contem este relatorio uma grande variedade de capitulos dedicados aos diferentes ramos do Governo.

O volume No. 47, 1901, de “Petermann’s Mittheilungen,” contem um artigo bem estudado pelo Dr. CARL SAPPER, intitulado “Beiträge zur Ethnographie des südlichen Mittel-Amerika” (Contribuição á Ethnographia da America Central do Sul).

O distincto auctor divide o artigo em duas partes, sendo a primeira uma discussão da actual distribuição das linguas, e a segunda, um estudo comparativo da condição actual das diversas tribus de Indios. Têm sido muito completas as investigações feitas por Dr. SAPPER. Diz que encontrou numerosas difficuldades, mas tem podido fazer grande accrescimo aos conhecimentos scientificos do assumpto. Comparando superficialmente as diversas linguas da America Central vêem-se as grandes diferenças que existem entre ellas. No norte, em grande extensão de territorio fallam-se dialectos em que se nota grande analogia, ao passo que no Sul ha muitas regiões em que se fallam dialectos inteiramente diversos.

Os titulos das publicações de que se trata são como seguem: “Memoria de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, presentada al Congreso Ordinario de 1897;” “Memoria del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, presentada al Congreso Ordinario de 1898;” “Reglamento Electoral de la República de Bolivia;” “Reglamento de Imprenta de la República de Bolivia;” “Presupuesto General para la Gestión Económica de 1900, votado por la Convención Nacional;” “Memoria del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto, presentado al Congreso Ordinario de 1900;” “Bolivia y Chili: Una Circular Diplomática; Breves Anota-

ciones;" "Relatorio apresentado ao Supremo Governo sobre a Dupla Missão que Desempenhou de Ministro Plenipotenciario no Brazil e Delegado Nacional nos Territorios de Acre;" "O Acre: O Direito da Bolivia; Pensamento da Chancellaria Brazileira; Documentos para julgar a Questão;" "Circular á las Legaciones de Bolivia en el Extranjero—La Paz, 1901."

O eminente ethnologo e auctor francez, Sr. M. A. de QUATREFAGES, acaba de publicar em Pariz uma obra volumosa de 618 paginas, intitulada "*Histoire Générale des Races Humaines*." O auctor é um distincto cientista de fama nacional, membro da Academia Scientifica de Pariz e lente cathedratico no Muséu de Historia Natural. O livro contem numerosas gravuras e illustrações e é uma exposição excellente do estudo das raças humanas sob ó ponto de vista scientifico. O estylo do Sr. QUATREFAGES é claro, emphatico e logico, e os leitores, inteiramente absortos nas descripções e narrações vivas e interessantes, são levados, passo a passo, quasi imperceptivelmente ás conclusões a que tem chegado esse famoso cientista. Os assumptos de que trata esse livro estão dispostos em ordem natural e systematica, e são de natureza tal que suggerem aos espiritos philosophicos vasto campo para reflexão.

Um interessante livro intitulado "*Guía Geográfica Mercantil, Agrícola é Industrial de Yucatán*," que trata dos recursos agricolas e industriaes de Yucatan, acaba de ser publicado pelo Senhor ALFONSO E. LOPEZ, da cidade de Mexico. É um volume de 124 paginas, copiosamente illustrado com mappas e vistas de plantações, povoações, edificios e ruinas. Adornam suas paginas numerosas photo-gravuras de homens eminentes e progressistas do Estado em referencia, assim como de grupos de individuos representando os habitantes daquella promettedora secção da Republica mexicana. A obra contem valiosas informações relativas ás diversas industrias e recursos do Estado de Yucatan, e constitue um valioso livro de consulta.

A bibliotheca da Secretaria das Republicas Americanas tem recebido uma lista de livros, artigos publicados em revistas e mappas referentes á America Central, considerada em seu conjuncto, e ás Republicas de Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, e São Salvador, compilada pelo Sr. P. LEE PHILLIPS, membro da Real Sociedade Geographica e Chefe da Secção de Mappas e Cartas, Bibliotheca do Congresso, Washington, D. C. Tambem tem organizado esse auctor uma lista de livros, artigos e mappas referentes ao Brazil, a qual será publicada como supplemento ao Manual do Brazil, ultimamente compilado pela Secretaria das Republicas Americanas.

Uma casa editora de Berlim publicou ultimamente um livro na lingua allemã, escripto pelo Sr. E. W. MIDDLETON e intitulado "*Peru: Beo-*

bachtungen und Studien über das Land und seine Bewohner" (Peru: Observações e Estudos do Paiz e seus Habitantes). Essa é uma ambiciosa obra em tres volumes, muito profusamente illustrados. O auctor residu na Republica do Peru por vinte cinco annos, e por consequente esta serie de livros merece grande consideração. O primeiro volume é dedicado á cidade de Lima e trata minuciosamente de diversos assumptos sociaes e economicos. O volume II trata da costa do paiz, e o volume III é uma descripção dos planaltos.

O BOLETIM MENSAL accusa o recebimento de uma collecção valiosa de relatorios officiaes e documentos publicos referentes á Republica da Bolivia, os quaes foram apresentados á bibliotheca da Secretaria pelo Sr. FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario da Republica da Bolivia junto ao Governo dos Estados Unidos. Essa valiosa collecção constitue importante supplemento aos livros na bibliotheca sobre a Bolivia, e será de grande valor como obras de consulta.

A Imprensa Nacional de Santiago, Chile, tem publicado a memoria do Ministro da Fazenda apresentada ao Congresso Nacional em 1900. Essa publicação consta de dous volumes, e contem, entre outras materias, a relação da receita e despeza do Ministerio da Fazenda, da renda proveniente dos depositos de nitrato e de guano, etc. A publicação constitue uma obra valiosa de consulta, e é de grande interesse devido aos numerosos quadros que contem demonstrativos das fontes de renda da Republica.

A "Modern Mexico Publishing Company," da cidade de Mexico, acaba de publicar uma interessante publicação de mais de 150 paginas com o título de "The Standard Guide to the City of Mexico and Vicinity." A obra foi compilada pelo Sr. ROBERT S. BARRETT, e é nutrida de informações de grande utilidade aos que visitam pela primeira vez a historica terra dos Aztecs. A obra contem numerosas gravuras de vistas da cidade de Mexico e dos arredores. A "Standard Guide" está hoje em sua segunda edição.

Appareceu ultimamente em Buenos Ayres uma nova Revista intitulada "Diplomacia Americana," sob a direcção do Senhor CESAR GONDRA. A nova publicação promete ser de grande utilidade devido á diversidade de assumptos que trata. Tem por fim especial tratar das questões internacionaes relativas á America e o effeito da diplomacia sobre ellas. Advogará pela cooperação em questões relativas ás republicas do hemispherio occidental. Os primeiros numeros são nitidamente impressos e de formato attractivo.

O Sr. MANOEL V. BALLIVIÁN, membro correspondente honorario da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas em Bolivia, tem

remettido á bibliotheca desta Secretaria um exemplar da Lei de Tarifa das Alfandegas da Bolivia, a qual tem sido em vigor desde o 1º de Janeiro de 1901. Além da lei de tarifa das alfandegas, a obra contém numerosas tabellas para a conversão dos pesos e medidas no systema metrico. A publicação é uma valiosa obra de consulta.

A bibliotheca da Secretaria das Republicas Americanas acaba de receber o segundo volume do “Anuario de la Dirección de Estadística de Buenos Aires para el año de 1899,” publicado pela Companhia Americana de Bilhetes de Banco de Buenos Aires. Tão importante publicação está nutrida de utilissimas informações sobre as vias ferreas, as finanças, a instrucção, etc., da Argentina, e contém grande numero de quadros estatísticos e outros dados de interesse.

O estimavel Sr. GACIANO A. DE AZAMBUJA remetteu-nos um exemplar do “Anuario do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul” para o anno de 1901, publicado sob a direcção desse senhor. O “Anuario” que nos acaba de ser offerecido é um excellente repositório de informações utilissimas, contendo uma escolhida collaboração litteraria. Agradecemos ao Sr. GACIANO A. DE AZAMBUJA a gentileza do offerecimento.



# BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

## BUREAU DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

VOL. X.

AVRIL 1901.

No. 4.

### RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

#### COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN 1900.

Le service de la statistique du gouvernement argentin vient de publier les rapports commerciaux pour l'année 1900 (sujets peut-être à quelques légères corrections). D'après ces documents, le trafic de ce pays s'est monté en 1900, à \$268,085,481, soit \$33,682,721 de moins qu'en 1899.

Les importations se sont montées à \$113,485,069 (or) et les exportations à \$154,600,412 (or), soit une diminution de \$3,365,602 dans les importations et de \$30,317,119 dans les exportations. Une valeur de \$16,982,617 de ces importations était exempte de droit, laissant \$96,502,452 sujets aux droits de douane. Pour les exportations, une valeur de \$56,169,377 fut sujette aux droits de douane tandis qu'une valeur de \$98,431,035 fut admise en franchise. Les exportations de lingots se sont montées à \$3,480,841, contre \$670,012 l'année précédente. Le total des importations, comparé avec celui de 1899, montre une diminution de 2.8 pour cent et les exportations en montre une de 16.3 pour cent.

Voici quel a été le commerce de la République Argentine avec les pays ci-dessous:

	Importations.		Exportations.	
	Valeur.	Pour cent.	Valeur.	Pour cent.
Royaume-Uni.....	\$38,682,753	34.1	\$23,890,686	15.5
Allemagne.....	16,635,613	14.7	20,070,133	13.0
France.....	10,897,866	9.6	19,007,960	12.3
Belgique.....	8,330,880	7.4	17,980,885	11.6
Etats-Unis.....	13,438,529	11.9	6,882,763	4.5
Brésil.....	3,741,877	3.3	6,185,507	4.0
Italie.....	14,924,498	13.1	4,304,154	2.8

	Importations.		Exportations.	
	Valeur.	Pour cent.	Valeur.	Pour cent.
Hollande .....	\$173, 833	.15	\$3, 906, 082	2.5
Afrique .....	.....	.....	3, 240, 270	2.1
Espagne .....	3, 691, 998	3.2	2, 699, 391	1.7
Uruguay .....	520, 449	.46	2, 302, 599	1.5
Chili .....	124, 214	.09	870, 003	.87
Bolivie .....	122, 422	.09	578, 646	.38
Antilles .....	19, 639	.....	438, 251	.29
Paraguay .....	1, 860, 948	1.5	161, 613	.11
Autres pays .....	219, 550	.20	7, 562, 347	4.9
Destinations inconnues .....	.....	.....	34, 519, 122	22.3

Voici quels ont été, comparés avec ceux de 1899, les gains et les pertes sur les importations et les exportations:

	Importations.		Exportations.	
	Gains.	Pertes.	Gains.	Pertes.
Royaume-Uni .....	.....	\$4, 988, 668	\$2, 169, 095	.....
Allemagne .....	\$3, 655, 676	.....	.....	\$9, 363, 530
France .....	.....	81, 824	.....	22, 438, 787
Belgique .....	.....	979, 599	.....	6, 497, 485
Etats-Unis .....	.....	2, 028, 317	.....	784, 760
Brésil .....	.....	1, 064, 239	.....	856, 161
Italie .....	1, 144, 426	.....	.....	622, 458
Hollande .....	30, 777	.....	2, 424, 556	.....
Espagne .....	494, 116	.....	934, 000	.....
Uruguay .....	13, 482	.....	.....	1, 178, 749
Chili .....	.....	18, 095	210, 079	.....
Bolivie .....	44, 037	.....	246, 517	.....
Antilles .....	.....	24, 459	172, 312	.....
Paraguay .....	489, 299	.....	.....	16, 361
Autres pays .....	.....	52, 214	.....	691, 134
Destinations inconnues .....	.....	.....	5, 975, 747	.....

Les importations, comparées avec celles de 1899, étaient classées comme suit, toutes les valeurs étant en or:

	1900.	1899.	Augmenta- tion.	Diminu- tion.
Bétail .....	\$364, 271	\$543, 999	.....	\$179, 728
Aliments .....	10, 453, 326	11, 031, 038	.....	577, 712
Tabac .....	3, 147, 161	3, 610, 602	.....	463, 441
Vins et spiritueux, etc .....	7, 277, 851	7, 116, 540	\$161, 311	.....
Tissus .....	37, 597, 847	39, 545, 651	.....	1, 947, 804
Huiles .....	4, 194, 342	3, 956, 113	238, 229	.....
Drogues et produits chimiques .....	3, 760, 594	3, 488, 135	272, 459	.....
Teintures et colorants .....	865, 727	840, 332	25, 395	.....
Bois de charpente .....	7, 040, 854	7, 476, 471	.....	435, 619
Articles en papier .....	2, 926, 206	2, 807, 190	119, 016	.....
Articles en cuir .....	1, 244, 764	1, 129, 807	114, 957	.....
Quincaillerie (fer et acier) .....	19, 054, 051	18, 077, 451	976, 600	.....
Autres métaux .....	3, 343, 172	3, 453, 576	.....	110, 404
Poterie et cristaux .....	8, 893, 370	10, 485, 452	.....	1, 592, 082
Manufactures diverses .....	3, 321, 533	3, 288, 314	33, 219	.....
Total .....	113, 485, 069	116, 850, 671	.....	3, 365, 602

Les exportations en 1900, comparées avec celles de 1899, étaient classées comme suit:

	1900.	1899.	Augmen- tation.	Diminu- tion.
Produits pastoraux .....	\$71,253,886	\$115,546,906	.....	\$44,293,020
Produits agricoles.....	77,426,356	65,155,995	\$12,270,361	.....
Produits des forêts.....	3,508,915	2,208,916	1,299,999	.....
Produits des mines.....	262,222	238,562	23,660	.....
Produits de la chasse .....	990,594	795,893	194,701	.....
Produits divers .....	1,158,439	971,259	187,180	.....
Total.....	154,600,412	184,917,531	.....	30,317,119

La diminution constatée dans le commerce d'exportation de 1900 est due à plusieurs causes. La principale de toutes a été une maladie (foot and mouth disease) qui a atteint le bétail et qui a eu pour résultat la prohibition, par les pays européens, d'importer du bétail argentin. La seconde grande cause a été la baisse des prix de la laine. En outre, les inondations ont, d'après un rédacteur de la "Review of the River Plate" du 16 février 1901, causé la perte d'environ 20,000,000 de moutons.

#### LE COMMERCE DES TISSUS.

Le service de la statistique nationale de la République Argentine, a publié, il y a quelque temps, le total de l'importation pendant le premier semestre de l'année 1900. Ce total s'élevait à plus de \$56,000,000.

Dans les chiffres donnés ci-dessus les tissus ont une bonne part. Pour donner une idée de l'importance de ce commerce, il suffit de dire que la plus grande augmentation constatée dans le commerce entier, sur le premier exercice de 1899, a été sur les tissus de coton (\$711,000). Il y a eu également une augmentation sur les articles manufacturés en soie (\$124,000). Par contre, l'importation a fléchi de \$425,000 sur les articles de laine et de \$1,789,000 dans les toiles d'emballage.

L'industrie nationale s'occupe surtout de quelques spécialités, comme la fabrication de *ponchos* et de celle de quelques tissus.

Bien qu'il y ait plusieurs fabriques avec des capitaux importants, l'industrie des tissus de la République Argentine a encore beaucoup à faire pour arriver à rivaliser avec les produits importés.

L'Angleterre occupe la première place sur le marché des tissus de la République Argentine, et elle l'occupe grâce à ses cotonnades de Manchester, de Liverpool, de Stockport, etc.

La France met en ligne ses articles de laine, de coton, mais surtout ses soieries; l'Allemagne s'essaye dans tous les genres et prend surtout place sur le marché, grâce à son imitation des marchandises fabriquées par les autres pays.

L'emballage des marchandises destinées à la République Argentine doit se faire dans de bonnes caisses, le tout bien assujéti dans l'inté-

rieur de la caisse, et celle-ci bien clouée. Si on a affaire à des marchandises qui craignent l'humidité, on aura soin de les entourer d'une enveloppe en fer-blanc qu'on soudera. On aura soin de suivre les instructions du client qui dira si (pour des droits de douane) les marchandises doivent être mises ou non en boîtes.

Le prix de revient des marchandises importées dans la République comprend: le prix d'achat; les frais de transport et camionnage par terre, jusqu'au port d'embarquement; les frais de transport par mer et les droits de douane.

En plus, les commerçants ont l'habitude d'ajouter un tant pour cent pour les frais généraux, et à ce prix on ajoute alors le tant pour cent qu'on veut gagner.

### EXPOSITIONS AGRICOLES.

Des expositions agricoles sont organisées chaque année en différents points du centre de la République Argentine et jusque dans la région des Cordillères. C'est une excellente occasion pour les exportateurs étrangers de faire connaître leurs articles au peuple argentin. Dans la ville d'Espérance (Etat de Santa Fé), par exemple, une exposition agricole et industrielle a eu lieu pour la première fois en juillet 1900; elle doit, autant que possible, se renouveler désormais tous les ans. Sans doute la majorité des exposants était pour cette première tentative, formée d'agriculteurs et d'industriels de la province de Santa Fé. Mais de grandes fabriques du Nord y étaient aussi représentées, soit par leurs produits mêmes, soit, le plus souvent, il est vrai, par des plans. Elles avaient envoyé des turbines à vent pour pompes à eau, de la tôle, des clôtures en fil de fer, etc. C'est surtout pour les fabricants de machines et d'instruments aratoires qu'il serait utile de prendre part à ces expositions.

### RÉGIMES DES LAINES À L'EXPORTATION.

Le Président de la République Argentine, par décret en date du 29 janvier 1901, applicable dès le 1<sup>er</sup> février de cette année, a abaissé de 3 piastres-or (environ 15 francs) à 2 piastres-or (environ 10 francs) les 10 kilogrammes, l'évaluation (no. 3260 du tarif d'évaluation en vigueur) qui sert de base au calcul des droits d'exportation des laines (4 pour cent à la valeur).

Cette évaluation sera considérée comme transitoire et maintenue tant que durera l'abaissement actuel des prix.

Deux autres dispositions intérieures récentes diminuent encore les charges des producteurs, ce sont: la suppression des "quias" ou certificats d'origine; le remplacement de la taxe de 15 centavos que payait, par tête, le bétail sur pied, à sa sortie du territoire de Buenos Aires, par une simple demande d'autorisation faite sur papier timbré de 75 centavos.

## BOLIVIE.

## DÉPARTEMENT DE LA PAZ.

Dans le cours d'un article sur la Bolivie, le "Recueil Consulaire Belge," de Bruxelles, Belgique, dit que le Département ou Etat de La Paz est le plus étendu et le plus peuplé des grandes sous-divisions de la République. Sa superficie est de 443,214.05 kilomètres carrés, avec une population d'environ 450,000 habitants, répartie entre neuf provinces.

Les produits de ce Département sont nombreux. Le règne animal se trouve représenté par de grands troupeaux de lamas, alpacas et vigognes, des troupeaux de bétail, chevaux, moutons et chèvres. Le règne végétal est richement représenté par des espèces multiples telles que: coca, coton, café, cacao, bananier, canne à sucre, orangers, citronniers, céréales, pommes de terre, légumes divers, bois de construction et d'ébénisterie.

Le café cultivé aux environs de La Paz dans les Yungas (on appelle ainsi des vallées basses et encaissées au nord de la ville, sur les versants de la Cordillère royale, entre les côtes d'une hauteur de 1,600 à 800 mètres et dont les eaux se déversent vers l'Amazone), a en grande partie, l'arôme et la délicatesse des cafés de Moca. Les caféiers servaient jadis de clôture aux propriétés, et ce n'est que depuis peu qu'on a commencé à en faire des plantations régulières.

Dans les mêmes Yungas, on récolte le cacao qui, travaillé à Apolobamba, donne le chocolat renommé de même nom. Le sucre de la même région est remarquable par sa cristallisation, comme le coton par la délicatesse de sa fibre. La même supériorité se trouve dans les laines d'Anagora.

Le règne minéral donne l'or, le cuivre, l'argent, le cristal de roche, des marbres très beaux (dont certains marbres blancs presque transparents), l'étain, etc.

Le département de La Paz est un des plus importants de la République au point de vue commercial.

La Paz, la capitale du département et de la République, est une ville de 40,000 à 46,000 habitants située à environ 3,751.17 mètres au-dessus du niveau de la mer. Cette ville est éclairée à la lumière électrique. Les principales importations consistent en vêtements de coton, de laine, laine et coton, soie; articles cousus, vêtements confectionnés, meubles, ferronnerie, comestibles, vins et liqueurs, drogueries, etc., tandis que les principales exportations sont: argent, étain et bismuth, gomme élastique, or, métaux, café, cacao, quinine, etc. Les richesses minérales des environs de La Paz, comme celles des autres départements, sont considérables. Le développement des mines de cuivre de Corocoro, une petite ville indienne, située à 4,025 mètres d'altitude, est extraordinaire à cause du prix élevé atteint récemment par ce métal.

Ces mines sont connues depuis les époques les plus reculées. Elles ont été abandonnées pendant un certain temps, à cause du bas prix du cuivre et de la difficulté d'exporter les produits. Elles font partie d'une immense formation qui se présente, presque sans interruption, jusqu'à Atacama en passant par les provinces de Lipez, où on rencontre le cuivre blanc, Porco, Chayanta (Département de Potosi), apparaît dans les provinces d'Arque, Colchas (Département de Cochabamba) et, s'inclinant par Turco, Poopo, Oruro, prend une direction nord-est jusqu'à Corocoro en passant par Characilla. De Corocoro, cette formation cuprifère s'étend par les provinces de Omasuyos, Muñecas, Caupolican, pour aboutir à Apolobamba au Pérou.

Outre cette immense ramification principale, on a découvert des filons dans tous les contreforts andins jusque dans les départements de Chuquisaca et Tarija.

#### ENTREPRISES DE CHEMIN DE FER.

D'après une communication adressée à l'Office national du Commerce extérieur par un de ses correspondants de La Paz, il résulte, dit le "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" que des compagnies étrangères auraient sollicité la concession éventuelle de diverses lignes ferrées destinées à relier les parties navigables du Paraguay aux principaux centres administratifs et commerciaux de l'ouest bolivien.

Le Congrès national laisse au Pouvoir exécutif le soin de choisir celles des propositions qui lui paraîtront les meilleures.

On peut obtenir des renseignements complémentaires à l'Office national du Commerce extérieur, 3 rue Feydeau, Paris.

---

### BRÉSIL.

#### EXPOSITION PERMANENTE À CIDADE DE MINAS.

Le "Bulletin Commercial," de Bruxelles, annonce que le préfet de Minas a été autorisé, par décret présidentiel, à créer, dans la capitale en question, une exposition permanente de tous les produits manufacturés, agricoles et miniers de l'Etat de Minas Geraes.

Les nations étrangères seront également admises à participer à cette exposition et pourront disposer gratuitement, à cet effet, du terrain nécessaire pour la construction de leurs pavillons séparés, dans lesquels elles seront autorisées à exposer tous produits bruts et manufacturés. Bien qu'elle n'ait pas encore été fixé définitivement, l'ouverture de cette exposition aura probablement lieu dans le courant du mois d'avril 1902.

D'après le Consul de Belgique à Cidade de Minas, les produits dont il est question ci-après paraissent devoir trouver place avec profit à cette exposition: les tuyaux pour canalisations d'eau potable.

Comme articles courants, il y aurait la section des armes. Un très grand nombre de fusils à bon marché, importés par Rio de Janeiro, sont vendus pour l'intérieur de l'Etat de Minas.

Il y a aussi, dans cet Etat, un nombre considérable d'amateurs d'armes de précision, mais l'occasion de les acheter leur manque, parce qu'ils ne peuvent se rencontrer à Rio de Janeiro pour visiter les magasins.

On pourrait exposer, à défaut de canons, au moins des modèles, plans et photographies des pièces d'artillerie. Les officiers supérieurs d'artillerie en garnison à Rio de Janeiro, les officiers de marine, ceux de l'état-major n'hésiteraient probablement pas à faire ce voyage s'ils savaient pouvoir trouver à l'exposition quelque chose de nouveau et d'utile. Le Brésil achète d'ailleurs beaucoup de matériel d'artillerie en Allemagne, en France et en Angleterre.

Il y aurait lieu aussi d'exposer du matériel pour chemins de fer portatifs, en concurrence avec les produits allemands. Viendraient ensuite les verres à vitres, les faïences, les fers laminés, les produits de la tréfilerie, les chaînes, la quincaillerie, la coutellerie, les ciments, les vernis, le zinc ouvré, les bronzes d'art courants, les instruments de musique, les papiers pour journaux et autres, les tapis et carpettes, les dentelles entre-deux, les brosses, les draps et casimirs, les mouchoirs, fichus, etc. (sauf les fils et tissus de coton que l'on fabrique sur place), puis tous les instruments pour l'agriculture, les fournitures et appareils pour brasseries, fabriques de chapeaux, de chaussures, de bougies, etc., en un mot tout ce qui est de vente courante en articles ordinaires, mi-ordinaires et de luxe.

L'énumération ci-dessus n'est évidemment pas exclusive et pourra être complétée par les fabricants eux-mêmes. Il y a cependant lieu d'attirer l'attention des industriels sur l'inutilité qu'il y aurait d'envoyer des bougies, allumettes, bières, chaussures, chapeaux et papiers peints. Ces objets se fabriquent dans le pays et sont frappés de droits d'entrée quasi-prohibitifs.

Le vaste Etat de Minas est divisé en deux zones assez distinctes: l'une agricole, pastorale; l'autre minière.

La première a besoin d'outils, d'instruments agricoles, de machines pour la fabrication du beurre et du fromage; la seconde importe en libre franchise, conformément à la section 36 de la loi douanière du 22 novembre 1899, tous les instruments nécessaires à l'industrie minière; cette exemption s'étend même au matériel de chemin de fer nécessaire pour le transport des minerais, c'est-à-dire les rails, les wagons, les locomotives. Dans l'intérieur, tout homme est armé et possède au moins un fusil à un coup. La plus ordinaire de ces armes se vend 60 à 70 milreis dans les "vendas" des villages.

Il paraît que l'Espagne et les Etats-Unis du Nord vont construire des pavillons à l'exposition permanente de Cidade de Minas.

### ADJUDICATIONS PUBLIQUES.

La législation brésilienne, permet aux étrangers aussi bien qu'aux nationaux de prendre part aux adjudications publiques. Celles-ci ont lieu à des époques indéterminées et ont pour but les commandes pour les chemins de fer de l'Etat fédéral, les administrations, les finances (monnaies de nickel), l'armée, la marine et les grands travaux publics à effectuer dans les ports.

Les adjudications sont annoncées par le "Diario Oficial" (Journal officiel du gouvernement fédéral).

Un cautionnement préalable, variant selon l'importance du concours, est toujours exigé.

Les principales adjudications qui ont lieu annuellement sont les suivantes: fournitures de 120,000 tonnes de charbon de terre de première qualité pour la consommation du chemin de fer Central pendant une année; fourniture de rails d'acier et accessoires pour le même chemin de fer.

Les autres concours qui ont eu lieu dans le courant de l'année 1900 ont été relatifs: A l'installation au Brésil d'une fabrique de poudre sans fumée, avec concession du privilège de la fabrication de cet explosif; à des travaux importants à effectuer dans les ports de Manáos (capitale de l'Amazonas) et de Recife (capitale de l'Etat de Pernambuco); au service de la navigation fluviale à vapeur de Montévidéo à Cuyaba (capitale de Matto-Grosso).

Pour pouvoir prendre part avec succès à ces concours, les étrangers doivent avoir sur place un représentant connaissant bien les habitudes du marché et la façon dont se traitent les affaires.

Les délais de soumission sont souvent trop courts pour permettre aux industriels résidant en Europe de se renseigner suffisamment.

### VOYAGEURS DE COMMERCE.

Les voyageurs de commerce, dit le "Recueil Consulaire Belge," ne doivent être porteurs d'aucune pièce spéciale et ils n'ont aucune formalité à remplir lors de leur entrée au Brésil.

Ils sont soumis au paiement de taxes qui varient suivant les Etats: A Rio de Janeiro il n'en existe pas.

A Bahia, une taxe d'Etat de 1,000 milreis est imposée sur les voyageurs de commerce entrant dans cet Etat; elle est perçue une fois par an, sans tenir compte du nombre de fois qu'ils y entrent arrivant d'autres ports brésiliens, mais elle est appliquée chaque fois qu'ils viennent de pays étrangers.

Ceará perçoit une taxe de 270 milreis et Pernambuco une de 200 milreis; Pará lève un impôt annuel de 1,000 milreis; Amazonas de 300 milreis, et Maranhão de 200 milreis.

Dans l'Etat de Saint-Paul les voyageurs de commerce sont soumis à un impôt qui varie selon les marchandises qu'ils offrent en vente et qui



doit être acquitté, sous peine d'amende avant le commencement de la vente.

L'Etat de Sainte-Catherine impose 300 milreis. A Curityba (capital du Parana) la taxe est de 3,000 milreis. Porto-Alegre perçoit une taxe de 3,000 milreis. Pelotas et Rio Grande do Sul imposent 500 milreis au profit des municipalités.

Dans tous les Etats de l'Union, les voyageurs de commerce peuvent porter avec eux des échantillons qui sont soumis au régime douanier en vigueur. Seuls les échantillons sans valeur sont admis en franchise.

Il existe des dispositions restrictives pour l'importation des armes à feu et des munitions.

#### **L'AGRICULTURE DANS L'ÉTAT DE MINAS GERAES.**

Depuis quelque temps, la culture des céréales à Minas Geraes a été entreprise sur une assez grande échelle, grâce en partie à la campagne entreprise par M. AMERICÓ WERNECK, secrétaire d'Etat à l'agriculture, et grâce aussi aux articles de propagande parus dans la presse de Minas Geraes et de Rio de Janeiro. Quelques agriculteurs se sont lancés dans la nouvelle voie et n'ont pas eu jusqu'à présent à s'en repentir.

Cette année, malgré les fortes pluies qui ont assez sérieusement endommagé les cultures, on annonce une grande récolte de pommes de terre. Dans le district de Congonhas et dans toute la zone que traverse le chemin de fer Central entre Barbacena et la station de Bocalna, les champs plantés de pommes de terre sont en majorité.

L'an dernier la production a été de 1,000,000 de kilos; cette année on croit qu'elle atteindra 4,000,000 ou 5,000,000.

#### **PATENTES DE COMMERCE.**

D'après le "Recueil Consulaire Belge," le gouvernement central et la municipalité de Rio de Janeiro imposent des taxes sur toutes espèces de commerce et professions. Des personnes voulant faire des affaires dans le pays doivent veiller à ce que leurs taxes soient payées conformément à la catégorie dans laquelle leur commerce est classifié et aussi, si leur capital dépasse 5,000 milreis, à ce que leurs livres d'affaires soient timbrés et enregistrés conformément à l'article 2 du Code de Commerce.

#### **TARIF DES DOUANES APPLICABLES A 1901.**

Il résulte d'une information du Chargé d'affaires de France à Rio de Janeiro que le relèvement d'un certain nombre d'articles du tarif douanier projeté en décembre dernier n'a pas reçu la sanction législative et que le tarif douanier du Brésil, applicable à l'année courante, ne comporte aucune innovation, en dehors de l'augmentation de 5 à 25 pour cent de la proportion des droits de douane payables en or, inscrite dans la loi de finances du 26 décembre 1900.

## CHILI.

## EXPORTATIONS DE CUIVRE.

Le "Engineering and Mining Journal" publie un rapport d'une maison de commerce de Valparaiso relatif aux exportations de cuivre par les ports chiliens pendant l'année 1900 comparées avec celles de 1899. Les chiffres comprennent les exportations de cuivre de la Bolivie. Les totaux donnent les équivalents en cuivre raffiné, la quantité de minerai et les mattes de cuivre sont estimées très exactement.

Voici quelles étaient les exportations en 1900: cuivre en barres, 442,174 quintaux chiliens; régule de cuivre, 105,172 quintaux chiliens, et minerais, 439,406 quintaux chiliens (101.6 livres), soit, réduit en cuivre raffiné, 565,062 quintaux (25,630 grandes tonnes), ou une augmentation sur l'année antérieure de 12,965 quintaux de cuivre raffiné. Les exportations en 1899 étaient: cuivre en barres, 400,955 quintaux; régule de cuivre, 72,006 quintaux, et minerais, 646,028 quintaux, ou un équivalent de 552,097 tonnes de cuivre raffiné. Les points remarquables de ce rapport sont la diminution des exportations de minerais et l'augmentation du cuivre en barres, des régules et des mattes expédiés à l'étranger.

Voici les quantités de cuivre raffiné qui ont été exportées à l'étranger: Grande Bretagne, 424,154 quintaux; France, 60,826 quintaux; Allemagne, 19,883 quintaux; destinations inconnues, 21,803 quintaux; Australie, 3,130 quintaux; Etats-Unis, 35,046 quintaux, et Pérou, 220 quintaux. Le cuivre expédié directement aux Etats-Unis comprenait 10,851 quintaux de minerai, 68,573 quintaux de régule ou mattes et 3,913 quintaux de cuivre en barres. En 1898, le Chili a exporté 689,427 quintaux de cuivre raffiné. Cette quantité a diminué jusqu'en 1891 quand seulement 439,634 quintaux furent exportés. Depuis cette époque, la quantité exportée a varié entre 470,000 et 565,000 quintaux.

## BUDGET EN 1901.

Voici comment ont été réparties les sommes votées par le Congrès en 1901 et qui ont été mises à la disposition du Gouvernement pour les dépenses publiques:

	Numéraire.	Or.
Ministère de l'Intérieur.....	\$12, 202, 373. 50	\$111, 966. 65
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, des Cultes et des Colonies.....	2, 348, 471. 06	1, 089, 162. 88
Ministère de la Justice et de l'Instruction Publique.....	14, 222, 745. 65	65, 666. 66
Ministère des Finances.....	6, 468, 804. 78	30, 416, 066. 63
Ministère de la Guerre.....	10, 478, 301. 28	1, 397, 600. 00
Ministère de la Marine.....	8, 378, 685. 63	1, 024, 666. 66
Ministère de l'Industrie et des Travaux Publics.....	26, 968, 730. 59	53, 333. 00
Total.....	81, 068, 112. 49	34, 158, 462. 48

De ces crédits alloués, le Gouvernement est autorisé à dépenser \$772,360 de numéraire et \$7,000 d'or pour la colonisation; \$8,918,748.72 de numéraire et \$65,666.66 d'or pour l'instruction publique; \$22,905,247.17 de numéraire et \$53,333 d'or pour la construction d'édifice et de chemins de fer et \$3,002,670 de numéraire pour les autres travaux publics.

#### FABRIQUE DE PAPIER.

Le Temps Chilien ("Chilian Times"), du 16 février 1901, dit que la fabrique de papier et de carton qu'est en train de faire construire une société commerciale de Valparaiso, sera bientôt achevée. Cette papeterie est située à Puente-Alto à une heure de chemin de fer de Santiago, sur le canal Maipo où se trouve une grande force hydraulique en dehors des facilités de transport. Outre la papeterie qui couvre une surface de 1,600 mètres carrés, les bâtiments comprennent la résidence du chef d'exploitation, l'usine, les demeures des ouvriers, les magasins et les écuries. Toutes les maçonneries sont en briques manufacturées sur les lieux. Les machines à papier qui ont été achetées en Allemagne, pourront produire journellement cinq tonnes de papier et de carton. Les turbines et les chaudières à vapeur furent fabriquées à Valparaiso. On espère que la papeterie sera en pleine exploitation vers le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1901.

---

### COSTA RICA.

#### DESCRIPTION DU PAYS.

L'Amérique Centrale est une terre tropicale qui forme isthme entre les deux continents américains. Elle est baignée à l'Est par le golfe du Mexique, à l'Ouest par l'Océan Pacifique. La grande chaîne andine qui traverse toute l'Amérique Centrale s'y élargit parfois en plateaux, dont la hauteur atténue les rigueurs du climat tropical. Le sol est d'une richesse extrême. Il produit le café, la canne à sucre, le maïs, les fruits tropicaux, les lianes à caoutchouc, l'or et l'argent. Découvert et occupé par les *conquistadores* espagnols, la masse de la population y est restée indienne. Elle est dominée par les descendants des conquérants espagnols. Le catholicisme romain est la religion du pays. L'espagnol est la langue officielle et dominante dans les villes; les *ladinos* ou métis de blancs et d'Indiens la connaissent plus ou moins, tandis que les dialectes indiens se parlent encore dans les villages.

Le Costa Rica n'est ni la plus petite, ni la plus grande des Républiques de l'Amérique Centrale. Elle occupe une superficie totale de 59,570 kilomètres carrés, l'équivalent de deux Belges ou de deux Bretagnes. Mais aujourd'hui on ne peut guère évaluer sa population qu'à 300,000 âmes tout au plus.

Le Costa Rica s'intéresse beaucoup aux communications entre les deux océans, et depuis vingt ans, il travaille à la construction d'un chemin de fer interocéanique qui ouvrirait un large débouché aux produits du pays en assurant leur transport à bon marché.

Un point important est déjà acquis; la capitale du Costa Rica, San José, a déjà accès sur l'Atlantique. Un chemin de fer construit par une compagnie anglaise, unit San José au port de Limon en sept heures de voyage. Mais pour atteindre le grand port du Pacifique, Puntarenas, il faut franchir la masse andine. On n'a pas pu encore achever les 90 kilomètres qui séparent la capitale du terminus de la ligne, Tivives.

Lorsque cette lacune sera comblée, le Costa Rica aura créé un troisième chemin de fer isthmique, concurrent direct du chemin de fer de Panama, propriété de la nouvelle compagnie du canal de Panama. Heureusement pour cette compagnie, si la locomotive traverse le territoire costaricien de Limon sur le golfe du Mexique jusqu'aux rives du Pacifique, tout ne sera pas terminé. Il restera à construire le port de Tivives, car une gare maritime sans port ne rend guère de services au commerce d'exportation ou au trafic de transit. A Limon, la situation est assez bonne au point de vue sanitaire. Le nouveau quai, presque achevé, permettra le déchargement simultané de quatre vapeurs.

---

## CUBA.

### ABOLITION DES DROITS D'EXPORTATION SUR LE TABAC.

Le Président des Etats-Unis vient de donner l'ordre d'abolir les droits d'exportation sur le café cubain, et cette mesure aura son effet à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1901. Le Ministère de la Guerre des Etats-Unis estime que la suppression de cet impôt diminuera les revenus de \$800,000 à \$1,000,000 par an, mais on espère que cette perte sera plus que compensée par le stimulus donné à la production. La valeur des exportations affectées par cet ordre se monte annuellement à \$20,000,000 environ, dont la plus grande partie est expédiée aux Etats-Unis. Cet ordre fut donné à la suite de la recommandation de la "Cuban Economic Commission," approuvée par M. le Gouverneur-Général Wood.

### FRAIS DE PORT DES DÉPÊCHES ENTRE CUBA ET LES ÉTATS-UNIS.

Depuis l'occupation de Cuba par les Etats-Unis, l'affranchissement des lettres, paquets, journaux, etc., a été le même que celui des pays compris dans l'Union Postale, excepté cependant pour l'armée et les fonctionnaires du Gouvernement. Pour se conformer à la décision prise par le Cabinet Présidentiel, le Directeur-Général des Postes a, le

3 mars 1901, prescrit ce qui suit: les Directeurs de Poste sont informés qu'à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> avril prochain, l'affranchissement et la classification des Etats-Unis seront applicables à toutes les dépêches passant entre les Etats-Unis et Cuba.

### CHARGEMENTS DE MINERAI DE FER.

Pendant l'année 1900, il a été exporté de Cuba aux Etats-Unis 445,679 tonnes de minerai de fer. Ce minerai fut extrait des mines Daiquiri, dans la Province de Santiago, et des mines Juragua. Il semble que la difficulté la plus sérieuse qu'ait rencontré cette industrie minière, pendant les deux années qui viennent de s'écouler, a été le manque de main-d'œuvre.

## ETATS-UNIS.

### COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN FÉVRIER 1901.

Pendant le mois de février 1901, le commerce extérieur des Etats-Unis s'est monté à \$177,496,795, contre \$188,260,926 pendant le mois de février 1900. Les importations sont représentées dans ces totaux par \$64,501,762 pour le mois de février 1901, et \$68,833,941 pour le mois correspondant de 1900, pendant que les exportations pour les dits mois de 1901 et 1900 se montaient, respectivement, à \$112,956,666 et \$119,426,985.

Voici quelles étaient sommairement et d'après les chiffres officiels les importations et les exportations du mois de février 1901, comparées avec celles du même mois de l'année antérieure:

	1901.	1900.
<b>IMPORTATIONS.</b>		
Denrées alimentaires et animaux .....	\$17,002,842	\$16,257,451
Articles bruts entrant dans les différents procédés de l'industrie du pays ..	19,534,334	25,967,669
Articles entièrement ou partiellement manufacturés destinés à être employés comme matériaux dans les manufactures et les arts mécaniques .....	6,057,661	6,736,818
Articles manufacturés pour la consommation .....	11,876,925	10,743,863
Articles de luxe, etc. ....	10,030,000	9,128,140
Total.....	64,501,762	68,833,941
<b>EXPORTATIONS.</b>		
Produits agricoles.....	73,052,884	75,139,120
Produits des manufactures .....	30,302,592	34,226,128
Produits des mines .....	2,723,794	3,134,022
Produits des forêts.....	3,846,385	3,548,209
Produits des pêches.....	405,482	389,560
Produits divers .....	667,230	940,779
Marchandises étrangères réexportées.....	1,956,666	2,049,167
Total.....	112,955,033	119,426,985

Les importations exemptes de droit se montaient à \$25,698,647, ou 39.80 pour cent du total général, contre \$30,752,026, ou 44.67 pour cent

du total général de celles du mois de février 1900. Les droits de douane perçus pendant le mois s'élevaient à \$18,719,598, contre \$19,882,253 en février 1900.

Pendant les huit mois de l'année fiscale finissant avec le mois de février 1901, la valeur des marchandises importées par les Etats-Unis se montait à \$523,534,877, contre \$555,253,574 pendant la même période de l'année antérieure. Les exportations pour les mêmes mois se sont élevées à \$1,015,193,489, contre \$919,473,471 pour les huit mois de l'année fiscale antérieure. L'exposé ci-dessus montre qu'une diminution de \$31,718,697, ou 5.71 pour cent, s'est produite dans les importations et un gain de \$98,720,018, ou près de 14 pour cent, dans les exportations.

#### **DIMINUTION DES EXPORTATIONS DES PRODUITS MANUFACTURÉS.**

Pendant l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1901, le total des exportations des produits manufacturés des Etats-Unis n'égala pas celui de l'année antérieure, et voici pourquoi. La première raison, c'est que les exportateurs qui font le commerce avec les îles Sandwich ne sont plus tenus de fournir au Bureau de la Statistique du Ministère des Finances un rapport sur leurs exportations, comme cela se faisant jadis, quand les îles Sandwich n'appartenaient pas aux Etats-Unis. La deuxième raison, c'est que les marchandises exportées à Porto-Rico furent classées séparément et ne furent pas comprises dans le rapport général du commerce extérieur. La troisième raison de cette diminution est expliquée par le fait que le commerce d'exportation avec la Chine a temporairement diminué d'environ une moitié, étant données les conditions incertaines dans lesquelles se trouve ce pays.

On verra que la baisse constatée dans la valeur des exportations est plutôt fictive que réelle, car la valeur des marchandises exportées aux îles Sandwich pendant l'année fiscale 1900 se montait, en chiffres ronds, à \$13,500,000 et la valeur de celles expédiées à Porto-Rico à \$4,500,000. Pendant la présente année fiscale, les chargements expédiés à Porto-Rico ont augmenté considérablement et on présume que ceux envoyés à Hawaï ont aussi augmenté; mais comme ni les uns ni les autres ne sont compris dans les chiffres d'exportation du commerce extérieur du pays, il s'ensuit que plus de \$20,000,000 de marchandises exportées actuellement des Etats-Unis, ne seront pas comprises dans le rapport général de l'année fiscale.

#### **EXPORTATIONS DE PRODUITS AGRICOLES PENDANT LE MOIS DE FÉVRIER 1901.**

Pendant le mois de février 1901, les exportations des produits domestiques, y compris la farine, les vivres, le coton et les huiles minérales, se sont montées à \$66,760,998, contre \$69,678,199 en février 1900. Une

grande diminution s'est produite dans la valeur du coton exporté, se montant à \$8,537,460, et dans celle des huiles minérales expédiées à l'étranger s'élevant à \$1,066,424. La valeur des farines a augmenté d'environ \$4,830,229 et celle des vivres d'environ \$845,464. Pendant les huit mois finissant le 28 février 1901, la valeur des exportations des produits énumérés ci-dessus était de \$598,740,375, ou \$80,735,931 de plus que celle constatée pendant la même période de l'année fiscale antérieure.

#### DÉLÉGUÉS AU CONGRÈS PAN-AMÉRICAIN.

Le Président des Etats-Unis décrète:

Sont nommés délégués au Congrès International des Républiques Américaines, qui se réunira dans la ville de Mexico, au mois d'octobre, 1901: MM. CYRUS NORTHROP, de Minnesota; HENRY G. DAVIS, de la Virginie Occidentale; WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, de Iowa; CHARLES M. PEPPER, du District de Colombie; VOLNEY B. FOSTER, de l'Illinois.

Le Dr. CYRUS NORTHROP est Président de l'Université du Minnesota et est un des professeurs les plus distingués de ce pays.

L'Honorable HENRY G. DAVIS était Membre de la Conférence Américaine Internationale de 1889-90. Il représenta, pendant de nombreuses années, l'Etat de la Virginie Occidentale au Sénat des Etats-Unis et est identifié avec les vastes intérêts de ce pays.

L'Honorable WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, ancien Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis auprès de la République Argentine, est maintenant Directeur-Général de l'Exposition Pan-Américaine à Buffalo.

M. CHARLES M. PEPPER est un auteur et un écrivain des plus renommés qui a, pendant de nombreuses années, dirigé principalement son attention sur les conditions de Cuba et de Porto-Rico.

M. VOLNEY B. FOSTER a été activement identifié avec les affaires commerciales et est spécialement intéressé dans l'extension du service consulaire et des relations internationales des Etats-Unis.

#### RAPPORT SUR LA RÉCOLTE.

D'après le rapport publié le 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1901 par l'Observatoire National, le temps a été généralement favorable, pendant le mois de mars, pour les semailles dans la vallée du Mississippi située au milieu de la côte de l'Atlantique, mais dans les Etats de la vallée du Missouri et les hautes régions du lac il n'a pas été aussi bon. Dans le centre et l'ouest de l'Etat du Texas on se plaint de la sécheresse, tandis qu'une pluie torrentielle est tombée, pendant la dernière partie du mois, dans les Etats situés sur les bords de l'Atlantique et du golfe du Mexique et a retardé l'ensemencement, tout en causant de grands dommages sur les terres déjà labourées.

Sur la côte du Pacifique, le mois a été extraordinairement favorable en Californie, mais dans l'Orégon des pluies froides et des gelées fréquentes sont venues arrêter le travail et retarder la pousse des céréales. Les préparations faites pour l'ensemencement du maïs sont en progrès aussi loin au nord que le Kansas, le Missouri, le Kentucky et la Virginie, quelques maïs ayant déjà été semés dans les parties méridionales des premiers Etats nommés ci-dessus. Une grande partie de la récolte a déjà été plantée plus avant dans le Sud.

L'ensemencement de l'avoine est très avancé dans les Etats de Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma et Arkansas et est presque terminé dans l'Etat de Kentucky.

Du coton a été planté dans l'Alabama et la partie méridionale du Texas, et les travaux que l'on est en train de faire dans les autres sections du pays où croît le coton sont très avancés.

Le blé d'hiver se trouve généralement dans de meilleures conditions qu'il ne l'était à la fin du mois de février dernier, mais des rapports défavorables continuent à arriver des parties de la vallée de l'Ohio. Dans les Etats situés dans la vallée du Missouri, l'hiver s'est bien passé et la perspective d'une bonne récolte est très belle.

Sur les côtes du Pacifique le blé promet beaucoup. Dans certaines parties du Texas le blé souffre de la sécheresse et dans les comtés du nord il a été sérieusement endommagé par les insectes.

On espère beaucoup des fruits.

#### **EXPORTATIONS DE CHAUSSURES AUX POSSESSIONS ANGLAISES.**

L'augmentation rapide des exportations de chaussures des Etats-Unis attire l'attention des fabricants du monde et des représentants aux Etats-Unis de tous les pays manufacturiers étrangers. Voici comment s'exprime l'agent commercial anglais aux Etats-Unis, dans un rapport qu'il a adressé au Gouvernement de son pays au sujet de l'exportation de chaussures des Etats-Unis et dans lequel il donne les chiffres relatifs à nos exportations au Royaume-Uni, aux Indes Occidentales Anglaises, à l'Australie et à l'Afrique:

“Si on jette un coup d'œil sur ces chiffres on verra quel succès les chaussures américaines ont obtenu dans les places où les marchandises anglaises de ce genre devraient pratiquement avoir le monopole.”

D'après ce rapport on constate que les exportations de chaussures des Etats-Unis au Royaume-Uni, aux Indes Occidentales Anglaises, à l'Australasie Britannique et à l'Afrique Anglaise ont, pendant les douze mois finissant le 31 décembre 1900, augmenté de £142,328 en 1898 à £323,308 en 1899 et £426,124 en 1900, et que les exportations de même genre du Royaume-Uni aux Indes Occidentales Anglaises, à l'Australasie Britannique et à l'Afrique du sud ont légèrement diminué, étant en 1898 £1,092,094, en 1899 £1,001,927 et en 1900 £1,075,478.



**RECETTES DU GOUVERNEMENT EN MARS 1901.**

Pendant le mois de mars 1901, les recettes du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis ont dépassé de plus de \$1,000,000 celles du mois de mars 1900. De même qu'en février, les recettes douanières ont été moins fortes tandis que celles provenant des impôts de l'intérieur et de sources diverses ont augmenté. Pendant le mois de mars 1901, le total général des recettes du Gouvernement s'est monté à \$49,891,125, contre \$49,726,837 durant le mois de mars de l'année antérieure. Les recettes douanières s'élevaient à \$21,048,597; les impôts de l'intérieur à \$24,320,424, et les recettes provenant de sources diverses à \$4,522,104.

Les dépenses du mois se sont élevées à \$40,762,861, la plus grande partie de cette somme (\$11,162,248) ayant servi à payer les pensions; les dépenses diverses et celles du gouvernement civil s'étant montées à \$10,822,602. Les dépenses du Ministère de la Guerre ont été aussi considérables et se sont élevées à \$10,635,786. L'excédent des recettes sur les dépenses a atteint, néanmoins, pendant le mois, la somme de \$9,129,264, laissant un surplus dans les caisses du Trésor, pour les neuf premiers mois de l'année fiscale, de \$42,296,965. L'excédent a augmenté rapidement et régulièrement depuis le commencement de l'année civile 1901.

**PRODUCTION DE L'ACIER BESSEMER.**

Le Bulletin de la "American Iron and Steel Association" contient un grand nombre de statistiques relatives à la production de l'acier Bessemer aux Etats-Unis de 1897 à 1900 inclus. Ces statistiques montrent que pendant l'année civile 1899, on a produit la plus grande quantité d'acier Bessemer, le rendement total s'étant monté, cette année-là, à 7,586,354 grosses tonnes. La production en 1900 était de 6,684,770 grosses tonnes, ou une diminution de près de 12 pour cent. Tout l'acier Bessemer, à part 692,344 tonnes, fut produit dans les Etats de Pennsylvanie, Ohio, et Illinois, le premier Etat nommé ayant produit plus de 50 pour cent du total. C'est en 1900 que les producteurs de lingots d'acier Bessemer ont fabriqué la plus grande quantité de cet acier. Le nombre total de grosses tonnes se montait à 2,361,921, soit 120,154 tonnes de plus qu'en 1899. L'Etat de Pennsylvanie a produit plus de la moitié de cette quantité.

Les chiffres pour la production des rails en 1900, incluront les rails de fer et ceux fabriqués par le procédé généralement appelé "open-hearth." Quand les totaux seront connus on trouvera, selon toute probabilité, que le total général sera de 2,400,000 tonnes.

**IMPÔTS DE L'INTÉRIEUR À PORTO-RICO.**

La Législature de Porto-Rico a passé, durant sa dernière session, une résolution approuvée par le gouverneur, établissant un système d'impôts de l'intérieur. Ces impôts seront levés également sur les

articles manufacturés dans le pays et sur ceux qui y sont importés; les taxes, cependant, étant plus fortes dans le cas des marchandises importées des pays étrangers. Voici les articles sur lesquels seront levés des impôts:

*Spiritueux, vins et bières.*—Rhum et eau de laurier distillés à Porto-Rico ou importés des Etats-Unis, 60 cents par gallon; importés des pays étrangers, \$1 par gallon; tous les autres spiritueux distillés, 80 cents par gallon; spiritueux distillés, falsifiés, 40 cents par gallon; vins et bières, 15 cents par gallon; champagne, \$1 par gallon.

*Cigares, cigarettes et tabac.*—Cigares et cigarettes manufacturés à Porto-Rico ou importés des Etats-Unis, ne pesant pas plus de 3 livres par 1,000, \$1 par mille; excédant ce poids, \$1.80 par mille; sur les mêmes articles importés des pays étrangers, les taxes sont respectivement \$2 et \$3.60; le tabac manufacturé ou partiellement manufacturé sous n'importe quelle forme, originaire de Porto-Rico ou des Etats-Unis, 5 cents par livre; importé des pays étrangers, 10 cents par livre.

*Jeux de cartes, allumettes, etc.*—Jeux de cartes, 2 cents par paquet; médicaments, 5 cents ad valorem; oléomargarine, 10 cents par livre; armes et munitions, 25 pour cent ad valorem; allumettes fabriquées à Porto-Rico ou aux Etats-Unis, 15 cents par grosse de boîtes ne contenant pas plus de 100 allumettes chacune; 30 cents par grosse si elles sont importées des pays étrangers.

Des timbres sont apposés et oblitérés pour indiquer le paiement de ces taxes aux Etats-Unis. Les manufacturiers et les importateurs sont obligés de s'engager conditionnellement à se conformer strictement à cette loi et en cas de violation de cette dernière seront passibles d'une amende de \$100 à \$1,000, d'un emprisonnement d'un mois à un an et de la confiscation de toutes les marchandises dont ils auront cherché à éviter le paiement de la taxe.

#### STATISTIQUES CONCERNANT L'INDUSTRIE DE LA SOIE.

La réunion des membres de l'Association des Fabricants de soieries a eu lieu dans la ville de New York, le 26 mars 1901. Les rapports furent on ne peut plus encourageants. Depuis le commencement de l'année 1901, les demandes pour les soieries de toutes sortes et de toutes qualités ont augmenté considérablement et ont eu, pour résultat, l'établissement de nouvelles fabriques.

Voici quelques statistiques fournies par Mr. FRANKLIN ALLEN, secrétaire de l'Association des Fabricants de Soieries de l'Amérique, concernant les machines employées dans ces fabriques: Métiers mécaniques pour fabriquer les soies larges, 32,000; métiers mécaniques pour les velours et les pluches, 1,550; métiers mécaniques pour les tapisseries en soie, 285; métiers mécaniques pour les rubans, 7,000; broches de machines à filer, 1,000,000; autres broches, 1,000,000. La valeur de la production est ainsi donnée: Soies larges, 86,000,000 de mètres, évalués

à \$52,000,000; velours et pluches, 9,500,000 de mètres, évalués à \$5,000,000; tapisseries en soie, évaluées à \$400,000; rubans, \$17,500,000; machines à tortiller et soies à coudre, \$9,000,000; dentelles, tulle de soie et voiles, \$1,000,000.

Malgré le ralentissement affligeant qui s'est produit dans les affaires pendant les deux dernières années, on a établi en 1900, 39 nouvelles soieries. La seule branche de cette industrie qui ne soit pas encore parvenue à se récupérer est celle de la soie à coudre que l'on a remplacée par des substituts permanents dans un grand nombre de départements commerciaux. Le grand succès que les soieries des Etats Unis ont remporté à l'Exposition de Paris suggère que l'on prenne des mesures afin d'ouvrir systématiquement une porte au commerce d'exportation des soieries manufacturées dans le pays, évitant ainsi une surproduction, tout en se réservant un débouché aux époques de la stagnation des affaires commerciales.

#### PRODUCTION DU PÉTROLE.

D'après un bulletin spécial, publié récemment par le Bureau de Recensement, au sujet de la production et de l'épuration du pétrole aux Etats-Unis, la production de cette huile aurait, pendant les dix années finissant le 31 décembre 1899, augmenté; son prix baissé et le salaire des employés augmenté.

Le bulletin montre qu'en 1899 les bénéfices apparents des raffineurs se montaient à \$10,292,557. Pendant la décade, le nombre des raffineries a diminué de 94 en 1889 à 67 en 1899.

Pendant l'année 1899, le total de la production s'est monté à 57,070,850 barils, contre 35,163,713 barils en 1889. Près de 40 pour cent de la production totale, montant à \$64,982,249, furent exportés, contre une valeur de \$53,293,299 en 1889. Le prix moyen par baril était, en 1889, de \$2.82, mais en 1899 il baissait à \$2.63. Quoique le nombre des raffineries ait diminué, celui des ouvriers a augmenté de 10,885 à 11,935, les employés n'étant pas compris dans ces chiffres, soit une augmentation de sept pour cent dans le nombre et une de quatorze pour cent dans le montant des salaires payés, le total étant en 1899 de \$6,717,087.

La Russie est la plus grande compétitrice des Etats-Unis dans la production de pétrole; mais, dans un rapport préparé avec soin et adressé au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères à Washington, par le Consul des Etats-Unis à Batum, Russie, ce fonctionnaire s'exprime ainsi: "À moins que l'on découvre de nouvelles sources, ce pays deviendra probablement un facteur plus petit dans le commerce de l'huile du monde." Les statistiques insérées dans le rapport du Consul montrent que pendant plusieurs années la production moyenne, par puits, a diminué journellement dans le fameux district Baku, ce qui, dit-il, ne peut laisser aucun doute sur le drainage graduel du territoire et

qui a eu pour résultat un enfouissement graduel des puits, la profondeur moyenne en 1900 étant 100 pieds plus grande que celle constatée l'année précédente. L'eau qui se trouve dans les puits tend aussi à en diminuer le rendement.

#### PRODUCTION DE LOCOMOTIVES À PHILADELPHIE EN 1900.

Les ateliers Baldwin (Baldwin Locomotive Works), écrit M. PESOLI, Consul de France à Philadelphie, qui ont été fondés à Philadelphie en 1831, par MATHIAS BALDWIN, et ont construit la première locomotive américaine, se sont adonnés exclusivement à cette industrie et ont, durant les soixante-neuf années de leur existence, fabriqué plus de 20,000 locomotives. Cette maison est, en son genre, la plus importante des Etats-Unis, et ses machines se trouvent aujourd'hui dans le monde entier. Elle emploie maintenant de 8,000 à 9,000 ouvriers et augmente tous les ans le nombre des machines qu'elle fournit aux chemins de fer de tous les pays. Bien qu'elle soit prête à exécuter les plans spéciaux qu'elle reçoit de l'étranger, pour satisfaire à des conditions particulières, elle a cependant un type qui lui est propre, pour ainsi dire, et que les compagnies américaines ont généralement adopté.

Pendant l'année 1900, les ateliers Baldwin ont livré 1,217 locomotives, savoir:

Type Baldwin, simple .....	374
Type Baldwin, Vaucrain combiné.....	426
Commandes de l'étranger.....	363
Electriques .....	48
A air comprimé .....	6
Total .....	1,217

La valeur de ces locomotives est d'environ \$18,000,000, soit 90,000,000 de francs.

La production de l'année dernière a dépassé celle de chaque année antérieure, et les commandes en cours d'exécution indiquent que ces ateliers livreront, pendant l'année courante, 1,300 machines.

Les 363 locomotives expédiées à l'étranger sont allées aux pays suivants:

Afrique du Sud, Algérie, Angleterre, Bavière, Belgique, Chili, Chine, Colombie, Cuba, Egypte, Equateur, Espagne, Finlande, France, Hawaï, Inde, Irlande, Japon, Mexique, Norvège, Russie, Saint-Domingue, Sibérie, Suède et Terre-Neuve.

En ce qui concerne les locomotives qui ont été envoyées en France et en Algérie, elles sont au nombre de 30 et ont été commandées par les chemins de fer de l'Etat, la Compagnie d'Orléans et la Compagnie des Chemins de Fer Algériens. Il résulte d'ailleurs, dit M. PESOLI, des renseignements, qui m'ont été fournis par les ingénieurs français venus ici à cette occasion, que les ateliers de France n'ayant pu, durant l'année dernière, suffire aux nombreuses commandes qu'ils avaient

reçues, les trois compagnies que j'ai mentionnées avaient dû s'adresser ici, en vue d'obtenir leurs machines dans le plus court délai possible. Ces locomotives étaient du type Baldwin, modifié suivant les exigences du service français.

#### MINES DE CUIVRE.

Au cours de l'année 1899, écrit M. PAUL ANTOINE, Gérant du Consulat de France à San Francisco, les Etats-Unis ont fourni plus de la moitié de la production totale du cuivre dans le monde, soit 592,672,637 livres de métal raffiné. Près des trois quarts du cuivre produit dans l'Union américaine proviennent des mines situées à l'ouest des "Rocky Mountains," 40 pour cent de l'Etat de Montana (\$39,471,000), 20 pour cent du territoire d'Arizona, et des quantités moindres du Nevada, de l'Utah et de la Californie. Celle-ci n'a pas encore atteint une des premières places comme Etat producteur de cuivre, quoiqu'on y trouve la mine de ce métal qui donne des dividendes les plus élevés. Néanmoins, en 1899, près d'un septième de la production minérale a été crédité au cuivre (\$3,990,534).

Les exploitations minières qui ont le plus de valeur sur la côte du Pacifique sont des mines de cuivre et non pas d'or. La production annuelle de la Mountain Copper Mine, située dans le comté de Shasta (Californie), représente près de trois fois la valeur de la production de l'or dans ce comté aurifère.

La valeur des gisements de cuivre a augmenté au cours de ces dernières années, en raison de la grande demande de ce métal, laquelle dépasse la production.

Cette condition anormale du marché métallurgique a stimulé l'ardeur des mineurs et des capitalistes. On exploite de rechef des gisements abandonnés à l'époque de la baisse des cours du cuivre, et on est à la recherche de nouveaux gisements.

La grande valeur d'une mine de cuivre n'est pas due à la richesse du minerai lui-même mais à l'importance du gisement. Les veines de quartz aurifère sont moins épaisses, et de beaucoup, que celles de minerai de cuivre et la réduction de ce dernier est beaucoup plus facile à opérer que celle du minerai d'or.

Les dividendes suivants ont été payés par les mines de l'Etat de Montana: Boston et Montana, \$5,375,000; Anaconda, \$3,900,000; Amalgamated, \$1,500,000; Parrott, \$897,000. Les mines United Verde de l'Arizona et Mountain Copper de Californie ont payé respectivement \$300,000 et \$1,500,000 de dividendes. Toutes ces mines travaillent du minerai qui contient de 2½ à 8 pour cent de cuivre, proportion qui semble assez minime à première vue.

L'heureuse exploitation de la Mountain Copper Mine, dont il a déjà été parlé, a eu une influence marquée sur le développement subit des mines de cuivre en Californie. Cette mine était presque abandonnée il y a dix ans, le minerai n'était extrait à cette époque que pour la

petite quantité d'or qu'il contenait et on refusait d'acheter cette propriété pour le prix de \$7,000.

Un groupe de capitalistes anglais en a offert plus tard \$300,000 et a dépensé \$2,000,000 pour la construction de fournaies de réduction, d'une ligne de chemin de fer, etc.

La veine mesure jusqu'à 380 pieds d'épaisseur et le minerai en vue assure l'exploitation de la mine pendant trente ans.

La production des mines Keswick (Mountain Copper Company) a été de 203,965 tonnes de minerai, ayant donné 11,388 tonnes de métal raffiné, 9,647 tonnes ont été vendues avec un profit net de £335,111. Un dividende de 20 pour cent a été payé aux porteurs d'actions et £80,000 ont été versées au fonds de réserve.

Douze cents hommes sont employés aux mines et aux fournaies de réduction de Keswick dans lesquelles sont traités également les bas minerais contenant quelques dollars d'or par tonne, qui proviennent des mines de sulfures, ouvertes depuis peu dans les environs.

On expédie les lingots de cuivre de Keswick à Elizabeth (Etat de New-Jersey), où ils sont raffinés. La compagnie paie de ce chef un fret moyen de \$15 par tonne. Il est question d'établir dans le district de production même une usine où le métal serait raffiné par le procédé électrolytique; la rivière Sacramento pouvant fournir la force motrice nécessaire.

La Compagnie de Keswick a dû construire à grands frais des voies ferrées dans la montagne, percer des tunnels, exécuter des travaux de la plus grande hardiesse à une altitude de 2,300 pieds. Pour réduire le minerai de cuivre on avait tout d'abord essayé le procédé pyritique, puis on avait construit des fournaies qui développaient trop de chaleur et concentraient les fumées sulfureuses, très malsaines, sur des points déterminés. Aujourd'hui on brûle le minerai en plein air, à distance de toute habitation avant de le diriger sur les fours de réduction.

D'après le dire d'ingénieurs américains, il existe dans les comtés de Shasta, de Trinité et de Mendocino, des traces de riches gisements de cuivre et on espère que le succès remporté par la Compagnie de Keswick sera de nature à encourager la création d'entreprises du même genre.

On annonce que des capitalistes de New-York ont acheté la mine Mammoth (comté de Shasta); 140,000 tonnes de minerai sont en vue et contiennent 4 pour cent de cuivre. Plusieurs capitalistes de Boston auraient payé une grosse somme pour plusieurs mines de cuivre abandonnées dans l'Arizona et plusieurs *claims* dans le comté de Shasta (Californie).

Un groupe de banquiers de la Colombie britannique aurait acheté, pour le prix de \$700,000, quelques mines de cuivre dans le comté de Siskiyou, au nord de l'Etat.

Les mines de Copperopolis, fermées il y a trente ans, à l'époque où la construction des navires en acier commençait et diminuait la demande de cuivre pour le blindage des navires en bois, et où le Chili pouvait produire ce métal à bon marché en payant un taux réduit de main-d'œuvre, sont exploitées à nouveau.

La Newton Copper Mine, située dans le comté d'Amador, a déjà produit pour \$800,000 de cuivre.

Le prix moyen de vente de métal raffiné a été de 16 cents la livre.

On peut s'attendre à une augmentation de la production de cuivre en Californie, en Arizona et surtout dans l'Alaska, au cours des années qui suivront.

#### BUDGET DES ÉCOLES DE NEW-YORK.

Il y a quelques années, Mulhall disait que les dépenses annuelles de l'instruction publique se montaient en Angleterre à \$60,000,000, en France à \$40,000,000, en Allemagne à \$50,000,000 et en Russie à \$35,000,000. Il semble qu'il existe une grande disproportion entre ces chiffres et les frais d'entretien de l'armée sur le pied de paix qui sont donnés à \$100,000,000 pour la Grande Bretagne, \$140,000,000 pour l'Allemagne, \$125,000,000 pour la France et \$150,000,000 pour la Russie. Les Etats-Unis dépensent annuellement plus de \$300,000,000 pour l'instruction publique et moins de \$55,000,000 chaque année pour l'entretien de l'armée sur le pied de paix.

En 1900 l'Etat de New-York avait une population de 7,268,000 habitants et dépensait pour l'instruction publique plus de \$35,000,000, soit environ \$5 par tête. De cette somme, \$19,200,000 furent dépensés l'année dernière pour payer les professeurs; \$8,500,000 pour la construction, l'ameublement et les travaux de réparation des écoles; \$1,000,000 pour les livres classiques et les instruments scientifiques en usage dans les écoles.

En outre, \$12,000 furent dépensés pour les écoles indiennes; \$142,000 pour les bibliothèques des écoles; \$10,700 pour les écoles d'été; \$49,000 pour l'instruction professionnelle des professeurs; \$36,000 pour les écoles d'aveugles; \$220,000 pour les écoles des sourds et muets, et \$415,000 pour les écoles normales. Ces chiffres représentent seulement quelques sommes qui ont été dépensées pour les écoles publiques, mais ne comprennent pas celles immenses qui appartiennent aux nombreuses universités et collèges qui se trouvent dans tout l'Etat.

#### PRODUCTION DE PIERRES PRÉCIEUSES.

Un agent spécial du service géologique vient de faire un rapport sur la production des pierres précieuses aux Etats-Unis. Ce rapport montre qu'en 1900 le comté Fergus, Montana, a produit une grande

quantité de saphirs de toutes beautés, et que l'exploitation de cette pierre précieuse dans le comté Grant du même Etat s'est développée d'une façon remarquable. On a exploité aussi des gisements de béryl qui se trouvent dans le comté Mitchell, Montana, et une grande augmentation s'est produite dans le rendement de turquoises dans les comtés Grant et Santa Fé, Nouveau Mexique et le comté Lincoln, Nevada. Une vente considérable de turquoises, connues sous le nom de "turquoises matrix" a eu lieu dans toutes les localités où ces pierres ont été trouvées. L'exploitation des mines de grenats dans le comté Macon, Caroline du Nord, s'est faite sur une large échelle. On a découvert dans une nouvelle localité de la Californie, des tourmalines de différentes couleurs. Voici quelles sont les pierres précieuses produites aux Etats-Unis qui ont la plus grande valeur: les turquoises, les saphirs, les rhodonites, le béryl, le quartz et le cristal. La valeur des diamants trouvés ne s'est montée qu'à \$150. Celle des pierres précieuses produites dans le pays pendant l'année 1900 se montait à \$232,210, contre \$185,770 en 1899.

#### L'INDUSTRIE DU SUCRE DE BETTERAVE.

Le Bureau de Recensement vient de publier un rapport très complet sur l'industrie du sucre de betterave aux Etats-Unis. D'après ce rapport, il existait en 1889, à l'époque du recensement, 31 raffineries de sucre de betterave réparties entre dix Etats et un Territoire. Ces sucreries représentaient un capital de \$20,958,519 et produisaient 71,427 tonnes de sucre de betterave, évaluées à \$7,323,857. Vingt-neuf de ces usines étaient sous la direction de compagnies incorporées et deux sous celles de particuliers. Outre les raffineries déjà en exploitation, on était en train d'en construire de nouvelles au capital social de \$3,800,000, soit près de \$25,000,000 de capitaux engagés dans cette nouvelle industrie en 1900. Huit de ces raffineries étaient situées dans la Californie et capitalisées à \$10,139,780. Dans l'Etat de Michigan il y avait neuf usines au capital social de \$4,013,743 environ. Par suite des découvertes du Bureau de Recensement, les raffineries de sucre de betterave aux Etats-Unis peuvent être considérées comme un succès commercial.

#### EMPLOI DE L'ALUMINIUM.

En 1889 les Etats-Unis produisaient 22 tonnes environ d'aluminium et les autres pays 71 tonnes. Pendant l'année civile 1900 les Etats-Unis ont produit près de 4,000 tonnes de ce métal, contre 7,500 tonnes dans tous les autres pays. On croit que dans un avenir très rapproché les fils d'aluminium remplaceront les fils de cuivre des télégraphes et des téléphones, les expériences ayant démontré que pour faire le même travail les fils de cuivre doivent être deux fois plus gros que ceux d'aluminium, et on estime que 6,000 tonnes d'aluminium peuvent rem-



placer, dans le doublage et les toitures, 20,000 tonnes de cuivre. Dans beaucoup de localités on emploie maintenant les fils d'aluminium, ce que l'on n'avait pu faire jadis, ce métal ayant été jusqu'ici très rare.

#### PRODUCTION DE GAZ NATUREL.

On rapporte que la production de gaz naturel aux Etats-Unis, pendant l'année fiscale, a été comme suit dans quatre Etats: Pennsylvanie, \$8,200,000; Indiana, \$6,000,000; Virginie Occidentale, \$2,200,000, et Ohio, \$1,800,000. Il existait à la fin de l'année 9,333 puits produisant plus de \$20,000,000 de gaz. Ce gaz fut employé dans 196 verreries, 13 fonderies de fer, 63 aciéries et 3,947 ateliers de différents genres. La puissance calorifique du gaz naturel est un tiers plus grande que celle du gaz de houille et sept fois plus grande que celle du gaz ordinaire. L'exploitation des puits de gaz naturel ne s'est pas faite de la façon la plus intelligente et la plus économique, et quelques-uns, particulièrement en Indiana, produisent maintenant moins de la moitié de leur première quantité.

#### COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR DES PHILIPPINES.

D'après un rapport publié récemment par la Division des Affaires Insulaires au Ministère de la Guerre des Etats-Unis, à Washington, sur le commerce de cet archipel, le total des importations aux îles Philippines, pendant les huit premiers mois de 1900, excède de 72 pour cent celui constaté pendant la même période de 1899. Les importations des Etats-Unis se sont montées, pendant les mêmes mois de 1899, à \$780,379 et en 1900 à \$1,340,717. Depuis le mois de janvier jusqu'au mois d'août 1900 inclus, la valeur totale des marchandises, y compris l'argent et l'or, importées dans les îles, était de \$16,865,684. Les exportations, pendant cette période, se sont montées à \$17,808,222, soit une balance commerciale en faveur des Philippines de plus de \$900,000.

Les exportations aux Etats-Unis ont diminué, la valeur totale des marchandises exportées étant, pendant les huit mois de 1900, de \$1,954,531, contre \$2,547,739 en 1899.

#### POPULARITÉ DES CALICOTS.

D'après le "Financial Times," les calicots des Etats-Unis font, sur les marchés anglais, une concurrence sérieuse aux indiennes anglaises. On les considère à Londres comme les meilleures marchandises de ce genre, et ils sont une innovation dans le commerce des cotonnades des Etats-Unis, les exportations ayant été jusqu'ici confinées aux toiles pour les draps de lit et aux autres rouenneries. Les cotonnades les plus fines ont été principalement manufacturées pour le commerce du pays. La Chine est la plus grande acheteuse de cotonnades exportées des Etats-

Unis, prenant près de la moitié du total. Ces étoffes sont distribuées dans toutes les parties de Shang-Haï jusqu'aux provinces qui se trouvent au nord-est de l'Empire. Le bas prix et la durée de ces cotonnades les recommandent aux Chinois.

#### **ÉTUDE DES MÉTHODES COMMERCIALES AMÉRICAINES PAR LES ANGLAIS.**

Une dépêche de Londres, datée du 5 avril 1901, annonce que les chefs d'exploitation d'un grand nombre de manufactures de fer de Manchester, Angleterre, ont décidé d'envoyer aux Etats-Unis un certain nombre d'ouvriers d'élite, dans le but d'étudier les méthodes employées par les Américains dans la fabrication des outils automatiques. Ils visiteront les districts de la Nouvelle-Angleterre, Philadelphie, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago et d'autres aciéries, dans l'espoir de convaincre les ouvriers anglais de la nécessité d'employer de meilleures méthodes s'ils désirent retenir leur part dans le commerce du monde.

#### **MUSÉE COMMERCIAL.**

Un musée commercial, copié sur celui qui existe à Philadelphie, sera créé prochainement à San Francisco. Cet établissement aura pour objet d'accroître le commerce de la côte du Pacifique en fournissant aux négociants américains tous les renseignements concernant les besoins et les conditions des marchés étrangers. Les produits importés par les pays européens sur les marchés d'Orient seraient exposés dans cette vaste agence commerciale qui pourrait fournir toute information spéciale et publierait des rapports.

#### **MORT DU PRÉSIDENT HARRISON.**

Le Président HARRISON est mort à Indianapolis (Indiana) le 3 mars dernier. C'était un homme public éminent. Mr. HARRISON naquit à North Bend (Ohio), le 20 août 1833 et était le petit-fils du Président WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON qui mourut en 1841. Il fit son droit très jeune, et, comme avocat, sa carrière a été des plus remarquables. Pendant la guerre civile, il se distingua dans l'armée de l'Union et fut nommé Général de Brigade. De 1881 à 1887, il représenta l'Etat de l'Indiana au Sénat des Etats-Unis et acquit une grande renommée comme orateur parlementaire. En 1888 il fut élu Président des Etats-Unis et pendant son administration la Conférence Internationale Américaine eut lieu dans la ville de Washington. Après s'être retiré de la Présidence, il fit, pendant l'hiver de 1893-94, une série de conférences sur la loi constitutionnelle à l'Université de Leland Stanford, en Californie. Son dernier acte public important fut la défense, comme avocat, des intérêts vénézuéliens dans le différend qui existait entre le Venezuela et la Guyane-Anglaise au sujet de la délimitation des frontières entre ces deux pays.

## MEXIQUE.

## L'AVENIR INDUSTRIEL DE LA FRONTIÈRE SEPTENTRIONALE.

D'après le "Nouveau Monde," les héritiers de M. COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON, de New York, décédé, il y a quatre mois, ont l'intention d'établir à Ciudad Porfirio Diaz de nouveaux ateliers de réparation de matériel de chemin de fer. On sait que M. HUNTINGTON était le principal actionnaire de la Compagnie du Chemin de Fer International, dont le point terminus se trouve à Ciudad Porfirio Diaz et dont il fut le fondateur.

Il est également question de créer, dans cette même ville, une grande fonderie. Cet établissement se trouverait dans des circonstances particulièrement avantageuses puisqu'il aurait le combustible à pied d'œuvre. Ciudad Porfirio Diaz est, en effet, le centre d'un vaste bassin houillier; c'est même à cela qu'il doit son nom primitif de Piedras Negras.

Il n'y a que peu d'années, relativement, que les mines de charbon de Piedras Negras ont été mises en exploitation par une puissante compagnie, sous la présidence de feu M. HUNTINGTON, qui en était également le plus fort actionnaire. Les travaux d'extraction du combustible ne furent jamais entrepris sur une bien vaste échelle, mais, depuis quelques mois, en vue de la disette de plus en plus marquée du combustible en Europe et la répercussion que cette disette ne pouvait manquer d'avoir aux Etats-Unis, la Compagnie Américaine a commencé le développement actif des mines. Sous la nouvelle direction il y a lieu désespérer que cette activité ne pourra manquer de s'accroître, et si l'on crée à Piedras Negras les grands établissements industriels projetés, toute cette région de la frontière acquerra, sous peu, une remarquable importance.

Le bassin houillier, dont Ciudad Porfirio Diaz est le centre, s'étend du côté mexicain, sur une distance encore indéterminée. Des sondages opérés à plus de 500 lieues de là, dans le Nuevo-Léon, ont révélé la présence de houille absolument semblable à celle de la frontière et l'on estime que les recherches opérées encore plus au sud amèneraient la découverte de la prolongation de la couche de minerai.

## LA VILLE DE JALAPA.

La partie tropicale de la République Mexicaine—la *tierra caliente*, comme l'on dit ici—est loin de progresser à l'égal des régions froides et tempérées. Deux villes, Tampico et Jalapa, font exception à cette règle. Le port de Tampico est devenu, grâce aux notables améliorations dont il a été l'objet, un sérieux rival de celui de Vera-Cruz. L'importance de Jalapa s'accroît sans cesse depuis que cette ville est reliée à Mexico par la voie du chemin de fer Interocéanique.

Des conditions naturelles ont puissamment contribué aux progrès de cette ville, qui, vu son élévation, est généralement très saine. Situé sur la limite des zones tempérées et tropicales, rafraîchi constamment par le voisinage du Cofre de Perote aux neiges éternelles, Jalapa est un séjour idéal. En plein hiver on y porte des vêtements d'été. En été les chaleurs sont tempérées par l'altitude du lieu, situé à 1,200 mètres au-dessus de la mer et par les courants d'air venant de Perote. L'air est doux et salubre et, comme la ville est construite sur le flanc d'une montagne, les rues sont toujours propres.

Depuis que le chemin de fer y passe, Jalapa tend à devenir une ville industrielle d'importance. Jalapa produit une plante médicinale très amère à laquelle cette ville a donné son nom et qui constitue une des richesses de la région, car il en a exporté annuellement des quantités représentant une valeur considérable.

#### **AUGMENTATION DE LA PRODUCTION DU SUCRE.**

La Compagnie sucrière de San Cristobal, propriété de MM. F. MARTINEZ & CIE, et située sur les rives du fleuve Papaloapan, près de Cosamaloapan, a commencé à moudre, il y a deux ou trois jours, ses premières cannes. Cette plantation a été commencée il y a environ trois ans, et on estime que la première récolte produira environ 7,000,000 de kilos de sucre, quantité qui augmentera encore lorsque la plantation sera mise en pleine vigueur.

D'un autre côté, la Compagnie sucrière du Panuco va également donner ses premiers résultats cette année. Cette récolte n'aura pas l'importance de celle de San Cristobal mais viendra déjà augmenter dans de notables proportions la production du sucre au Mexique. On estime, en effet, que l'année prochaine la production de cette plantation ne sera pas inférieure à sept millions de kilos. Ceci augmenterait déjà la production du sucre au Mexique de 14 millions de kilos.

Il faut encore ajouter que de nombreuses plantations se sont agrandies et que de nouvelles se sont créées, notamment celle du Paraiso Novillero qui comptera comme un important facteur dans la production du sucre au Mexique.

#### **COMMISSION À L'EXPOSITION PAN-AMÉRICAINNE.**

Voici quels sont les Commissaires qui représenteront la République Mexicaine à l'Exposition Pan-Américaine de Buffalo: les ingénieurs ALBINO R. NUNCIO, ROSENDO SANDOVAL, BAURO VIADAS, JUAN DE B. FLEURY et MM. ENRIQUE H. GARIBAY et JESÚS NUNCIO. Ces messieurs sont des hommes d'expérience et de talents et pourront fournir aux personnes qui visiteront l'Exposition, tous les renseignements désirables sur le Mexique. Mr. l'ingénieur ALBINO R. NUNCIO, Président de la commission, a déjà représenté le Mexique dans plusieurs expositions aux Etats-Unis. MM. VIADAS, SANDOVAL et FLEURY

étaient, en 1893, commissaires à l'Exposition Universelle de Chicago, et Señor GARIBAY a représenté le Mexique à l'Exposition Universelle de Paris en 1900.

#### DE TAMPICO AU PACIFIQUE.

On désigne sous le nom de la Huasteca Veracruzaine, écrit le Baron DE MONCHER dans son rapport sur le Mexique, la partie septentrionale de l'Etat de Vera Cruz, bornée au Nord par le Rio Panuco, à l'Ouest par l'Etat d'Hidalgo et à l'Est par la mer. Cette région est une plaine immense assez fortement ondulée qui, partant des derniers contreforts de l'Etat d'Hidalgo, descend en pente douce vers la mer.

La population huastèque qui l'habite est absolument distincte de celle du plateau central. On présume qu'elle appartient à la famille des Indiens Maias, originaires du Nord et qui émigrèrent au Mexique à une époque qui n'est pas exactement déterminée. Arrivés par mer sur les côtes du Golfe du Mexique, ils se divisèrent en deux branches. La principale se dirigea vers le Yucatan, tandis que l'autre remontant le Panuco, a peuplé le territoire connu aujourd'hui sous le nom de Huasteca.

Le Rio Panuco, qui est accessible aux grands navires jusqu'à une légère distance en amont de Tampico, devient d'une navigation difficile durant la saison sèche à partir de la localité du nom de Panuco, à environ 70 kilomètres de l'embouchure. Il n'offre alors d'accès possible qu'aux bateaux à vapeur à fond plat ne calant que quelques pouces d'eau et avec roue à aubes à l'arrière, faisant un service assez irrégulier entre Tampico et El Hijo, au confluent du Tamazunchal, où se trouve à présent une grande sucrerie montée par une compagnie française.

Quand on remonte le Panuco, on traverse, au sortir de Tampico, une contrée florissante, couverte de pâturages qui font la richesse de la Huasteca. La principale industrie de tout ce pays consiste, en effet, à acheter du bétail maigre dans l'Etat de Tamaulipas et à l'engraisser dans les pâturages de la Huasteca. Il est livré ensuite à la consommation dans les diverses villes du plateau central ou bien expédié à l'île de Cuba et au Yucatan.

Entre Tampico et la petite ville de Panuco, sur une distance d'environ 60 kilomètres, presque toute la plaine a été convertie en prairies artificielles. On y sème deux sortes de fourrage: le zacate de Guinée et le zacate Para. Ce dernier est de meilleure qualité, mais il ne résiste pas à la gelée, qui d'ailleurs est rare dans ces parages. Ces prairies n'ont pas besoin d'irrigation artificielle; le sous-sol argileux retient l'humidité des pluies qui généralement sont suffisamment fréquentes.

Cette contrée conviendrait parfaitement à la canne à sucre; jusqu'ici, cependant, cette culture y est fort peu développée. Les terres sont

assez divisées; leurs propriétaires sont pour la plupart Mexicains, l'élément étranger ne s'étant pas encore fixé ici comme dans l'Etat de Vera-Cruz, où il s'est rendu acquéreur d'une bonne partie de la propriété.

L'exemple suivant peut donner une idée de la valeur des terres dans cette région et de la plus-value qu'il est possible de leur donner:

Un étranger a acheté il y a dix ans, près de Panuco, une étendue de 600 hectares de terrain pour 4,500 piastres. Cette surface était couverte uniquement de bois. L'acquéreur en a transformé le tiers en plaines cultivées d'une part et en gras pâturages de l'autre. Il a de plus planté 14,000 bananiers qui doivent être irrigués pendant quatre mois de l'année à l'aide d'une petite pompe à vapeur. Les frais d'irrigation ne sont pas considérables, la partie encore boisée de la propriété fournissant le combustible nécessaire. Il n'y a lieu de tenir compte que des frais d'abatage et de transport, lesquels sont estimés approximativement à 1 franc par mètre cube. Chaque régime de bananes se vend 1 fr. 25 c.

Le propriétaire est maintenant en pourparlers pour vendre ce bien, y compris 500 têtes de bétail, pour 75,000 francs.

La petite ville de Panuco, arrosée par le fleuve du même nom, paraît prospère, bien que ses habitants n'exercent aucune industrie et concentrent toute leur activité dans le travail agricole et surtout l'élève du bétail.

Tous les environs se prêteraient à merveille à la culture de la canne, et c'est le seul fait de la rareté des capitaux qui a empêché de l'entreprendre jusqu'à présent sur une grande échelle. Panuco serait un excellent emplacement pour une sucrerie centrale si la culture de la canne prenait assez d'extension dans les environs pour alimenter la fabrication. Elle présenterait sur la sucrerie établie en amont à El Hijo l'avantage de communications beaucoup plus rapides avec Tampico, le fleuve étant toujours facilement navigable entre ces deux villes. En continuant de remonter le Panuco on arrive ainsi jusqu'au confluent du Panuco et du Tamazunchal, où une compagnie française commence une entreprise sucrière importante. Cette société a fait l'acquisition de 5,000 hectares de *monte* (terrain vierge, encore couvert de bois) et elle en a mis déjà 450 en culture.

Pour défricher le *monte* on abat la futaie à la hache et le taillis au *machete*; tout l'abatage est ensuite brûlé. Une fois le sol débarrassé de bois, des entrepreneurs spéciaux se chargent, moyennant 125 piastres (310 francs) par hectare, de le planter de cannes à sucre, en fournissant la plante et en lui donnant tous les soins nécessaires jusqu'à l'âge d'un an. Les champs ainsi plantés sont de la plus belle venue, bien qu'on n'y pratique aucunement l'irrigation; mais l'argile du sous-sol se prolonge à une très grande profondeur et maintient parfaitement l'humidité des pluies qui, cet hiver, ont été particulièrement abondantes.

La canne peut être coupée quinze mois après avoir été plantée; elle peut ensuite, dans ces terrains, donner régulièrement pendant une quinzaine d'années, ce qui est un avantage très appréciable sur les plantations de Morelos et Jalisco où la canne doit être renouvelée tous les deux ans.

Quand le capital aura développé les richesses agricoles de la Huasteca, il est bien probable qu'un chemin de fer rattachera la région du haut Panuco à Tampico. Cette ligne qui pourrait être à voie étroite contribuerait sérieusement à l'extension économique du pays, d'autant plus que les routes carrossables font presque totalement défaut, et elle pourrait réaliser un chiffre de recettes égal à celui des chemins de fer agricoles du Yucatán. Sa construction n'offrirait aucune difficulté sérieuse, le profil étant très peu accidenté.

En longeant, en amont de El Hijo, le cours de la rivière qui prend alors la dénomination de Rio Tempoal, on arrive à la localité du même nom, où a été établie une grande plantation de canne à sucre destinée uniquement à la fabrication de l'alcool. Des appareils de distillation du dernier système fonctionnent sur place même.

#### DÉBOUCHÉS POUR LES MACHINES.

D'après le "Commercial Intelligence," de Londres, la compagnie mexicaine de pétroles de Tampico (Mexique), récemment constituée à Los Angeles avec un capital de £2,000,000, aura besoin d'un nombre considérable de machines. Cette compagnie a acquis 500,000 acres de terrain sur le bord du Golfe du Mexique, près de Tampico, et commencera bientôt son exploitation. M. E. P. RIPLEY, président de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Atchison, Topeka et Santa-Fé, serait intéressé pour une très grande part dans la nouvelle entreprise.

#### NOUVELLE LIGNE DE NAVIGATION.

D'après le "Handels Museum" la Société des Affréteurs réunis, de Paris et du Havre, vient de créer une ligne régulière entre Anvers, le Havre, la Havane, Vera-Cruz, Tampico, Progreso et la Nouvelle-Orléans. Elle sera mensuelle pour commencer et desservie par les vapeurs espagnols de la compagnie de navigation Olazarri, de Bilbao. Les départs auront lieu le 30 de chaque mois d'Anvers et le 5 du Havre. Le premier départ d'Anvers aura lieu le 30 mars, celui du Havre le 5 avril, etc., et l'arrivée à la Nouvelle-Orléans le 15 mai. En retour le premier départ de la Nouvelle-Orléans aura lieu le 1<sup>er</sup> juin et l'arrivée au Havre le 20 juin.

#### CRÉATION D'UNE COLONIE HOLLANDAISE.

Après un an d'actives négociations, dit le "Nouveau-Monde," de Paris, une compagnie de colonisation, dirigée par M. S. A. WITHERBEE, vient d'acquérir, au nord de l'isthme de Tehuantepec, la propriété d'une

vaste plantation ayant une superficie de plus de 87,000 acres, et sur laquelle elle se propose d'établir un grand nombre de colons hollandais.

M. WITHERBEE dit que les Hollandais sont les meilleurs colons qu'il ait jamais pu trouver. Il y a plusieurs années il établit une colonie de Hollandais au Michigan sur des terrains complètement arides. Ces terrains constituent maintenant l'oasis, le jardin du Michigan.

#### NOTES SUR LES CHEMINS DE FER.

Le "Board of Trade Journal" annonce la mise en adjudication de la construction d'une ligne de chemin de fer entre Matamoros et Monterey. Le gouvernement mexicain accorde une subvention ne dépassant pas \$5,000 par kilomètre, et ne devant pas dépasser en tout \$1,000,000. La distance directe entre les deux villes mentionnées est de 200 milles environ, et il n'y a pas de sérieuses difficultés techniques à surmonter.

Les travaux de prolongation du chemin de fer de Mexico, Cuernavaca et Pacifique vont être incessamment repris. La ligne atteint actuellement Rio Balsas, dans l'Etat de Guerrero; on doit la pousser jusqu'à Acapulco.

L'ingénieur en chef de la Compagnie du chemin de fer International espère terminer avant un an la construction du réseau qui doit relier la station d'Ortiz à Mazatlán, port de la côte du Pacifique.

La nouvelle ligne traversera Alamos, Fuerte, Mocerito, Culiacán, Corsala, San Ignacio et la Noria.

#### INSTRUMENTS SCIENTIFIQUES POUR LES ECOLES.

Le Gouvernement mexicain a récemment commandé en Europe un certain nombre d'instruments scientifiques qui dès leur réception seront répartis entre les principaux collèges de la ville. Parmi ces appareils on en compte quelques-uns destinés aux analyses chimiques. Au nombre des collèges qui seront dotés de ces instruments, on peut citer l'école des Arts et Métiers et l'Ecole Normale.

#### ÉTABLISSEMENT DE FABRIQUES DE CONSERVES.

On annonce dans un journal de commerce français que la "Mexican Mining Development Company" vient d'obtenir du Gouvernement une concession à l'effet d'établir de grandes fabriques de conserves de toutes sortes au Mexique et qu'elle compte consacrer une somme de \$5,000,000 or à l'exploitation de cette concession. Elle se propose aussi de fabriquer à Mexico de grandes quantités de glace et de vendre cet article à des prix bien inférieurs à ceux du cours actuel.

#### NOUVELLE SOCIÉTÉ.

Une compagnie anglaise est devenue, il y a quelques mois, propriétaire des principaux gisements de charbon qui existent dans le district



d'Acatlan (Etat de Puebla). Elle vient de recevoir les machines nécessaires à la perforation des puits et une grande quantité de traverses et de rails qui sont destinés à la construction d'une voie ferrée de Matamoros à Acatlan.

---

## PÉROU.

### PRODUCTION DES MINES DE CERRO DE PASCO.

D'après un rapport de Señor GUILLERMO SUERMAN, publié dans "El Comercio" de Lima, les mines de Cerro de Pasco ont, pendant l'année 1900, produit une valeur de 4,600,000 *soles* de minerais. Les exportations de cuivre se sont montées à 6,986 tonnes, évaluées à 4,158,090 *soles*, et la production d'argent était estimée à 55,426 *marcos*, évaluées à environ 500,000 *soles*.

---

## SAINT-DOMINGUE.

### COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR DE 1900.

Grâce à la courtoisie de Señor Don A. RECIO-AMIAMA, Statisticien du Ministère des Finances de Saint-Domingue, le Bureau des Républiques Américaines est capable de publier dans son BULLETIN MENSUEL un résumé des exportations et importations de la République de Saint-Domingue pendant l'année 1900:

#### ARTICLES D'EXPORTATION.

Voici quelles étaient les exportations en 1900: bois de campêche, 2,526 tonnes; bois de mûrier, 131 tonnes; gaïac, 587 tonnes; yayas, 20 tonnes; bera, 2,188 tonnes; bois de lima (brazilletto), 2 tonnes; divi-divi, 563 tonnes; fourches d'acajou, 11,870 pieds; blocs d'acajou, 792,795 pieds; bois d'espiniilla, 89,974 pieds; cèdre, 212,166 pieds; cire jaune, 316,514 livres; café, 3,951,539 livres; cacao, 11,231,157 livres; tabac en feuilles, 17,392,882 livres; sucre, 107,941,606 livres; peaux (bétail), 401,094 livres; coquillages, 164 livres; gomme de gaïac, 3,538 livres; cornes, 6,557 livres; os, 900 livres; plumes de héron, 10 onces; miel, 89,730 gallons; mélasse, 47,069 gallons; rhum, 640 gallons; bananes, 284,900 régimes; peaux de chèvre, 5,706 douzaines; éponges, 17 barils; amidon, 70 barils; bœufs, 303 têtes; chevaux, 26; mulets, 3; tabac manufacturé, 20 paquets; guano, 1 sac. La valeur totale des exportations se montait à \$6,005,864.22.

#### VALEUR DES IMPORTATIONS.

Pendant l'année 1900, les recettes provenant des importations se montaient à \$2,392,051.74 or, et furent perçues dans les ports sui-

vants : Saint-Domingue, \$572,214.96 ; Plata, \$756,501.05 ; Maceris, \$476,588.71 ; Sanchez, \$389,625.38 ; Azua, \$90,721.59 ; Samaná, \$43,930.29 ; Montecristi, \$54,785.93 ; Barahona, \$7,683.83. Les recettes du Chemin de fer Central se montaient, pendant l'année, à \$164,995.97 or. La valeur totale des importations se montait à \$3,233,177.87 or.

## URUGUAY.

### DÉVELOPPEMENT DE L'INDUSTRIE TEXTILE.

Le "Handels Museum," de Vienne, publie le rapport du Consul d'Allemagne à Montévidéo qui contient les renseignements suivants relatifs au développement de l'industrie textile dans l'Uruguay.

L'Uruguay exporte annuellement en Europe pour une valeur d'environ 50,000,000 à 60,000,000 francs de laine brute, et les articles de première nécessité, fabriqués au dehors avec cette laine, lui reviennent augmentés par des droits d'entrée très élevés. La cherté de ce double transport par mer a appelé l'attention du monde industriel du pays sur le rendement possible d'une industrie lainière indigène et, en 1900, deux grands établissements ont été fondés à Montévidéo, qui s'occupent du tissage et de la filature de la laine. Leurs principaux articles sont des *ponchos* de laine. La marchandise confectionnée à Montévidéo est égale, comme qualité et comme exécution, à celle qui vient de l'étranger et peut, malgré le prix élevé des salaires et les frais très considérables d'exploitation, être apportée sur le marché à plus bas prix encore que la marchandise étrangère, puis-qu'elle est protégée par un droit d'entrée de 5 fr. 80 c. par kilogramme. Encouragés par le succès des *ponchos* les deux fabricants ont commencé à produire des couvertures de laine en tous genres et des lainages pour vêtements.

Ces industriels se proposent aussi de fabriquer maintenant des articles mi-laine, et pour favoriser la culture du coton nécessaire ils ont fait venir à leurs frais, de l'Amérique du Nord, de grandes quantités des meilleures semences de coton qu'ils ont distribuées gratuitement aux cultivateurs de toute la République. De plus, ils ont promis une récompense de 2,500 francs au premier producteur de 10 tonnes de coton et s'obligent à payer, pour toute quantité de coton brut récolté dans le pays, les prix les plus élevés cotés pour les mêmes qualités sur les marchés européens. Il se pourrait que la nouvelle industrie amenât sous peu une diminution très sensible dans l'importation des articles de laine. En outre, la culture du coton entreprise sur une grande échelle donnera des résultats qui se feront sentir sur le marché universel.

## UN CAFÉ SANS CAFÉINE.

On lit dans la "Revue Générale des Sciences:" "Quand on compare entre elles certaines espèces végétales, on est quelquefois surpris d'y trouver des différences de composition chimique que ne laissent nullement prévoir leurs caractères extérieurs. On est ainsi conduit à se demander s'il n'y a pas lieu de faire intervenir ces différences dans la détermination des espèces et même à concevoir, tout au moins dans l'avenir, un système de classification plus en rapport avec l'ensemble des notions biologiques, système qui tiendrait compte, non seulement de la forme extérieure et de l'anatomie des organes, mais encore de leur fonction physiologique.

"Ce sont du moins les conclusions qui découlent tout naturellement du travail que M. GABRIEL BERTRAND vient de publier sur la composition chimique du café de la Grande-Comore.

"Le café en question croît spontanément dans l'île, où il a été trouvé par le voyageur HUMBOLDT. Au point de vue botanique, c'est une espèce mal définie, sans caractère précis. BEILLON, qui l'a examiné tout d'abord, a pensé que ce pouvait être une espèce nouvelle et l'a désignée sous le nom de *Coffea humboldtiana*, tandis que BROENNER, dans sa monographie du genre *Coffea*, admet que c'est tout simplement une variété de *Coffea arabica* L.

"Or, M. GABRIEL BERTRAND, ayant analysé les grains de ce café, n'y a point trouvé trace de caféine, contrairement à ce qui a lieu pour les espèces connues jusqu'ici, notamment pour le café ordinaire d'Arabie, lequel transporté et cultivé en des points très différents du globe, contient entre 8 et 17 grammes de l'alkaloïde par kilo. A la Grande-Comore même, le *Coffea arabica* renferme 13 grammes 4 de caféine.

"Il semble donc bien qu'on doive mettre hors de cause une influence de sol ou de climat et, par suite, qu'il faille attribuer à la composition chimique exceptionnelle du café de la Grande-Comore la valeur d'un véritable caractère spécifique, venant confirmer la détermination de BEILLON.

"Une telle application de la chimie à la systématique peut paraître, au premier abord, un peu hardie; ce n'est cependant qu'une extension aux êtres supérieurs d'une méthode de diagnose qui a rendu de grands services dans l'étude des levures et des microbes. Il faut souhaiter qu'elle se généralise."

## IMPORTATION DE L'HUILE D'OLIVE.

Les pays producteurs de l'huile d'olive, écrit Dr. TRABUT, professeur à l'Ecole de Médecine d'Alger, dans la "Revue Générale des Sciences," versent annuellement dans la consommation environ 8,000,000 d'hectos

d'huile; 7,000,000 d'hectos sont consommés dans les régions productrices et 1,000,000 d'hectos environ sont exportés dans les contrées dépourvues d'oliviers. Cette proportion est encore faible, et il est probable que la facilité croissante des relations commerciales étendra, dans de notables proportions, les transactions sur cette marchandise.

La France importe plus de 250,000 hectos, qu'elle achète en Italie (100,000 hectos), en Espagne (55,000 hectos) et depuis quelques années en Tunisie (100,000 hectos).

Les pays étrangers qui importent le plus d'huile d'olive sont: La Grande-Bretagne, la Russie et les Amériques du Nord et du Sud.

L'Angleterre importe près de 200,000 hectos d'huile d'olive provenant en grande partie d'Italie et de Turquie; ces huiles ne sont soumises à aucun droit.

Les Etats-Unis importent près de 50,000 hectos d'huile d'olive. La Californie plante beaucoup d'oliviers, mais fait surtout des olives de conserve dont la vente est plus rémunératrice; les droits d'entrée sont de 55 francs l'hecto.

L'Amérique du Sud consomme environ 70,000 hectos. Le Mexique et l'Uruguay ont fait des plantations. L'huile de coton est partout entrée dans la consommation courante.

---

## BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Les livres et les brochures qui seront envoyés au Bureau des Républiques Américaines, et qui contiendront des sujets ou matières traitant des pays de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines, seront mentionnés dans le Bulletin Mensuel sous le titre "Bibliographie."

Grâce à la courtoisie de Señor Dr. Don EDUARDO WILDE, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la République Argentine auprès du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis, la bibliothèque du Bureau des Républiques Américaines se trouve en possession de quatre volumes magnifiques ayant environ 1,200 pages et dont le titre est: "Argentine-Chilean Boundary in the Cordillera de Los Andes" (Frontière Argentine-Chilienne dans la Cordillère des Andes). Le rapport est une étude approfondie, présentée au tribunal nommé par le Gouvernement de sa Majesté Britannique "afin de considérer et de faire un rapport sur les différends qui se sont élevés au sujet de la délimitation de la frontière entre les Républiques Argentine et Chilienne" et justifier les prétentions de l'Argentine à la limite sur la cime de la Cordillère des Andes, conformément aux traités de 1881 et 1893. Cet ouvrage est fort bien imprimé, contient un nombre considérable de gravures magnifiques et est superbement illustré d'une grande quantité de croquis et de cartes d'une très grande valeur. Imprimé à la requête

du tribunal en date du 21 décembre 1899, il vient d'être publié, pour le Gouvernement de la République Argentine, par WILLIAM CLOWES & FILS, Limited, Editeurs, London. Le premier volume contient la préface et les treize premiers chapitres, le second comprend les chapitres XIV à XVIII, dans le troisième volume sont les chapitres XIX à XXVI et le quatrième est composé des chapitres XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX et XXX et de l'appendice.

Le Bureau des Républiques Américaines vient de recevoir une brochure qui vient d'être publiée par l'Imprimerie Nationale de Tegucigalpa, Honduras, et qui a pour titre "Informe Presentado al Congreso Nacional por el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Gobernación, 1899-1900" (Rapport adressé au Congrès National par le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, 1899-1900). En faisant allusion aux relations extérieures, le rapport montre que, pendant la période en question, la République a toujours vécu en paix et en ami avec le monde entier. Il s'étend jusqu'à un certain point sur les négociations qui ont été entamées entre le Honduras et les gouvernements des différentes Républiques de l'Amérique du Sud et contient des extraits précieux des principaux topiques considérés réciproquement par les gouvernements intéressés. Il montre aussi d'une manière concise et intelligente les transactions du Gouvernement de Honduras avec les Pouvoirs Exécutifs des autres nations du monde et contient d'autres renseignements utiles au sujet des travaux du Département en question pendant les douze mois précédents.

Au sujet de la Conférence Pan-Américaine qui doit avoir lieu dans la ville de Mexico au mois d'octobre 1901, le Ministre fait remarquer que les intérêts des Républiques du continent occidental sont si réciproquement enchaînés et identiques, que les délibérations de ce corps diplomatique seront de la plus grande importance et que la République de Honduras choisira, pour la représenter dans cette assemblée, un de ces citoyens les plus sages et les plus illustres.

Señor Don FERNANDO E. GUACHALLA, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la République de Bolivie auprès du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis a eu l'amabilité d'offrir à la bibliothèque du Bureau des Républiques Américaines une très riche collection des rapports officiels et documents publics relatifs à la République de Bolivie. Cette offre gracieuse et précieuse sera une addition importante aux ouvrages concernant la Bolivie que possède déjà la bibliothèque et sera d'une très grande valeur comme ouvrages de renseignements. Voici quels sont les titres des publications en question: "Memoria del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto presentada al Congreso Ordinario de 1898;" "Reglamento Electoral de la República de Bolivia;" "Reglamento de Imprenta de la República de Bolivia;" "Presupuesto General para la Gestión Económica de 1900 votado por la Convención

Nacional;” “Memoria del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto presentada al Congreso Ordinario de 1900;” “Bolivia y Chile—Una Circular Diplomática—Breves Anotaciones;” “Relatorio aprestado ao Supremo Governo sobre a Dupla Missão que Desempenhou de Ministro Plenipotenciario no Brazil o Delegado Nacional nos Territorios de Acre;” “O Acre—O Direito da Bolivia—Pensamento da Chancelaria Brasileira: Documentos para Julgar a Questão;” “Circular á las Legaciones de Bolivia en el Extranjero—La Paz, 1901.”

“Les Cultures Coloniales,” par HENRI JUMELLE, professeur adjoint à la Faculté des Sciences, chargé du cours de produits coloniaux végétaux à la Chambre de Commerce de Marseille.

Ce livre, qui est en vente chez J. B. BAILLIÈRE ET FILS, résume les différentes méthodes appliquées, dans les divers pays de production, à la culture des plantes tropicales.

Cet ouvrage comprend deux volumes. Le premier est consacré aux plantes alimentaires. M. JUMELLE y comprend non seulement les plantes à fécule, les légumes, les céréales, les plantes à sucre, les fruits, mais encore les plantes à épices et à aromates et les caféiques. Dans le second, il fait l'étude des végétaux textiles, des plantes à graines grasses, des plantes à caoutchouc et à gutta percha, de celles aussi qui donnent à l'industrie les parfums et les vernis, des plantes médicinales, des plantes à narcotiques et à masticatoires, des plantes tinctoriales et tannantes, des plantes fourragères.

Le travail de M. JUMELLE donne une vue générale rapide de l'état présent de l'agriculture tropicale, en rappelant les méthodes qu'il reste à perfectionner, et les cultures que, dans telle ou telle région, il serait avantageux de développer.

“Petermann's Mitteilungen,” volume 47, 1901, contient un article rédigé avec soin par M. le Dr. CARL SAPPER intitulé “Beiträge zur Ethnographie des südlichen Mittelamerika” (Contribution à l'Ethnographie du midi de l'Amérique Centrale). Cet auteur savant divise son article en deux parties: la première a rapport à la distribution actuelle des langues et la seconde est une comparaison des statuts des tribus indiennes. Le Dr. SAPPER a fait de profondes recherches sur cette question. Il raconte qu'il s'est heurté à de nombreuses difficultés, mais qu'il a pu néanmoins augmenter énormément les connaissances scientifiques du sujet. Si on compare superficiellement, dit-il, les différentes langues qui se parlent dans le nord et le sud de l'Amérique Centrale, on trouvera qu'il existe entre elles de grandes différences. Dans presque tout le nord il y a une grande similarité entre les langues, tandis que dans le sud il existe un grand nombre de petites sections où les dialectes sont différents.

The Modern Mexico Publishing Company, de la ville de Mexico, vient de faire paraître un ouvrage illustré on ne peut plus intéressant, qui contient plus de 150 pages et dont le titre est: "The Standard Guide to the City of Mexico and Vicinity" (Le Guide modèle de la ville de Mexico et de ses environs.) Cet ouvrage compilé avec soin par Mr. Robert S. BARRETT est plein de renseignements utiles pour les touristes et les voyageurs, et est ornementé d'une grande quantité de gravures magnifiques représentant des scènes de la ville de Mexico et de ses environs, du plus grand intérêt pour toutes les personnes qui visitent pour la première fois la terre historique des Aztèques. Le "Guide modèle" est maintenant à sa seconde édition et a été publié dans le but de fournir au touriste tous les renseignements pratiques dont il pourrait avoir besoin et lui faire une description intelligente de la ville de Mexico et des pays environnants.

Le Bureau des Républiques Américaines a reçu le Bulletin N° 7 de la Société Nationale d'Agriculture du Brésil publié à Rio-de-Janeiro en 1900. Cette brochure contient une série des conférences publiques qui ont été délivrées au siège de la société, par M. le capitaine José CARLOS DE CARVALHO, sur le café et le coton. Le conférencier relate l'histoire du café, les causes de la dépréciation de sa valeur et la propagande faite dans le but d'augmenter sa consommation en Europe. Il considère le coton à la fois comme plante et dans ses relations avec l'industrie. Il décrit l'origine du coton brésilien, son apparence, ses qualités et son développement dans l'Amérique du Sud. Il parle de cette industrie au Brésil, et de l'utilité de substituer les sacs de coton aux sacs de toile dans l'emballage du café et des céréales. Le texte de cette brochure est accompagné de plusieurs cartes, de dessins graphiques et de statistiques.

L'Imprimerie Nationale de Santiago, Chili, vient de publier sous forme de livre le rapport que le Ministre des Finances a adressé au Congrès National en 1900 ("Memoria del Ministro de Hacienda presentada al Congreso Nacional en 1900"). C'est un ouvrage en deux volumes qui contient, outre une foule de choses, intéressantes, un tableau des recettes et des dépenses du Trésor et un rapport concernant les revenus produits par les gisements de nitrate et les dépôts de guano, etc.

Cette publication est des plus importantes, non seulement au point de vue des nombreux renseignements qu'elle renferme mais encore pour les statistiques qu'elle contient et qui indiquent les sources de revenus de la République.

La bibliothèque du Bureau des Républiques Américaines vient de recevoir une liste importante des livres, articles de revues et cartes relatifs à l'Amérique Centrale en général aussi bien qu'aux républiques de Costa Rica, Guatémala, Honduras, Nicaragua et San Salvador en

particulier, et qui a été préparée par M. P. LEE PHILLIPS, F. R. G. S., chef de la division des cartes géographiques et topographiques de la Bibliothèque du Congrès, Washington, D. C. Le même auteur a publié une liste des livres, articles de revues et cartes concernant le Brésil, qui sera un supplément au manuel du Brésil récemment compilé par le Bureau des Républiques Américaines.

La bibliothèque du Bureau des Républiques Américaines est en possession du second volume de l' "Anuario de la Dirección de Estadística" (Annuaire de la Direction Générale des Stâtistiques) de 1899, publié par la South American Bank Note Company" de Buenos-Ayres. Cette publication importante contient une grande quantité de données utiles et intéressantes concernant les chemins de fer, les finances, l'instruction publique, etc., de la République Argentine et est pleine de tableaux de statistiques les plus complets et de renseignements utiles.

Le Bureau du Cadastre a publié récemment une carte des Etats-Unis de très grandes dimensions et sur laquelle sont représentés tous les contours des possessions insulaires; les terrains publics, indiens et militaires; les forêts; les chemins de fer; les canaux, etc. Elle contient aussi une carte-index montrant la position relative des îles récemment acquises, à savoir: Porto Rico, l'île Pine, les îles Sandwich, Guam, le groupe Tutuila des îles Samoa, les îles Philippines, aussi bien que le territoire d'Alaska et celui de l'île de Cuba.

"Fazendas e Estancias" (Fermes et Propriétés rurales), tel est le titre d'un nouveau livre par M. ETIENNE DE RANCOURT, en vente chez l'éditeur PLON-NOURRIT, Paris.

Cet ouvrage, qui est le récit d'un voyage que l'auteur a fait il y a peu de temps au Brésil et en Argentine, contient des renseignements précieux et intéressants sur ces deux pays. Seize gravures d'après des photographies et une carte illustrent l'ouvrage.



# ACCESSIONS

TO THE

# LIBRARY

OF THE

# BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

---

LIBRARY SERIES

No. 1.

JULY—DECEMBER,

1900.

---

WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1901.



# ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY

## OF THE

### BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

---

Library Series No. 1.

July-December, 1900.

---

- American Chamber of Commerce. Yearbook of the American Chamber of Commerce. Paris, 1900. 96 pp. 8°.
- American Honduras. Looking southward. A descriptive pamphlet of Honduras. Cleveland, 1900. 53-2 pp. 8°.
- American Iron and Steel Association. Annual Statistical Report of the American Iron and Steel Association, 1899. Philadelphia, American Iron and Steel Association, 1900. 77 pp. 8°.
- Annual Encyclopædia. 1899. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1900. 878 pp. 4°.
- Arona, Juan de. Páginas diplomáticas del Perú. Lima, 1891. 346 pp. 8°.
- Banji, Edoardo. Elenco di principali ditte degli Stati Uniti del Messico. 1900-1901. Milano, Tip. A. Fumelli, 1900. 39 pp. 4°.
- Barretto, Luiz P. A arte de fabricar o vinho. São Paulo, Revista Agricola, 1900. 142 pp. 8°.
- Brasilien. Land und Leute. Moritz Lamberg. Leipzig, Hermann Zieger, 1899. 359 pp. 4°.
- Bulletin of Boston Public Library. Autumn of 1886-87. 2 vols. 1-416 pp. 4°.
- Cambridge Encyclopedia. Alex. Del Mar, editor. New York, Cambridge Encyclopedia Co., 1900. 8°.
- Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Canadian trade index; classified membership directory of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, 1900. 119 pp. 8°.
- Capron Springs Conference. Proceedings of the third conference. Raleigh, St. Augustine's School, 1900. 108 pp. 8°.
- Carpenter, Frank G. South America: Social, Industrial, and Political. Akron, Ohio, Saalfeld Publishing Company, 1900. 625 pp. 8°.
- Casa de Orates. Movimiento de la casa de Orates. Santiago de Chile, 1900. 164 pp. 8°.
- Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. Fifty-first annual report of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. Cincinnati, Ohio Valley Publishing Co., 1900. 321 pp. 4°.
- Cincinnati Enquirer. Leading industries of Cincinnati, Ohio. Cincinnati Enquirer Company, 1900. 87 pp. 8°.
- Cisneros, Carlos B., and García, Rómulo E. El Perú en Europa. Lima, 1900. 102 pp. 8°.
- Construction du port de Montévidéo. Projet. Paris, Imprimerie Chaix, 1900. 104 pp. 7 profiles. 4°.

- Copser, Mario. Cuba, su presente y su futuro. México Imp. de Escalante, 1899. 43 pp. 12°.
- Die Veröffentlichungen des kaiserlichen statistisches Amt. Berlin, Pultkammer und Mühlbrecht, 1900. 32 pp. 8°.
- Doménech, J. Figueroa. Guía general descriptiva de la República Mexicana. México, Araluce [1899]. 2 vols. 4°.
- Eduardo, Ricardo Salas. The Financial Position of Chili. London (Legation of Chili), 1898. 9 pp. F°.
- Egaña, Rafael. La cuestión de Tacna i Arica. Santiago de Chile, Barcelona, 1900. 234 pp. 8°.
- El Mundo de los periódicos. Madrid, Hernando [1899]. 1, 632 pp. 8°.
- Enriquez, R. de Zayas. Les Etats-Unis Mexicains . . . Mexico, Imp. Ministerio de Fomento, 1899. 238 pp. 8°.
- Fewkes, J. Walter. Catalogue of Hemenway Collection. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1895. 279-327 pp. 8°.
- Fernández y Medina. La imprenta y la prensa en el Uruguay. Montevideo, 1900. 87 pp. 8°.
- Foster, John W. A Century of American Diplomacy. Boston, 1900. 497 pp. 8°.
- Fox, Williams C. The next Pan-American Congress. Forum, Vol. XXX (November, 1900), pp. 294-302.
- Garland, Alejandro. South American conflicts and the United States. Lima (1909). 13 pp. 8°.
- Garraux, A. L. Bibliographie Brésilienne. Paris, Ch. Chadenat, 1898. 400 pp. 8°.
- Gatschet, Albert S. Grammatic sketch of the Catawba language. New York, 1900. 549 pp. 8°.
- Geographisch-Statistische Tabellen. Otto Hübner. Frankfurt, Heinrich Keller, 1900. 97 pp. 8°.
- Gostkowski, G. Au Mexique. Paris, Brunoff [1900]. 195 pp. 8°.
- Hall, Maximo Soto. De México á Honduras. (Viaje de Hernán Cortez.) San José, Tip. Nacional, 1900. 103 pp. 8°.
- (Hansen, F. P.), Bunster, J. O. The Chile-Argentine Boundary Question. London, South American Journal, 1898. 16 pp. 8°.
- Herrick, Cheesman A. Commercial education. Chicago, Herbart Society, 1900. 229 pp. 8°.
- Imendia, Carlos A., y Alas, C. J. Cantos escolares. San Salvador, Tip. Musical anexa á la Imprenta Nacional, 1899. 1 vol. 4°.
- International Typographical Union. Report of proceedings of the forty-sixth session. Indianapolis, 1900. 141 pp. 4°.
- Jahresbericht der Deutschen Kolonialgesellschaft. Berlin, Deutschen Kolonialgesellschaft, 1900. 76 pp. 8°.
- Jalhay, Henry. La République de Nicaragua. Anvers, Imp. Veuve de Backer, 1899. 60, (1) pp. 8°.
- Jonn Crerar Library. List of books in reading room, January, 1900. Chicago, 1900. 251 pp. 4°.
- Kaufmännisches Verein (Bremen). Bericht über die Thätigkeit der Gesellschaft. "Union." Bremen, 1900. 28 pp. 8°.
- Keane, A. H. Ethnology. Cambridge, 1896. 442 pp. 8°.
- . Man, past and present. Cambridge, 1897. 584 pp. 8°.
- Louisiana Board of Agriculture. Advantages of New Orleans and Louisiana for intercourse with South America. Baton Rouge [1900].
- Maeso, Carlos M. Tierra de promisión. Montevideo, 1900. 211 pp. 8°.
- Martínez, Alberto B. Baedeker de la República Argentina. Buenos Aires, J. Peuser, 1900. 369 pp. 12°.
- Mérou, Martín García. Estudios americanos. Buenos Aires, 1900. 492 pp. 8°.
- Mexican Episcopal Church. Church work in Mexico. (Mexico) 1900. 21 pp. 8°.

- Mobile and Ohio Railroad. El puerto de Mobila. Mobile [1900]. 35 pp. 8°.
- Monsegur, Sylla J. El Derecho Internacional Privado. Buenos Aires, M. Biedma é Hijo, 1898. 138 pp. 8°.
- Montalva, A. F. (Ed.). Guía comercial é industrial del Paraguay. Asunción, 1900. 215-49 pp. 8°.
- Montúfar, Rafael. Conferencia . . . del consejo centroamericano. Guatemala, Sánchez y de Guise (1900). 12 pp. 8°.
- Moreno, D. Alejo. García. Complemento de las instituciones políticas y jurídicas de los pueblos modernos. Nuevas leyes y códigos de los Estados Americanos, 1895-1899. Madrid, 1895-1899. 5 vols. 4°.
- Moreno, Federico. Las irrigaciones de la Costa. Lima, 1900. 226 pp. 8°.
- New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association. Transactions. Waltham, Mass., C. L. Barry, 1899. 352 pp. 4°.
- New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Principles of Water Analysis. Arthur Goss. Santa Fe, 1900. 106 pp. 8°.
- New Mexico College. Tenth annual register. Las Cruces, 1900. 95, (2) pp. 8°.
- Odescalchi, Baldassarre. Un viaggio in Argentina. Roma, Nuova Antologia, 1900. 83 pp. 8°.
- Ontario Historical Society. Papers and Records. Volume 2. The United Empire Loyalist Settlement at Long Point, Lake Erie. Tasker. Toronto, William Briggs, 1900. 128 pp. 8°.
- Paris Chamber of Commerce. Travaux de la Chambre pendant 1899. Paris, 1900. 793 pp. 8°.
- Pillado, Ricardo. Anuario Pillado de la deuda pública y sociedades anónimas . . . en las Repúblicas Argentina y del Uruguay para 1900. Buenos Aires, 1900. 490 pp. 8°.
- Pittsburg Carnegie Library. Annual report of the Board of Trustees. Pittsburg, 1900. 72 pp. 8°.
- Plate, Enrique. Notes on Paraguay. Buenos Aires, 1899. 38 pp. 8°.
- Providence Public Library. Twenty-second annual report of the Providence Public Library. Providence, Snow and Farnham, 1900. 50 pp. 8°.
- Reynolds Library. Fifteenth annual report of the Reynolds Library. Rochester, Democrat Press, 1900. 30 pp. 8°.
- Rockhill, W. W. Bureau of the American Republics. Forum, September, 1900. New York, Forum Publ. Co., 1900.
- Santa Clara College. Descriptive Catalogue of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, College Print, 1900. 64 pp. 8°.
- Scruggs, William L. Colombian and Venezuelan Republics. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1900. 354 pp. 8°.
- Sociedad "Antonio Álzate." Memoria y revista de la Sociedad. México, 1900. 1 vol. 8°.
- Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. Catalogue of . . . rare books relating to South America. London, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 1900. 171 pp. 8°.
- Springfield Board of Trade. Eleventh Annual report. Springfield, 1900. 69 pp. 8°.
- Statistische Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich. Berlin, Pulkammer und Mühlbrecht, 1900. 248 pp. 8°.
- Terry, Walter Phillips. Por Cristo y Santiago. (Mosher's Magazine, October, 1900.) New York, 1900.
- Wissenschaftlichen Vereins. (Chile) Verhandlungen des deutschen Wissenschaftlichen Vereins. Valparaíso, 1900.
- Zaballos, E. S. Apuntaciones para la bibliografía Argentina. (12 pamphlets.) Buenos Aires, Imp. "La Buenos Aires," 1897-1899.
- Zerolo, Elías. Diccionario enciclopédico de la lengua Castellana. París, 1900. 2 vols. fol.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- Anuario estadístico de Buenos Aires. Año IX, 1899. Buenos Aires, 1900. 330 pp. 4°.
- Memoria del Congreso Nacional de 1900. Buenos Aires, 1900. 482 pp. 4°.
- Memoria del Departamento de Hacienda. 1899. Buenos Aires, Comp. Sud-Americana, 1900. 289 pp. 8°.
- Mensaje del Presidente de la República. 1900. Buenos Aires, Tip. Tribuna, 1900. 40 pp. 8°.
- Ministerio de Agricultura. Memoria de comercio é industrias, tierras, colonias, etc. Buenos Aires, Peuser, 1899. 231 pp. 4°.
- Ministerio de Obras Públicas. Informe del Ingeniero Elmer-Lawrence Corthell. . . . Buenos Aires, Guillermo Kraft, 1900. 180 pp. 8°.
- Museo de La Plata. Revista del Museo de La Plata. La Plata, Talleres del Museo, 1890-91. 470, (20) pp. 4°.
- . Revista del Museo de La Plata. La Plata, Talleres del Museo, Museo de La Plata, 1891-1899. 9 vols. 4°.

## BELGIUM.

- Annuaire statistique de la Belgique. Bruxelles, J. B. Stevens, 1900. 425 pp. 8°.
- Bulletin of the Royal Geographical Society of the Netherlands. Leiden, Brill, 1900. 874 pp. 8°.
- Recueil Consulaire. Tome 104. Bruxelles, Weissenbruch, 1900. 504 pp. 8°.
- Recueil Consulaire. Tome 105. Bruxelles, Weissenbruch, 1900. 498 pp. 8°.
- Recueil Consulaire. Tome 106. Bruxelles, P. Weissenbruch, 1900. 498 pp. 4°.
- Recueil Consulaire. Tome 108. Bruxelles, P. Weissenbruch, 1900. 536 pp. 8°.
- Relevé officiel du chiffre de la population . . . Bruxelles, 1900. 11 pp. F°.
- Statistique de la Belgique pendant l'année 1899. Bruxelles, Mertens, 354 pp. F°.

## BOLIVIA.

- Anuario de leyes y resoluciones de 1899. La Paz, 1900. 395 pp. 8°.
- Departamento de Instrucción y Justicia. Reglamento del Colegio Nacional de Ingeniería Civil y de Minas. La Paz, 1900. 51 pp. 8°.
- . Memoria del Ministro. La Paz, 1900. 219, III pp. 8°.
- Exposición Departamental de La Paz. La Paz, Imp. del Estado, 1900. 22, III pp. 8°.
- Informe del ferrocarril del lago Titicaca. La Paz, Imp. del Estado, 1900. 22, III pp. 8°.
- Memoria del Ministro de Guerra y Colonización. La Paz, Imp. del Estado [1900]. 13, xxiv pp. 8°.
- Memoria de Relaciones Exteriores de 1900. La Paz, Taller Tipo.-Lito., 1900. LXI pp. 4°.
- Memoria del Secretario General de Estado (con Anexos). 5 vols. 8°.
- Mensaje del Presidente de Bolivia. La Paz, Imp. del Estado, 1900. 16 pp. 8°.
- Ministerio de Gobierno y Fomento. Censo general de la población de Bolivia. Decreto supremo de 10 de Abril, 1900. La Paz, Imp. del Estado, 1900. 8 pp. 8°.
- . Memoria de Gobierno y Fomento. 1900. La Paz, 1900. 4°.
- Ministerio de Hacienda é Industria. Memoria presentada á la legislatura de 1900 para el Ministro de Hacienda é Industria. La Paz, Imp. del Estado, 1900. 61 pp. 4°.
- Ministerio de la Guerra. Ordenanzas Militares para el Ejército. La Paz, Imp. Boliviana, 1895. 309, vii pp.
- Noticia política, geográfica, industrial, y estadística. La Paz, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, 1900. 137 pp. 8°.
- Presupuesto general para 1900. La Paz, 1900. 182-261 pp. F°.

- Propuesto para un ferrocarril de Gaiba á Sta. Cruz. Buenos Aires, Comp. Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, 1900. 31 pp. 4°.
- Sociedad Geográfica de La Paz. Introducción á la historia natural de Cochabamba. La Paz, Tip. Comercial, 1900. 117 pp. 4°.

## BRAZIL.

- Comercio e navegação de Rio de Janeiro. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. da Alfandega, 1887. F°.

## CHILE.

- Anales de la Universidad. Junio de 1900. Santiago, Imp. Cervantes, 1900. 1, 125 pp. 4°.
- Anales de la Universidad de Chile. Julio de 1900. Santiago, 1900. 145 pp. 8°.
- . Santiago, Imp. Cervantes, 1900. 51-309 pp. 8°.
- Anuario de la Prensa Chilena. Santiago de Chile, Imp. Esmeralda, 1899. 437 pp. 8°.
- Chilo-Argentine Boundary. The Puna of Atacama. Washington, Byron S. Adams, 1900. 60 pp. F°.
- Memoria de la Legación de Chile en . . . Japón. San Francisco, J. M. Torres, 1900. 43 pp. F°.
- Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Memoria de Relaciones Exteriores. 1900. Santiago de Chile, 1900. 254 pp. 4°.
- . Memoria. Santiago de Chile, 1900. 144 pp. 4°.
- . Boletín. Santiago de Chile, Mejía, 1900. 408 pp. 8°.
- Sinopsis estadística y jeográfica de Chile. Valparaíso, Helfmann, 1900. 340 pp. 8°.
- Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Boletín. Año XVI, Vol. XI, Ser. 1. Santiago de Chile, Imp. Nacional, 1899. 395 pp. 4°.

## COSTA RICA.

- Boundary line between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Washington, West End Printing Co., 1900. 6 pp. 8°.
- Compilación de leyes relativos á la evolución Monetaria. San José, Tip. Nacional, 1900. 103 pp. 8°.
- Iglesias, Francisco M. Documentos relativos á la independencia. San José, Tip. Nacional, 1899-1900. 2 vols. 415 pp. 8°.
- La reforma del sistema monetaria de Costa Rica. San José, Tip. Nacional, 1897. 56, 9 pp. 8°.
- Memoria de gobernación y policía. San José, Tip. Nacional, 1900. 175 pp. 4°.
- Memoria de instrucción pública. San José, Tip. Nacional, 1900. 130, 1 pp. 4°.
- Memoria de relaciones exteriores. San José, Tip. Nacional, 1900. 95, 14 pp. 4°.
- Mensaje del Presidente de la República. 1900. San José, Tip. Nacional, 1900. XVII pp. 8°.
- Museo Nacional. Informe de 1899 á 1900. San José, 1900. 58 pp. 4°.

## ECUADOR.

- Actas de las sesiones del consejo municipal de Guayaquil. Tipografía "Guayaquil," 1899. 4 vols. 8°.
- Anales de la Universidad del Ecuador. Quito, 1898. 841-1020 pp. 8°.
- General regulation for quarantine service of Guayaquil. (Guayaquil) El Vigilante, 1900. 40 pp. 8°.
- Mensaje del Presidente. 1900. Quito, Imp. Nacional, 1900. 24 pp. 8°.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

- Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of Foreign Countries. London, Wyman and Sons, 1900. 67 pp. 8°.

- Accounts relating to trade and navigation of the United Kingdom. London, Wyman & Sons, 1900. 388 pp. F°.
- Foreign Office. Statistical abstract for the United Kingdom. 1885-1889. London, 1900. 268 pp. 4°.
- . Trade of Dutch and French Guiana for 1899. August, 1900. London. Harrison & Sons. 144 pp. 8°.
- . Trade of Mexico for 1899. London, Harrison & Sons, 1900. 48 pp. 8°.
- . Trade of Porto Alegre, Brazil. London, Harrison and Sons, 1900. 14 pp. 8°.
- . Treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the United Kingdom and Honduras. London, Harrison & Sons, 1900. 18 pp. 8°.

## GUATEMALA.

- Ley de Expropiación forzosa. Guatemala, Tip. Nacional, 1898. 8 pp. 8°.
- Ley de Inmigración. Guatemala, Tip. Nacional, 1898. 14 pp. 8°.
- Ley de Trabajadores. Guatemala, Tip. Nacional, 1898. 8°.

## HONDURAS.

- Constitución política de Honduras. MSS. 24 pp.

## ITALY.

- Ministero degli Affari Esteri. La colonizzazione nella provincia di Córdoba. Roma, 1900. 16 pp. 4°.

## MEXICO.

- Anuario estadístico de la República Mexicana. México, 1899. 766, viii pp. 4°.
- Asociación de Ingenieros. Anales de la Asociación. México, Tip. de la Secretaría de Fomento, 1899. 292 pp. 8°.
- Boletín de Estadística Fiscal. No. 200. Diciembre 1899. México, Oficina Impresora del Timbre, 1900. 413 pp. 4°.
- . First half of fiscal year 1899-1900. No. 201. México, Oficina Impresora del Timbre, 1900. 513 pp. 4°.
- . Enero de 1900. No. 202. México, Oficina Impresora del Timbre, 1900. 573 pp. 4°.
- . Marzo-Abril de 1900. (Nos. 204, 205.) México, 1900. 2 vols. 4°.
- Boletín demográfico de la República Mexicana. México, Tip. de la Secretaría de Fomento, 1899. 420 pp. 4°.
- Ministerio de Fomento. Censo general de la República. México, Tip. de la Secretaría de Fomento, 1900. 502 pp. 4°.
- Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Boletín Oficial. Julio-Agosto de 1900. México, León, 1900.
- . Boletín Oficial. México, Imp. F. Díaz de León, 1900. 192 pp. 8°.
- . Boletín Oficial. México, Imp. de F. D. de León, 1900. 64 pp. 8°.
- Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público. Boletín de estadística fiscal. México, Imp. del Timbre, 1900. 575 pp. 4°.
- . Informe del Secretario. México, Oficina Imp. del Timbre, 1900. 29 pp. 4°.
- Secretario de Fomento. Colección de leyes, decretos, disposiciones, resoluciones y documentos importantes sobre caminos de hierro. México, Oficina Tip. de la Secretaría de Fomento, 1882-1888. 6 vols. 4°.
- Sociedad Mexicana de Geografía y Estadística. Boletín especial para el Cuadragésimo noveno aniversario de la fundación de la Sociedad. Abril 20 de 1900. México, Tip. de Trinidad Sánchez.
- Summary of imports and exports. February, 1900. México, Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público, 1900. 6 pp. 4°.



## PARAGUAY.

- Escuelas primarias. Programas. Asunción, Talleres de H. Kraus, 1898. 81 pp. 4°.  
 Registro oficial correspondiente al año de 1899. Asunción, 1900. 364 pp. 8°.  
 ——. Para año de 1898. Asunción, 1899. 366 pp. 8°.  
 Reglamento general de instrucción primaria. Asunción, Talleres de H. Kraus, 1898. 16 pp. 8°.  
 Reglamento orgánico de las escuelas graduadas. Asunción, Talleres de H. Kraus, 1896. 171, 11 pp. 8°.  
 República del Paraguay. Consejo nacional de educación. Asunción, Imp. de "La Democracia," 1900. 11 pp. 8°.

## PERU.

- Cámara de Comercio (Lima). Estatutos de la Cámara de Comercio de Lima. Lima, Imp. "Gil," 1896. 14 pp. 8°.  
 Decreto y proyecto de ley sobre terrenos de montaña. Lima, Imp. de "El País," 1897. 19 pp. 8°.  
 Escuela de Ingenieros. Anales de construcciones civiles y de minas. Lima, 1887. 37 pp. 8°.  
 ——. La región de Carabaya en el Perú. Lima, 1900. 21 pp. 8°.  
 Escuela de Ingenieros. Memoria de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Año 1897-1899. Lima, Imp. "La Industria," 1900. 3 vols. 8°.  
 Instituto Técnico é Industrial. Anales del Instituto. Lima, Imp. "La Industria," 1899. 24 pp. 4°.  
 ——. Cuerpo técnico de tasaciones. 1899. Lima, Imp. de la Escuela de Ingenieros, 1899. 93 pp. 4°.  
 ——. Memoria de la Sociedad Nacional de Industrias. Año 1899. Lima, Imp. "La Industria," 1900. 71 pp. 4°.  
 ——. Mensaje de la Junta de Gobierno. Lima, 1895. 40 pp. 4°.  
 Ministerio de Fomento. Memoria del Director de Obras Públicas. Lima, Imp. "La Industria," 1899. 89 pp. 4°.  
 ——. Memoria de Fomento. 1897. Lima, 1897. 48 pp. 8°.  
 ——. Memoria de Fomento. 1899. Lima, Imp. "La Industria," 1899. 40 (1), 46 pp. 2 vols. 4°.  
 ——. Registro de Fomento. I. Minas. II. Industria y montaña. III. Beneficiencia. Lima, Imp. Escuela de Ingenieros, 1897-98. 3 vols. 8°.  
 Ministerio de Hacienda. Administración de la Sal, 1897-98. Lima, Imprenta "Gil," 1898. 4°.  
 ——. Estadística general de aduanas. Exportación. (Primer semestre de 1899.) Importación. Lima, Imp. Escuela de Ingenieros, 1899. 2 vols. 8°.  
 ——. Estadística general de aduanas. 1897. Importación. Comercio general. Lima, Imp. de "El País," 1899. 2 vols. 4°.  
 ——. Memoria de Hacienda. 1899. Lima, Imp. del Estado, 1899. 4°.  
 ——. Memoria sobre la cuenta general de la República. Lima, Tip. "El Tiempo," 1898. 89 pp. 4°.  
 Ministerio de Obras Públicas. Anales de las Obras Públicas, 1890-1894. Lima, 1897-1900. 3 vols. 4°.  
 Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Cuerpo consular, 1900. Lima, Imp. "El Tucero," 1900. 48 pp. 12°.  
 Ministerio del Estado. Relaciones Exteriores, 1893-1898. Lima, 1893-1898. 5 vols. 4°.  
 Reglamento de explotaciones agrícolas en la montaña. Lima, Imp. de "El País," 1897. 11 pp. 8°.

## SALVADOR.

- Código de Sanidad. San Salvador, 1900. 145, (2) pp. 8°.

## UNITED STATES.

## BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

[9th] annual report of director, 1899; pt. 3, Monthly Bulletins, July-Dec. 1899, nos. 70-75, v. 7. Dec. 10, 1899, [published] 1900. ix+032+xviii pp. (H. doc. 175, pt. 3, 56th Cong., 1st sess.)

[9th] annual report of director, 1899; pt. 4, handbook of Venezuela, English and Spanish, and Worthington's reports. Dec. 10, 1899 [published] 1900. ii+278+178 pp. il. (H. doc. 175, pt. 4.)

Mexico, geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions and prospects of future development [with bibliography]. 1900. 385 pp. 8°.

Monthly Bulletin, July, 1900; whole no. 82, v. 9, no. 1. pp. 1-268.

## CONTENTS.

- Argentine Republic. Foreign commerce first quarter of 1900; pavements of Buenos Ayres; trade of Rosario in 1899 and 1900; miscellaneous notes.
- Bolivia. New mining laws; notes.
- Book notices.
- Brazil. Treaty of extradition with Chile; railway from Recife to Limoeiro; notes.
- Chile. President's message; nitrate statistics; copper properties; imports of cement; notes.
- Costa Rica. Removal of obstructions to navigation; reduction of tariff on lumber; estimate of foreign commerce.
- Ecuador. Capital of principal banks; award of railroad contract.
- Guatemala. New mining law; new immigration law; exportation tax on cattle.
- Gutta-percha and submarine cables.
- Haiti. Notes.
- Honduras. Message of President; important railway contract; increased transportation facilities; notes.
- Latin America, Trade opportunities in.
- Marine Congress, International [Paris, 1900].
- Mexico. French report on Mexican foreign commerce; cotton manufacturing industry; power of attorney; colonization concessions; commerce of Pacific States; notes.
- Nicaragua. Commerce of San Juan del Norte district in 1899.
- Paraguay. Commerce of 1899; notes.
- Periodicals and newspapers on file.
- Peru. General agricultural review; mining industries of Republic; notes.
- Railways of the world.
- Salvador. Recent tariff changes.
- Spanish America, Trade with.
- United States. English study of industrial development; trade with Latin America; notes.
- Uruguay. Foreign commerce in 1898; miscellaneous notes.
- Venezuela. Notes.

Monthly Bulletin, August, 1900; whole no. 83, v. 9, no. 2. pp. 269-504.

## CONTENTS.

- Argentine Republic. Commerce with Great Britain; Chilean review of Argentine commerce; trade with Brazil; exports of wheat; miscellaneous notes.
- Bolivia. Imports through Antofagasta; notes.
- Book notices.
- Brazil. Message of governor of Goyaz; trade with Great Britain in six months; Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul Railway Company; mining industry; miscellaneous notes.
- Chile. Patents and concessions; contract with Pacific Steamship Company; notes.
- Coffee production and trade, World's.
- Colombia. New export duties; notes.
- Costa Rica. Arbitral award in question of limits between Costa Rica and Nicaragua; operations of standard-gold law; improvement of port of Bebedero; national agricultural station; miscellaneous notes.
- Cuba. Constitutional convention; notes.
- Ecuador. Notes.
- Guatemala. Concession for cutting mahogany and cedar; notes.
- Haiti. Development of mineral resources; customs declarations, formalities for manifests; notes.
- Honduras. Gold, copper, and iron deposits; British commercial report.

## Monthly Bulletin, August, 1900, etc.—Continued.

## CONTENTS—continued.

Latin-America, Trade opportunities in.

Metric system.

Mexico. Treaty of commerce, friendship, and navigation with China; foreign commerce for ten months; French view of economic situation; commercial expansion; colonization contract in Chihuahua; bank consolidation; miscellaneous notes.

Nicaragua. Notes.

Paraguay. Commercial expansion and internal development; newspaper directory of Asunción.

Periodicals and newspapers on file.

Peru. Notes.

Salvador. Export tax on cattle; exploitation of fiber plants.

Santo Domingo. Customs receipts, first quarter of 1900.

Spanish-America, Trade with.

United States. Trade with Latin America; commerce with Latin America during the last fiscal year; exports of leather articles; notes.

Uruguay. Notes.

Venezuela. New stamp law; concessions for exploitation of rubber; notes.

## Monthly Bulletin, September, 1900; whole no. 84, v. 9, no. 3. pp. 505-736.

## CONTENTS.

Argentine Republic. President's message; principal exports; boundary treaty with Brazil; tobacco production and importation; trade at Bahia Blanca; miscellaneous notes.

Bolivia. Notes of general interest.

Book notices.

Brazil. Coffee planting; Amazon Steam Navigation Company; mining industry; electrical enterprises; miscellaneous notes.

Chile. Special technical commissioners; trade of Punta Arenas; copper industry; commercial relations with Scotland; cotton industry; miscellaneous notes.

Coal, Demand for.

Costa Rica. Special session of congress; important official communication; subsidiary silver coinage; notes.

Cuba. Notes.

Ecuador. Commercial situation in 1899; volcano of Sargay.

Gold supply, World's.

Guatemala. Fractional nickel coins; department boards of agriculture; notes.

International American Conference.

Latin America, Trade opportunities in.

Latin American products, Exposition of.

Mexico. State of Vera Cruz; sugar industry; production of cotton-seed oil; important railway concession; profit in rubber culture; irrigation contract; miscellaneous notes.

Paraguay. Notes.

Periodicals and newspapers on file.

Peru. Annual message of president; reception of minister plenipotentiary at Washington.

Salvador. Railroad development; miscellaneous notes.

Santo Domingo. Commerce of 1899.

Silk industry.

Spanish America, Trade with.

United States. Trade with Latin America; imports of coffee in 1900; imports of tropical products; opportunity for tea growers; manufacture of Portland cement; value of cotton seed; ownership of waterworks, gas, and electric-light plants; manufacture of carbon points; notes.

Uruguay. Result of census; notes.

Venezuela. Concession for pearl, sponge, and turtle fishing; contract with French Cable Company; silver coinage; miscellaneous notes.

Wheat crop of the world.

## Monthly Bulletin, October, 1900; whole no. 85, v. 9, no. 4. pp. 737-984.

## CONTENTS.

Argentine Republic. Foreign commerce for six months; principal crops of 1899-1900; wool industry; Bompland colony; miscellaneous notes.

Bolivia. President Pando's message; miscellaneous notes.

Book notices.

Brazil. Miscellaneous notes.

## Monthly Bulletin, October 1900, etc.—Continued.

## CONTENTS—continued.

Chile. Commercial statistics of 1899; industrial conditions; colonization concession; miscellaneous notes.  
 Coconut-palm products.  
 Colombia. Demand for woven goods.  
 Costa Rica. Notes.  
 Cuba. Notes.  
 Ecuador. President's message; economic conditions; manufacture of panama hats; notes.  
 Guatemala. Northern railroad; public record of concessions; concession for cutting mahogany and cedar timber; telegraph and telephone rates.  
 Haiti. Treaty of commerce with France; export duties on tropical fruits; notes.  
 Honduras. Mineral wealth of Republic; notes.  
 Latin America. Knit goods in.  
 Latin America. Trade opportunities in.  
 Mexico. President's message; foreign commerce in 1900; exports of silver dollars; Cordoba and Huatusco railway; irrigation concessions; miscellaneous notes.  
 Nicaragua. Message of President Zelaya; custom-house regulations; notes.  
 Periodicals and newspapers on file.  
 Peru. Number of registered mines; importation of wheat from California.  
 Salvador. Certification of consular invoices; notes.  
 Santo Domingo. Commercial statistics and concessions.  
 Spanish America. Trade with.  
 United States. Trade with Latin America; imports of india rubber; immigration through port of New York; construction of tramp steamers; exports of cotton; notes.  
 Uruguay. Newspaper directory; statistics regarding Montevideo; notes.  
 Venezuela. New political divisions; exhibition of European products; notes.

## Monthly Bulletin, November, 1900; whole no. 86, v. 9, no. 5. pp. 985-1208.

## CONTENTS.

Argentine Republic. Foreign immigration; development of city of Buenos Ayres; parallels of Argentine and Indian wheat crops; notes.  
 Bolivia. New minister to United States; special message of President.  
 Book notices.  
 Brazil. Exchange of postal parcels with France; oil-bearing shales; immigration movements; gold mines in Minas Geraes.  
 British Honduras. Tariff modifications.  
 Chile. Production and export of nitrates; educational statistics; important railway concession; notes.  
 Coal-dust briquettes.  
 Colombia. American capital to open Magdalena River; duties on matches.  
 Copper in Latin America.  
 Costa Rica. Costa Rican Railway; electric plant for San José; decree for purchase of gold bullion; notes.  
 Foreign notes of general interest.  
 Guatemala. Industrial conditions; notes.  
 Honduras. Agricultural and industrial conditions; construction of public roads; notes.  
 Latin America. Trade opportunities in.  
 Mexico. Franco-Mexican treaty; new banking institutions; important railway items; notes.  
 Nicaragua. European agricultural colonists; railroad construction; notes.  
 Paper in Latin America.  
 Periodicals and newspapers on file.  
 Peru. New cabinet; increased trade with United States.  
 Salvador. Banking institutions; copyright decree; stimulating cotton production.  
 Santo Domingo. Issue of postage stamps; new telegraph service.  
 Shipping of the world.  
 Spanish America. Trade with.  
 United States. Trade with Latin America; cotton and cotton mills; trade in woolens; development of tin-plate industry; equipment and extent of railroads; mustard cultivation; fruit growing and trade; preservation of produce in cold storage; Government chemical analyses; dairy industry; enormous demand for railroad ties; educational statistics; Government adoption of germicidal lamp; notes.  
 Venezuela. Asphalt deposits; recent important decrees; trade of La Guaira; instructions to provisional governors; miscellaneous notes.  
 Wheat, cross breeding of wheat.

Monthly Bulletin, December, 1900; whole no. 87, v. 9, no. 6. 1209-1438+lix pp.

## CONTENTS.

- Argentine Republic. Industrial and agricultural development; important railway lines; death of Michael G. Mulhall; foreign commerce for nine months; demands of Patagonia; notes.
- Bibliography, American, in Paris.
- Book notices.
- Brazil. Projected railroad in State of São Paulo; banks in Rio de Janeiro; coffee trade at Rio de Janeiro; notes.
- Chile. International Exhibition of Hygiene, Pharmacy, and Dentistry; industrial development of Republic; railway construction and improvement; call for tenders of railway material; exhibits at Buffalo Exposition; notes.
- Costa Rica. Notes.
- Cotton-seed industry.
- Cuba. Notes.
- Director, Annual report of.
- Ecuador. Industrial conditions; railway news items.
- Guatemala. Improved educational facilities; notes.
- International Union of American Republics. Proceedings of executive committee.
- Latin America, Trade opportunities in.
- Mexico. Inauguration of President Diaz; henequen products; wonderful resources of Republic; draining ancient mine; Mexican Railway; general use of electricity; miscellaneous notes.
- Nicaragua. Notes.
- Paraguay. Authorization of ship subsidies; miscellaneous notes.
- Periodicals and newspapers on file.
- Peru. Creation of new provinces; gold-washing concession; notes.
- Salvador. Regulation regarding ships' manifests.
- Santo Domingo. Cabinet changes, extra session of Congress.
- Shoe trade of America.
- Spanish-America, Trade with.
- Title-page and index to v. 9, July-Dec., 1900.
- United States. Trade with Latin America; growth of Hawaii; coal and coaling stations; growth of business by parcels post; notes.
- Uruguay. Statistics of cereal production; notes.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

- Account of the Big Trees of California. Washington, 1900. 30 pp. 8°.
- Agricultural exports of the United States. Washington, 1900. 88 pp. 8°.
- Agricultural imports of the United States. Washington, 1900. 74 pp. 8°.
- Field operations of Division of Soils. Washington, 1900. 198 pp. 4°.
- Food of bobolinks, blackbirds, and grackles. Washington, 1900. 76 pp. 8°.
- Free employment agencies for the use of farmers. Washington, 1900. 42 pp. 8°.
- Information concerning game. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 21 pp. 8°.
- Legislation for the protection of birds. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 94 pp. 8°.
- List of publications of the United States Department of Agriculture to February 1, 1900. Washington, 1900. 37 pp. 8°.
- Manufacture of starch from potatoes. Wiley. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 48 pp. 8°.
- Nature studies. I-II. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 2 pamph. 8°.
- Our foreign trade in agricultural products. 1890-1899. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 62 pp. 8°.
- Practical tree planting in operation. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 27 pp. 8°.
- Proceedings of Association of Economic Entomologists. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 102 pp. 8°.
- Report of Chief of Section of Foreign Markets. 1899. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 27 pp. 8°.

- Report on experimental exports of butter. 1898-99. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 134-243 pp. 8°.
- Review of economic ornithology in the United States. Washington, 1900. 259-292 pp. 8°.
- Sheep and wool. (J. R. Dodge.) Washington, 1900. 63 pp. 8°.
- Statistical matter relating to principal crops and farm animals, transportation rates, etc., in the United States. 1899. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 759-849 pp. 8°.
- Sugar-beet notes for 1898. Experiment Station, Reno, Nevada, 1898. 30 pp. 8°.
- Trade of the Philippine Islands. F. H. Hitchcock. Washington, 1898. 160 pp. 8°.
- Turkestan alfalfa. Washington, 1900. 20 pp. 8°.
- Use of water in irrigation in Wyoming. Washington, 1900. 56 pp. 8°.
- Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture. 1899. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 880 pp. 8°.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

- Register of Department of Justice. October 1, 1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 180 pp. 8°.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

- Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Countries. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 937 pp. 8°.
- Consular Reports. Vol. LXIII. No. 237. June, 1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 264 pp. 8°.
- Consular Reports. July, 1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 403 pp. 8°.
- Consular Reports. September, 1900. Washington, 1900. 150 pp. 8°.
- Consular Reports. Vol. LXIV. No. 241. (October, 1900.) Washington, 1900. 289 pp. 8°.
- Consular Reports. November, 1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 421 pp. 8°.
- Exports declared for the United States. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 93 pp. 4°.
- India rubber. (Special Consular Report.) Washington, 1892. 601 pp. 8°.
- Special Consular Reports. Tariffs of Foreign Countries. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 648 pp. 4°.
- Vehicle Industry in Europe. (Special Consular Report.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 315-410 pp. 8°.

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

- Copyright enactments. 1783-1900. Washington, 1900. 83 pp. 8°.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

- Notes on naval progress. July, 1900. Washington, 1900. 303 pp. 8°.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

- Amendments to Navigation Laws. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 8°.
- American commerce. 1831-1898. Washington, 1899.
- Decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury. Washington, 1900. 1073 pp. 4°.
- Exports declared for the United States. Washington, 1900. 93 pp. 8°.
- Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States. Vol. 2. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 1182 pp.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

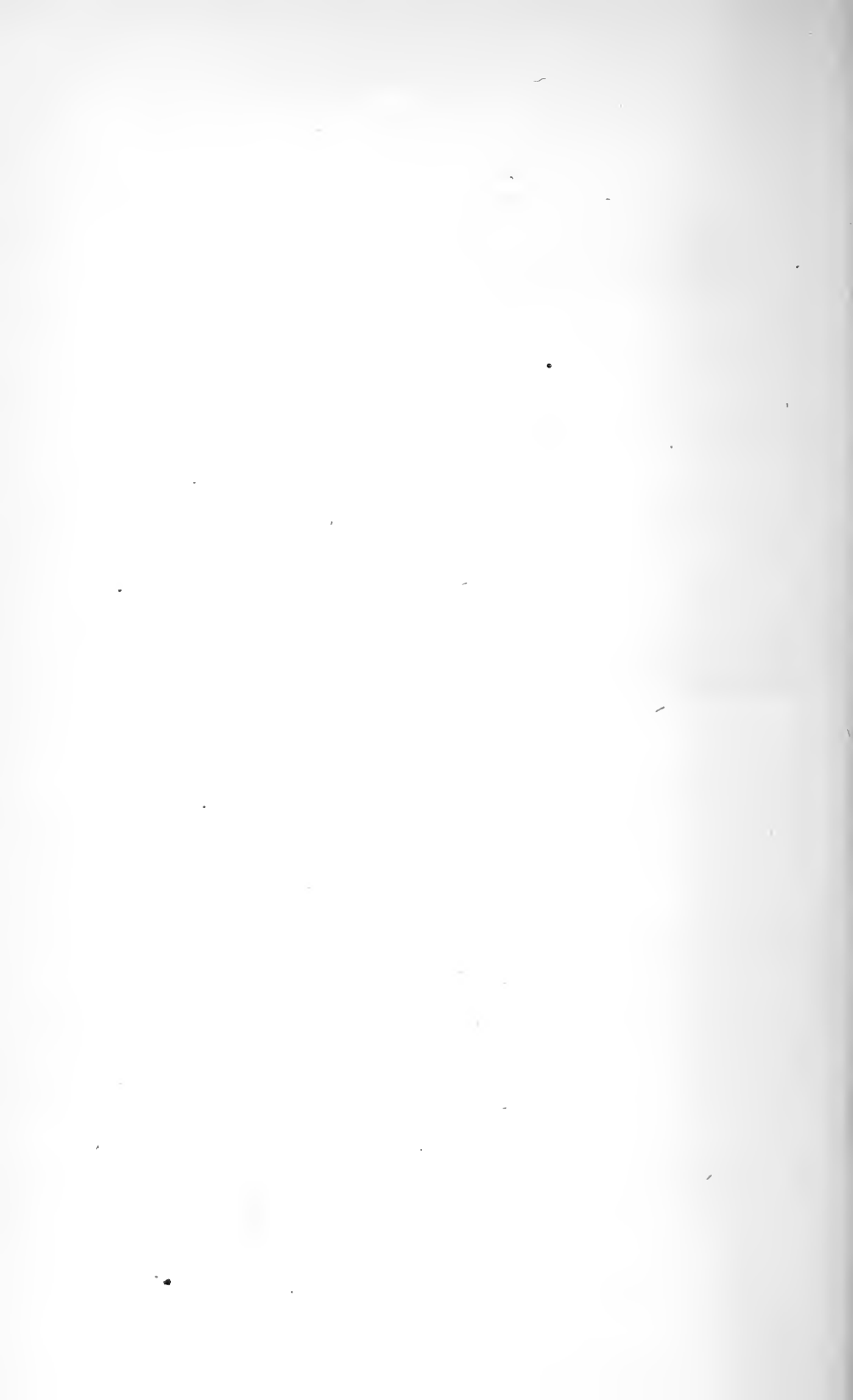
- Adjutant-General's Office. Notes on China. August, 1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 90 pp. 8°.
- Census of Cuba. 1899. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 786 pp. 8°.
- Monthly summary of the commerce of the island of Cuba. Washington, 1900. 73 pp. sq. 8°.
- Monthly summary of the commerce of Cuba. Washington, 1900. 37 pp. sq. 8°.
- Monthly summary of the commerce of Cuba. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 198-236 pp. sq. 8°.
- Monthly summary of the commerce of the Philippine Islands. January, 1900. Washington, 1900. 122-152 pp. sq. 8°.
- Monthly summary of the commerce of the Philippine Islands. Washington, 1900. 186 pp. sq. 8°.
- Monthly summary of the commerce of the island of Porto Rico. January, 1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 134-156 pp. sq. 8°.
- . February, 1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 162-184 pp. sq. 8°.
- Monthly summary of the commerce of Porto Rico. April, 1900. Washington, 1900. 226-252 pp. sq. 8°.
- Organized Militia of the United States in 1898. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 357 pp. 8°.
- Report on the Island of Guam. By Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A. June, 1900. (Adjutant-General's Office, No. XXVIII.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. Map. 51 pp. 8°.
- Translation of the Laws of Waters in Force in Cuba. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 53 pp. 8°.
- Translation of Mining Code Applied to Cuba. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 95 pp. 8°.
- Translation of the Mining Code in Force in the Philippines. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 77 pp. 8°.
- Translation of the Penal Code in Cuba and Porto Rico. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 175 pp. 8°.
- Translation of the Penal Code in the Philippines. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 153 pp.
- Translation of Railroad Laws in the Philippines. Washington, 1900. 71 pp. 8°.

## URUGUAY.

- Dirección General de Registro Civil. La Mortalidad del Uruguay. 1899. Montevideo, Imp. "Rural," 1900. 12 pp. 8°.
- La mortalidad de la República. 1899. Montevideo, Imp. "Rural," 1900. 12 pp. 4°.
- Mensaje del Presidente de la República. 1897. Montevideo, Imp. "La Nación," 1897. 29 pp. 8°.
- . 1900. Montevideo, Imp. "La Nación," 1900. 81 pp. 8°.

## VENEZUELA.

- Anales de la Universidad Central de Venezuela. Caracas, Tip. Universal, 1900. 672 pp. 8°.
- Anales de la Universidad Central de Venezuela. Caracas, Tip. Universal, 1900. 160 pp. 8°.
- Anuario de la Universidad de las Andes. Mérida, Tip. Baralt, 1900. 34, (1) pp. 8°.
- Discursos de la Academia Nacional de la Historia. Caracas, Imp. Bolívar, 1900. 39 pp. 8°.
- Discursos leídos de la Academia Nacional de la Historia. Caracas, Imp. Bolívar, 1900. 48 pp. 8°.





# Monthly Bulletin

OF THE

## Bureau

OF THE

# American Republics.

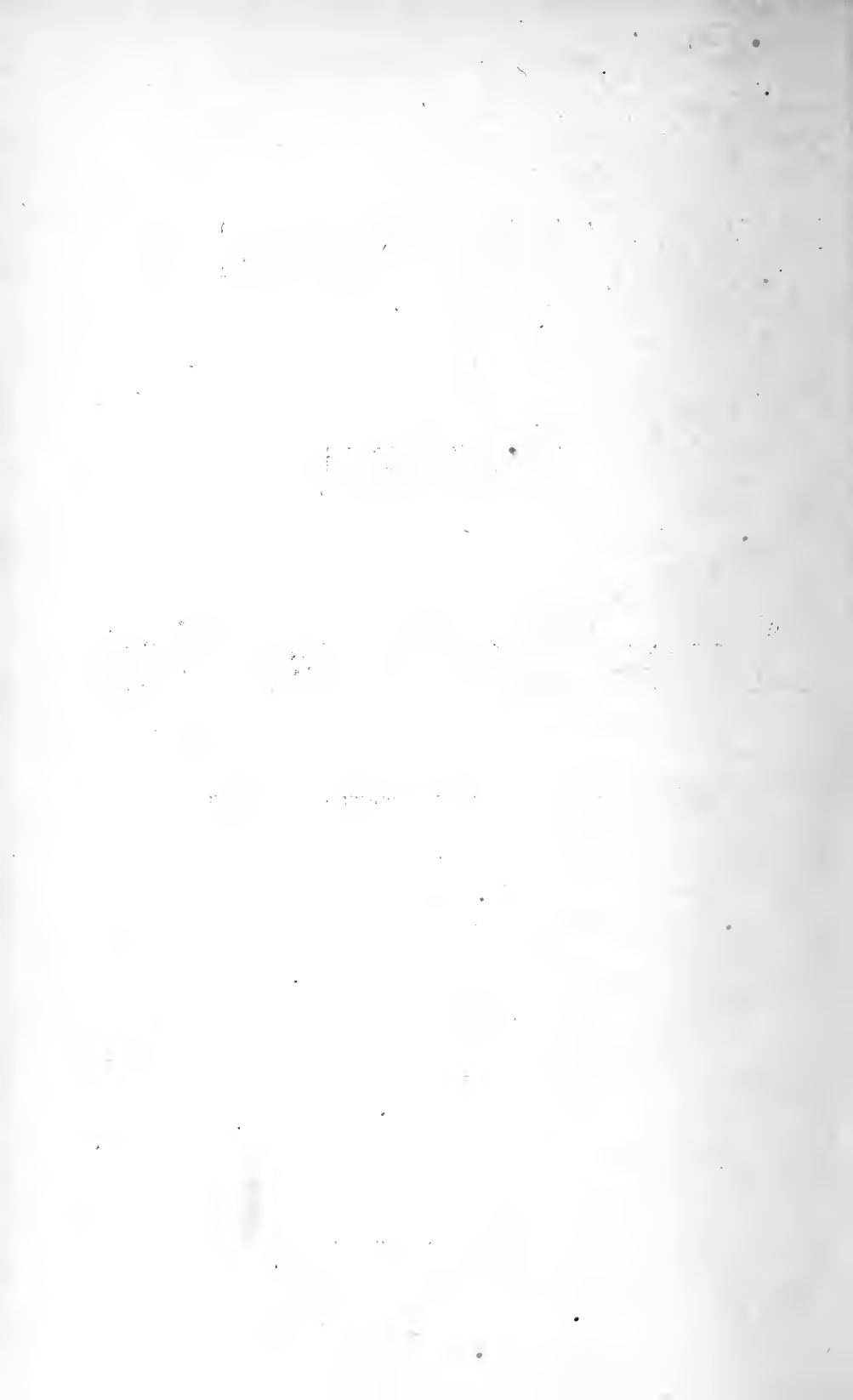
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

---

MAY, 1901.

---

WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1901.







Huzmân

**MONTHLY BULLETIN**  
OF THE  
**BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,**  
International Union of American Republics.

---

VOL. X.

MAY, 1901.

No. 5.

---

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.**

The Executive Committee of the International Union of American Republics met in the Diplomatic Reception Room of the Department of State on Monday, May 6, 1901.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. DAVID J. HILL, Acting Secretary of State, Chairman.

The other members present were:

Señor Don CARLOS MARTINEZ SILVA, Minister of Colombia.

Señor Don JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, Minister of Costa Rica.

Señor Don LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Minister of Ecuador.

The Acting Director of the Bureau, Mr. WILLIAMS C. FOX, was also present.

The Acting Director communicated to the Committee the death of Dr. HORACIO GUZMÁN, late Secretary and Acting Director of the Bureau of the American Republics, and stated that by direction of the Executive Committee he had been designated to act temporarily as Secretary and Acting Director from the 24th of April, 1901.

The Minister of Costa Rica offered the following resolution expressive of the sorrow occasioned the Executive Committee by the lamentable loss of Dr. GUZMÁN, which was unanimously adopted:

“Whereas, the Executive Committee of the International Union of American Republics has heard with profound regret of the death of Dr. HORACIO GUZMÁN, Secretary and Acting Director of the Bureau of the American Republics; and

“Whereas, Dr. HORACIO GUZMÁN, both as Delegate from Nicaragua to the International American Conference, held in Washington in

1889-90, and as Minister from that country, contributed to the foundation and was always a supporter and friend of the Bureau, imbued as he was with the spirit which inspires the International Union of American Republics, it is hereby

*“Resolved,* That an expression of sorrow for the lamentable death of Dr. HORACIO GUZMÁN be made in the proceedings of this meeting, as the best manner of showing the respect and esteem in which the Executive Committee of the International Union of American Republics always held his valuable services in the Bureau of the American Republics.”

The Minister of Costa Rica submitted a report which he had made, in conjunction with the late Dr. GUZMÁN, under instructions given at a previous meeting of the Executive Committee, with regard to the formation of the Executive Committee and the order in which the representatives of the countries composing the International Union should serve upon it.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The Committee then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 6, 1901.*

---

## DEATH OF DR. GUZMÁN.

The Bureau of the American Republics is called upon to fulfill the sad duty of announcing to the readers of the MONTHLY BULLETIN the irreparable loss it has sustained by the death of its Secretary and Acting Director, Dr. DON HORACIO GUZMÁN, of Nicaragua.

Dr. GUZMÁN's official connection with the Bureau dates from May 27, 1897, when he became its Secretary. He is, however, considered as one of its founders, because he recommended its establishment and supported the proposition to organize it at the session of April 14, 1890, of the International American Conference, to which he was a delegate from Nicaragua.

His full mastery of three of the four languages of the Republics forming the International Union—namely, Spanish, English, and French, and a comprehensive knowledge of Portuguese—a perfect understanding of the purposes of the Bureau, and his thorough identification therewith rendered him eminently fitted to fulfill satisfactorily the high, and sometimes rather delicate, duties intrusted to his tact and ability. May his name be remembered gratefully as well as permanently among the friends of the Bureau of the American Republics!

Dr. GUZMÁN was born at Granada, Nicaragua, on the 3d of February, 1850, in the midst of surroundings of high cultivation and respectability. His father, Don FERNANDO DE GUZMÁN, one of the greatest

figures of Central America, was called twice by the people to the Presidential chair of Nicaragua. His mother was renowned for her virtues and for the noble and thorough Christian self-denial and devotion to duty which so strongly characterizes her sex when true to the lofty mission which Divine Providence intrusted to it.

When scarcely 8 years old, Don HORACIO GUZMÁN was sent to the United States for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the English language. In this he was highly successful. The institution of learning which he entered and where he became acquainted with the essential rudiments of a healthy and substantial education was the Leicester Academy, of Massachusetts. After studying in this school four years, he returned to his home.

Some time afterwards he went to Europe, where he traveled extensively, finally taking up his residence in Paris as a student. He remained in the latter city four years, and during this time his inclination to medical studies and his decided vocation for this noble branch of human science were fully demonstrated.

Later on, he returned to the United States and took a four years' course of medical studies at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pa., where he graduated at the head of his class in 1882. It was at this time he met Miss MARÍA ESTÉR EWING, of Philadelphia, whom he married in 1883.

Dr. GUZMÁN was considered a physician of ability, ranking high in his profession, and he acquired a vast and well-deserved reputation as such both here and in his native country. But his standing among his people and certain conspicuous features of his mind, which rendered him peculiarly adapted for diplomatic work caused his Government to intrust him with the mission of representing Nicaragua as its Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington. He was received in this capacity by President CLEVELAND on July 29, 1887.

Through two successive Administrations, namely those of Presidents CARASO and SACASA, Dr. GUZMÁN served his Government as Minister to Washington without interruption. During the term of President ZELAYA, Dr. GUZMÁN was recalled. He went back to Nicaragua, but six months afterwards returned to this country in the dual capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States and Mexico.

In 1894 he was appointed, with the consent of his Government, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Salvador at Washington. In this capacity he did splendid work in the EZETA extradition case, which at that time attracted the attention of the world.

As Minister of Nicaragua he was a party to the celebrated arbitration case between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in regard to the validity of the Treaty of Limits of April 15, 1858, between the two Republics,

and other points of importance, which President CLEVELAND decided on the 22d of March, 1888. He did most excellent work in the complicated questions of all kinds arising out of the Nicaragua Interoceanic Canal; represented his country, with great honor, in the International American Conference of 1889-1890; and carried to success the negotiations which resulted in the settlement in 1894 of the "Affairs of Bluefields."

To the respect and esteem in which Dr. GUZMÁN was held by his colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps accredited to Washington from both Europe and America he had the satisfaction to add the full confidence of Secretaries BAYARD, BLAINE, and GRESHAM, who always showed great appreciation of his tact and ability.

In the International American Conference of 1889-1890 Dr. GUZMÁN served as a member of the original Committee on Organization, as Chairman of the Committee on Sanitary Regulations, and as a member of the Committees on Customs Union, Communication on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and on Railway Communication. In addition to good work done by him in these committees, the records of the Conference show that he took part, with great credit, in the discussions of other subjects, as, for instance, the extradition of criminals, communication on the Pacific Ocean, monetary convention, project of an international bank, and plan of arbitration for the settlement of questions between the nations of America.

Dr. GUZMÁN was also a member of the International American Monetary Commission which held eight meetings at Washington in 1891.

The superiority of his mind, the affability of his manner, his extreme, though natural and artless courtesy, added to his handsome and stately physical appearance, secured for him from the first the attachment of all whose fortune it was to be associated with him.

An organic affection of the liver caused his death on the 23d of April, 1901, in the fifty-second year of his age.

---

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

### THE PRESIDENTIAL CABINET.

The Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the Department of State at Washington that the Minister of the United States at Buenos Ayres reports the Presidential cabinet of the Argentine Republic to be at present constituted as follows:

Minister of the Interior, Señor Don FELIPE YOFRE.

Minister of Foreign Relations and Worship, Señor Dr. Don AMA-  
NEIO ALCORTA.

Minister of Finance, Señor Don ENRIQUE BERDUC.



Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, Señor Dr. Don OSVALDO MAGNASCO.

Minister of War, Col. PABLO RICCHERI.

Minister of Marine, Capt. ONOFRE BETBEDER.

Minister of Public Works, Señor Dr. Don EMILIO CIVIT.

Minister of Agriculture, Señor Don EZEQUIEL RÁMOS MEXIA.

#### TARIFF CHANGES.

The Argentine Government, by official decree, has further extended the time for the free admission of sacks for cereals and cloth for the manufacture of such sacks, until August 1, 1901.

Another presidential decree provides that corn-crushing and chaff-cutting machines imported into the Republic are, in future, to be subject to duty at the rate of 5 per cent of the official valuation instead of 25 per cent as heretofore.

#### EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL PRODUCTS.

The complete returns are now available of the foreign trade of the Argentine Republic in 1900. The exports of the principal articles, including what are known in this Republic as pastoral products of agricultural production are summarized in the subjoined table, together with the corresponding figures for the preceding year, as published by "El Comercio Argentino." A noteworthy feature is the large number of decreases in 1900 as compared with 1899. These include 161,600 head of cattle, 345,356 head of sheep, 415 tons of fresh mutton, 2,715 tons of jerked beef, 135,998 tons of wool, 272,228 pounds of butter, 16,278 pounds of cheese, 403,028 tons of maize, and 2,762 tons of hay. The only increases shown are 15,511 tons of frozen beef, 216,247 tons of wheat, and 5,544 tons of linseed. In a comparison made for the last three years, 1900 was a minimum year in the items of cattle, sheep, frozen mutton, jerked beef, wool, cheese, maize, and hay; whereas it was a maximum year for exports of frozen beef, wheat, and linseed. The decrease in frozen mutton was much more than counterbalanced by the increase in frozen beef, the total exports of beef and mutton for 1900 being 81,002 tons, as against 65,906 tons in 1899, the latter year thus showing an increase of 15,096 tons. The exports for the two years under comparison were as follows:

	1900.	1899.
Live cattle.....head.....	150,550	312,150
Live sheep.....do.....	198,102	543,458
Frozen mutton.....tons.....	56,412	56,827
Frozen beef.....do.....	24,590	9,079
Jerked beef.....do.....	16,449	19,164
Wool.....do.....	101,113	237,111
Butter.....pounds.....	2,322,683	2,594,891
Cheese.....do.....	1,883	18,161
Wheat.....tons.....	1,929,676	1,713,429
Maize.....do.....	713,248	1,116,276
Linseed.....do.....	223,257	217,713
Hay.....do.....	102,836	105,598

Of the 150,550 head of cattle exported in 1900, 38,562, or about 25 per cent, were sent to the United Kingdom, while of the 198,102 sheep 178,969, or about 95 per cent, were shipped to British ports. It must be remembered that for more than eight months of the year the ports of the United Kingdom were closed against cattle and sheep from the Argentine Republic on account of the prevalence of the foot-and-mouth disease in the latter country. It is remarkable that, notwithstanding this, so large a proportion of last year's exports of sheep should have been consigned to Great Britain.

Though the frozen mutton industry appears to be stationary, the frozen beef trade, on the other hand, is making rapid strides, the shipments from the River Plate last year having been more than four times as large as those of 1889. In the year just named the quantity of frozen beef exported was less than one-tenth of that of frozen mutton, whereas last year it was as much as three-sevenths.

The jerked beef trade, which is probably restricted to adjacent South American countries, is steadily dwindling, and as the frozen beef trade gathers strength the business in jerked beef may gradually disappear. So recently as 1896 the Argentine Republic exported as much as 46,000 tons of jerked beef and only 3,000 tons of the frozen product.

The decline in the export of wool last year to less than half the amount quoted for 1899 may be taken as another indication of the cloud that hung over the sheep industry in the Valley of the Plate in 1900.

The growth of the butter trade has received a slight check, just as it did in 1897, but its steady expansion is probable. This business originated only some six or seven years ago, and the 1899 export of over 2,500,000 pounds was a record. Most if not all of this butter probably finds its way to the British markets, where the Argentine makers may eventually become strong competitors of the Australasian producers, whose shipments have to travel twice the distance. As the Argentine Republic and Australasia are both south of the equator, their butter-making seasons coincide, but the former enjoys the important commercial advantage of closer proximity to British markets.

Of the 1,929,676 tons of wheat shipped from the Argentine Republic in 1900, 92,620 tons, or 48 per cent, was sent to British ports. Of the 713,248 tons of maize exported, 326,310 tons, or 46 per cent, reached the same market.

#### COMMERCE OF THE PATAGONIAN COAST.

In a report on the development of the commerce of the Patagonian coast, the commercial attaché of the German consulate at Buenos Ayres says that the vast Territories of Chubut and Santa Cruz, in the southern part of the Argentine Republic—commonly designated Patagonia—have not heretofore attracted much attention from the Argentine Govern-

ment or from the commercial nations of the world. A population of 4,500 inhabitants is estimated for Chubut, 5,700 for Santa Cruz, with an additional 500 inhabitants for the small part of Tierra del Fuego belonging to the Argentine Republic beyond the Straits of Magellan. Recently, however, the Government has begun to turn its attention to Patagonia and has had the districts which are little known explored. It has offered free land and certain facilities to colonists desiring to establish themselves in the country, and taking advantage of this some big companies of capitalists and stock breeders have acquired large tracts of land for *estancias*.

The ports at the south of Buenos Ayres are: La Plata, capital of Buenos Ayres Province; Mar de Plata, the fashionable watering resort of the Argentine Republic, and which for that reason scarcely merits the name of port; Bahia Blanca, whose commerce is constantly increasing by reason of a new railway which has been built to the district of Neuquen, carrying all the commodities of the basin of the Rio Negro; Belgrano, a large military port still under construction; Carmen, situated at the southern point of the Province of Buenos Ayres, near the mouth of the Rio Negro; and Viedma, south of the Rio Negro, which was recently made the capital of Rio Negro Territory.

Patagonia begins south of Rio Negro Territory, exactly on the forty-second degree of latitude and extends to the fifty-second degree. The conditions of the free ports of Patagonia, which are scarcely more than anchorages for vessels, are little known to commerce. The principal Argentine railroad lines end near Bahia Blanca, except the Neuquen line, which runs toward the west. The State telegraph line only extends to Madrin, the first port of Patagonia. Consequently commercial intercourse with Patagonia is irregular.

Madrin, the port of the valley of Chubut, is situated southwest of Guelfo Nuevo (or Bahia Nuevo). In 1899 its exports amounted to 6,000 tons of wheat and 300 tons of wool, besides sheepskins and cattle. Here the wool is still often packed in bags and not pressed in bales for shipment. The wheat of the valley of Chubut is much valued on account of its excellent quality. Beyond this valley cattle raising is the only occupation of the inhabitants.

An English company has built a branch railroad line of 70 kilometers in length from Madrin to Rawson, which is the furthest line south, but the trains run irregularly. The Madrin telegraph line is to be extended to the other southern ports.

The Pyramides anchorage is situated east of the Guelfo Nuevo and has some importance on account of the salt marshes of the Valdès Peninsula, which a railroad line now under construction will connect with the port of Madrin. At present the bags of table salt and the unpressed wool are deposited in open air on the beach.

Around Puerto Camorones, on the bay of the same name, sheep

raising is carried on by English, Swiss, and German colonists on a large scale. Bags and bales of wool remain on the beach from three to four months, on account of irregular steamship service. The above-named ports belong to Chubut Territory.

Puerto Deseado, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name (as yet little explored), is the first port of Santa Cruz Territory. Bales of wool coming from the English and French *estancias* are piled up on the river's banks. The vessels which visit the port bring provisions, beverages, wire, corrugated sheet iron, etc.

Puerto San Julian is situated on a bay in the interior and not at the mouth of the river. It is difficult of access at low tide.

Puerto Santa Cruz, at the mouths of the Rio Santa Cruz and the Rio Chico, has 500 inhabitants and 100 houses and sheds. Three years ago there were only 10 houses. Bricks of domestic manufacture are now being used for buildings. An expedition, organized by the Navy Department of the Government, recently ascended the Rio Santa Cruz to Lago Argentino, and the explored country seems assured of a most brilliant future. According to the explorers' report, millions of sheep could be pastured here. The Government intends to establish a colony on Lago Argentino and to place a steamboat on the lake and another on the Santa Cruz River. The annual exports of wool amount to 1,000 tons, half of which is shipped to Punta Arenas and the remainder to Buenos Ayres. The vessels bring wire and corrugated sheet iron, provisions, beverages, condensed milk from Switzerland, butter from Buenos Ayres, potatoes, lumber, etc.

The most southern port of Patagonia, which is the capital of Santa Cruz, is Puerto Gallegos, and is situated near the mouth of the river of the same name. The population has increased rapidly and now numbers 1,000. Ninety per cent of the houses, the church, and the barracks are constructed of sheet iron. In 1900 a national bank and an Anglo-Chilian bank were established. Large stores have also been started. The city has a local telephone service, and telephone communication will soon be effective with the Straits of Magellan. Building is going on extensively. A large factory for the refining of tallow, with a slaughterhouse, with capacity for 100,000 sheep, is in operation. A cold storage plant is under construction.

The raising of horned cattle is as yet an unimportant industry in this territory. One of the greatest difficulties with which the *estancias* have to contend is the llamas, which come by thousands and infect the sheep with scab. The Indians hunt these animals, whose skins find a commercial market. In 1899 the exports of wool from Puerto Gallegos amounted to 1,500 tons. Many pelts were also exported as well as much tallow. The articles imported at Puerto Gallegos are: Wire, corrugated sheet iron, timber, coal, ready-made clothing, provisions, beverages, canned goods, beer, mineral water, kitchen utensils, and household articles.

The Chilean port of Punta Arenas plays an important role with respect to the Patagonia ports of the Argentine Republic. It takes from two to three days to go from Gallegos to Punta Arenas on horseback and twenty-four hours to go by steamer. Punta Arenas, favored by its situation in the center of the Straits of Magellan, through which the greater part of the vessels pass from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and *vice versa*, has rapidly become one of the principal places of the southern point of America. Its population is almost 10,000. Coast-wise vessels stop at Gallegos, Santa Cruz, and other Patagonian ports, as far as Deseado. More than half of the import and export articles from these centers first go to Punta Arenas. The steamers of the German Kosmos and other great lines stop at Punta Arenas, furnishing direct communication through Montevideo with Europe.

#### PROPOSED GRAIN ELEVATORS AND STOREHOUSES.

A gigantic undertaking on the part of a German firm is reported from Buenos Ayres. A decree of December 26, 1900, was issued granting permission for the erection, by the firm of G. LUTHER DE BRAUNSCHWEIG, of grain elevators and storehouses in Buenos Ayres, Bahia Blanca, Rosario, and 22 other maritime stations. Elevators are also to be erected at 8 stations on the Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway, at 21 stations along the Central Railway, at 4 on the Pacific Railway, at 7 on the Southern Railway of Santa Fé and Córdoba, at 4 on the Córdoba and Rosario Railway, at 8 on the Western Santa Fé Railway, and at 6 on the Central Railway of Entre Rios. Further permission was granted for the construction of all branch or connecting railway tracks that may be necessary. The firm binds itself to invest at least 2,000,000 *pesos* gold in these enterprises within a period of five years. The amount of money required to be deposited as security is stated to have been 100,000 *pesos*. If this contract is fulfilled, the Argentine Republic will become a greater factor in the wheat markets of the world than heretofore, there having been previously a lack of storage houses for the accommodation of grain—in consequence of which a considerable percentage was spoiled and wasted—and a dearth of facilities for cleaning and properly preparing it for market.

#### REPORTS OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

The reports of the several railway companies in the Republic, especially those under British control, are now being made public. Generally these reports show a gratifying state of affairs. Among the companies which have reported are the following:

##### CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The report of the Central Argentine Railway Company (Limited) for the year 1900 states that the expenditure on capital account,

including the purchase price of the Western of Santa Fé Railway, has been increased during the year by £1,132,153, raising the total to £12,034,845. Out of an available balance of £321,788, the directors propose the payment of a balance dividend of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, free of tax, making with the interim dividend a total dividend of 6 per cent for the year 1900. The dividend now proposed with interest at the same rate on the £30,000 reserved in respect of the purchase of the Western of Santa Fé Railway will absorb £291,576, and leave £30,211 to be carried forward. The current value of the paper dollar was 20.61d. on December 31, 1900, compared with 20.89d. on December 31, 1899, and the amount to the credit of the exchange suspense account has been decreased from £7,511 to £817. In accordance with the agreement for the purchase of the Western of Santa Fé (Oeste Santa-fecino) Railway, fully paid-up shares to the amount of £920,000 have been issued on account of the agreed purchase price of £950,000, the balance of £30,000 being retained in respect of any unascertained encumbrance debt or liability, as provided in the agreement. The railway was worked on the Central Company's account from August 1, 1900, and the formal transfer of the property having been made in December, 1900, the railway has been worked as part of the company's system from January 1, 1901.

#### THE BUENOS AYRES WESTERN RAILWAY.

The report of the directors of the Buenos Ayres Western Railroad for the last half of the year 1900, states that, owing to the unprecedented rains which occurred throughout a greater part of the Province of Buenos Ayres between the months of May and September, the traffic of the railway was seriously interfered with. As a result there was a decrease of £69,524 in the gross receipts for the half year under review as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

Much damage was done to the maize crop and, in addition, the state of the country roads prevented produce from being brought to the railway stations, so that the receipts from maize, wheat, and wool alone showed a decrease of £82,605. On the other hand, the same condition of the public highways obliged the farmers to send their livestock to market by rail instead of driving it, thereby increasing the receipts of the railway in the sum of £6,099. There was a large increase in the number of sheep transported, due to the establishment of a new market near Buenos Ayres on the railway line. Although the wool clip was about the same as in the previous year, the low prices prevailing caused the farmers to hold it back, so that a greater part of it will be shipped during the current year.

The decrease in the net profits of this railway for the six months amounted to £41,060, or 19.11 per cent, the ratio of working expenses

to receipts being 50.57 per cent as compared with 48.98 per cent in the same period in 1899. Many special expenditures were due to the destructiveness of the floods.

#### THE BUENOS AYRES AND BELGRANO TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

The report of the Buenos Ayres and Belgrano Tramways Company (Limited) for 1900 states that the total receipts on revenue account amounted to £127,097, and the expenditure to £89,137, leaving a balance of £37,960. After providing for debenture interest and placing £3,000 to the credit of a renewals fund there remains a balance of £16,911. An interim dividend of 3 per cent on the A preference shares was paid in October, and the directors recommend the following additional dividends, viz, on the A preference shares, 3 per cent, making 6 per cent for the year, and on the B preference shares, a dividend of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. These will absorb £9,437, leaving a balance of £1,474 to be carried forward. The arrears of the cumulative dividend on the B preference shares amounted on December 31 last to 17 per cent. Deducting the dividend now recommended, the arrears will amount to  $14\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

#### THE CITY OF BUENOS AYRES TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

The report of the directors of the City of Buenos Ayres Tramways Company (Limited) for 1900 states that the gross receipts were £294,825, and the working expenses £207,913. Deducting debenture interest, the net profit for the year is £79,952. Out of this sum has been paid a dividend to June 30 last, and £10,000 has been placed to reserve fund; including the balance brought forward, £43,834 is available. The directors recommend a dividend, free of income tax, of 4s. per share, and a further £10,000 is to be placed to the reserve fund. This will leave £2,834 to be carried forward.

#### PROPOSED CABLE ROAD.

A report from Buenos Ayres indicates that it is purposed to build a cable road between Chilecito and the mining districts of Famatina and La Nejicana. The road is to be 34 kilometers in length, its terminus being at Chilecito, which is 1,075 meters above the level of the sea. The first 13 kilometers will be built on the level and there will be no especial technical difficulties to overcome. The road will, however, rise to a height of 4,618 meters, so that there will be a very heavy grade of 1:10. The road is expected to carry 400 tons of ore daily, which it was formerly necessary to transport on muleback from the mines to the furnaces, costing \$20 per ton; whereas by the means of the railway it is hoped to reduce the price to \$6 per ton and possibly later, when working at its full extent, the rate can be further reduced

to from \$1.50 to \$2. It is stated that American and European manufacturers have been requested to tender bids for the construction of this road.

#### **AUCTION SALE OF WOOLS IN LIVERPOOL.**

At a recent auction sale of River Plate wools in Liverpool, England, 5,846 bales were disposed of. For Argentine wools, the following prices were obtained: Lincoln, 4d. to 5½d. per pound; medium crossbred, 4½d. to 6d.; merino, 5½d. to 6½d.; lambs, 3½d. to 5½d. and belly and scraps, 1¾d. to 3¾d. In United States currency, these prices range from 3.55 cents per pound for the lowest grade to 13.17 cents for the best. Compared with previous auctions held at the same period, merino and fine crossbred wools brought about one-fourth of a penny more per pound, while medium crossbreds and Lincolns ruled from one-fourth to one-half penny less per pound.

#### **MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF SANTA FÉ.**

On April 1, 1901, the Governor of the Province of Santa Fé delivered his annual message to the Legislature. In this he stated that progress was being made in educational conditions. In 1900 there were 97,289 children of school age, of whom 57,053 could read and write. There were 43,060 pupils in the fiscal and 16,235 pupils in the private schools.

The area of land under cultivation in 1899-1900 was 1,973,809 hectares, and 2,331,096 in 1900-1901. The area in wheat at the latter period was 1,380,403 hectares, an increase of 357,287 over the former period. The revenues of the Province, which amounted to \$4,336,506 in 1897 had increased to \$6,198,409 in 1900. The budget for 1900 aggregated \$5,885,800.

The civil registry, recently created, furnished the following statistics for 1900: Number of births, 20,247; marriages, 3,010; deaths, 9,647.

#### **PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF BEER.**

A report of the commercial attaché of the German Consulate-General at Buenos Ayres, published in Berlin, treats of the subject of beer brewing in the Argentine Republic and states that during the past decade this industry has developed to an extraordinary degree. In consequence the importations of foreign beers have fallen off considerably. In the year 1889, 647,456 liters and 462,245 dozen of bottled beer were imported. Of this Germany sent 207,045 liters and 138,394 dozen bottles. A large percentage of the total production of German breweries, chiefly those on the Rhine, was at that time sent to the States of the River Plate. At present the importation of beer in barrels has totally ceased and the import of bottled beer is becoming unimportant.



In the "Anuario de la Dirección-General de Estadística" (Buenos Ayres, 1900) the following statistics of the importations of beer are given:

Country of origin.	Amount (in dozen bottles).	
	1895-1899.	1899.
Germany .....	9,677	735
Belgium .....	5,953	200
Brazil .....	21	.....
United States .....	875	777
France .....	81	.....
Italy .....	80	.....
Paraguay .....	4	.....
Great Britain .....	141,090	27,210
Other countries.....	13	.....
Total.....	157,794	28,922

According to the foregoing statement the largest amount of bottled beer came from Great Britain—chiefly the heavier beers, including porter and ales. The figures, as far as North America is concerned, refer principally to samples from the breweries of Milwaukee. The report says that due allowance should be made in accepting the figures, as those respecting the importation of German beer are not exact. According to a statement of one German importing house in Buenos Ayres, it alone, in the past year, imported between 2,500 and 3,000 dozen bottles of beer from Germany. In the year 1899 the importations of this house amounted to nearly 40,000 cases of 4 dozen bottles each. The importations of this firm supply almost entirely entirely the demands for German beer.

In the southern part of the country, in the free ports of the Patagonian coast, there is now considerable importation of beer from the breweries located on the River Elbe, Germany. Occasionally the product of the German breweries of Chile find a market there. In general, however, it can be stated that at present the local breweries supply the demands of the country. There is no export of Argentine beer, with the exception of such as goes by steamer to Paraguay.

The falling off in the importation of foreign beers dates from about the year 1890, at which time the large Argentine brewery "Quilmes" put its product upon the market. The high import duty of about 12½ cents per bottle was an important factor in the exploitation of the home product. At the present time there are in the city of Buenos Ayres four breweries, with a yearly capacity of 200,000 to 300,000 hectoliters. In the city of Córdoba there is an English brewery, with a yearly capacity of from 8,000 to 10,000 hectoliters, and recently one has been established in Rosario. Important improvements and enlargements in these establishments are contemplated. There are smaller breweries in Bahía Blanca, Rosario, Esperanza, Córdoba, Mendoza, San Juan, and other points in the Argentine Republic. There are

also breweries in Punta Arenas, near the southern boundary of Chile, and one in Asunción, on the northern boundary of Paraguay, which are in the hands of the Germans. The machinery and apparatus used in these breweries have been imported almost entirely from Germany and the technical officers are chiefly Germans, Austrians, and Swedes, and German capital is largely invested. The most important brewery, the one in Quilmes, employs 400 workmen, while two employ 250 each. Light and dark beer, as well as "Pilsner," is brewed and more than half of the production is sold from the breweries in bottles. One brewery has introduced the plan of selling the beer in so-called "automatons," which are imported from Germany.

A number of breweries make their own malt, although the importations from abroad are large, especially from Germany, Austria, and Bohemia. The same is true of hops. It has been stated in the newspapers that the Argentine brewers use foreign barley only, but the soil in the Province of Buenos Ayres is particularly adaptable to the growing of barley. In order to increase the use of the home-grown grain, it has been proposed ("La Nación," Buenos Ayres, January 7, 1901) that all beer made from foreign barley should be subjected to a high tax, and that the beverages made from the domestic product should be entirely free. Corn and other raw products, according to the assurances of the proprietors of the breweries, are not used at all.

In the establishments recently erected only the most modern machinery and apparatus have been introduced. The necessary carbonic acid, which was formerly imported, is now made in the country. The large barrels are partially made in Germany and France. Certain kinds come from the United States.

#### EXPORTS OF QUEBRACHO.

In 1900 the exports of quebracho wood were valued as follows: Logs, \$2,398,362; extract, \$595,701; sleepers, \$233,566; total, \$3,227,629. In 1899 the exports were worth only \$1,915,860, divided as follows: Logs, \$804,604, extract, \$278,545, and sleepers, \$822,711.

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway Company and the Central Argentina Company have been authorized by the Government to build a union passenger station and freight depot at Rosario. The material required will include considerable structural material and corrugated iron besides an electric plant and other machinery, all of which will have to be imported.

JOAQUIN JENE, of Buenos Ayres, has had an invention patented in the United States which the "Scientific American" states may be termed an "automobile combined street sweeper and dirt cart." This sweeper carries a propelling engine and means for sprinkling the streets and gathering the sweepings into a receptacle.

The Telegraph Department of the Province of Buenos Ayres has been authorized to call for tenders for the material to be used in the construction of a telegraph line to Medalan Nueva Planta and Colonia Urribelarrea.

The French Minister in Buenos Ayres has notified the Argentine Minister of Agriculture that the French Government has decided to reopen its ports to shipments of cattle from the River Plate region.

The Government has granted permission to Mr. G. M. OLIVAR to explore and work sulphur deposits in Cordon de Llullaico and Cerro de Estrella in the Territory of Los Andes.

## BRAZIL.

### COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

No. 4 of the "Boletim do Serviço de Estatística Commercial" (Bulletin of Commercial Statistics) contains detailed statistics of the export trade of Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the year 1900.

#### EXPORTS FROM RIO DE JANEIRO AND SANTOS.

Exports from the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos in 1900 comprise the following articles:

	Value.
Animals and their products .....	4,940\$933
Minerals and their products.....	18,214,940\$000
Vegetables and their products .....	447,434,619\$000
Specie .....	3,196,727\$000
Total .....	473,786,219\$000

The following table gives the list of countries to which goods were exported and the value of the exports:

	Value.		Value.
Germany .....	94,876,243\$000	Other countries of Eu-	
Austria-Hungary .....	27,971,988\$000	rope .....	89,903\$000
Belgium .....	15,793,599\$000	Argentine Republic....	3,913,988\$000
Canal (to order).....	1,244,350\$000	Chile .....	208,172\$000
Denmark .....	5,705,164\$000	United States .....	212,315,527\$000
France.....	32,053,389\$000	Uruguay .....	1,395,638\$000
Great Britain .....	19,202,802\$000	China .....	42,299\$000
Spain.....	316,872\$000	Other oriental coun-	
Holland .....	40,069,143\$000	tries .....	1,281,953\$000
Italy .....	7,993,945\$000	Africa .....	8,045,852\$000
Portugal .....	119,248\$000		
Russia .....	629,664\$000	Total .....	473,780,219\$000
Turkey .....	1,507,030\$000		

It will be seen from the above table that the exports to the United States amounted to nearly as much as the exports to the whole of Europe.

The total value of exports from the port of Rio was 171,919,822 *milreis*, and from the port of Santos 301,873,391 *milreis*. The dollar mark (\$) in the table represents the *milreis*.

#### COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO.

The Belgian Consul at São Paulo says in his report on the commerce of this State, published in the "Recueil Consulaire Belge," that among the products imported into the State cement occupies an important place. It is used in building and for stairways, sidewalks, and court-yards, and is furnished principally by Germany, England, and Belgium. It is shipped in barrels and can be furnished at the rate of 14,000 *reis* per barrel, although at retail it sells from 18,000 to 20,000 *reis*. Quick-setting cements are generally in demand, although for certain work the other is preferred. The São Paulo Railway Light and Power Company uses from 2,000 to 3,000 barrels a month.

Stone is much used for building purposes. It comes from the quarries around São Paulo and Santos, but its transportation is difficult and its use is expensive on account of the high price of labor. Nevertheless in the new buildings it is used extensively.

As to marble, its use is not as general, although it is used for outside steps of public buildings. In the making of certain pieces of furniture blue marble is used instead of white, and the effect is very beautiful. While there are a great many varieties of marble, the labor necessary for their preparation is still so high that foreign marbles are preferred. These include the white and bluish marbles.

Slate is not in general use. However, it is beginning to be utilized more and more. Some edifices and a few private houses have slate roofs. There are two qualities which are especially preferred (one 25 by 50 centimeters). It sells for 176 *frances* per thousand, delivered at Hâvre or at Bordeaux, 30 *frances* more per thousand being asked for delivery at Santos. The entrance duties are 100,000 *reis* per thousand. Slate comes from France. Some has been imported directly from Belgium measuring 20 by 40 centimeters.

Iron is imported in large quantities from Belgium. The kinds most in demand are the round and flat forms and iron beams. England and Germany also furnish it.

Tin plate, imported from England, has a large consumption. It is received in cases of 112 sheets, 14 by 20, or 56 sheets 40 by 14. The roof of the new English station is covered with zinc coming from Belgium.

Barbed wire is used in great quantities on the farms for fencing. It comes in rolls of different lengths, some measuring 300 meters others 450, and the distance between the wires is 5, 7, or 10 centimeters. Those of 10 centimeters were much employed, but lately those of 5 centimeters are preferred.

England and the United States furnish the greater part of the railway material.

All objects known under the name of hardware are of German origin. Household and kitchen utensils in porcelain are indicated as coming from Germany, although the greater part comes from Belgium. The best hunting arms come from Belgium.

Window glass is imported in large quantities from Belgium and England.

Germany is the principal furnisher of woolen goods. The prices are low, but qualities are poor.

It is curious to note the great quantity of canned goods consumed in this country, which should produce in great abundance all articles of food. Italy furnishes canned goods in great quantity and at less price than the same articles coming from Germany or other countries.

Flour comes principally from the United States and Buenos Ayres. It is shipped in barrels of 90 kilograms and in sacks of 45 kilograms. Rio de Janeiro also furnishes flour which is shipped in bags.

Medicines come from the United States, England, and Germany.

Everything in the stationery line is furnished by Germany, France, Italy, and Belgium.

The jewelry trade is represented by numerous houses, mostly German.

The use of bicycles has become general in the country and there are many firms engaged in selling them. If they were less expensive, a great many more would be sold.

The ordinary papers manufactured at Rio de Janeiro are most in demand. The foreign papers are so heavily taxed that their use is restricted.

Many houses sell all the apparatus that is necessary for gas and electric lighting. The United States is the principal source of supply for these articles.

The State of São Paulo is one of the centers of German colonization in southern Brazil. At the close of the year 1900 there were in this State 3,313 kilometers (nearly 2,000 miles) of railroad. During the year 97 kilometers (58 miles) of line were completed and 603 kilometers (360 miles) were in course of construction. Concessions upon which work has not yet commenced have been made for 1,689 kilometers (over 1,000 miles) of railroad.

#### COMMERCE OF BLUMENAU COLONY.

According to the report of the German Consul at Blumenau, the direct importation of goods into the district of Blumenau, in southern Brazil, is very small. The principal part of the demand is supplied through importing houses in Rio de Janeiro and Florianopolis. The population consists chiefly of Germans and the foreign goods used are

mainly such as are obtained in Germany. The consumption of products of home manufacture, especially of the rougher class of cotton goods, is very important and they compete successfully with the foreign article. The exports from the district during the year 1900 amounted to 1,638,655 *milreis*. The chief article of export is butter, in which the increase from year to year is very marked. In 1889 some 385,500 kilograms were exported, while in 1900 the exports aggregated 409,836 kilograms, valued at 1,024,600 *milreis*. The shipments were chiefly to Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. The exportation of cigars has considerably decreased. From 6,000,000 in 1898 the exports fell in 1900 to 2,142,700, valued at about 35,500 *milreis*. The decrease in this exportation is said to be due to the stamp law which interferes materially with the small industries. The cultivation of tobacco is carried on principally by Italians and Tyrolese.

This is the only product of importance exported to Europe. It is shipped chiefly to Bremen, and amounted in 1899 to 110,985 kilograms and in 1900 to 190,458 kilograms. The crop for the present year is very promising, both as to quality and quantity. The value of the tobacco exports in 1900 is given at 180,000 *milreis*. In former years a very important article of export was lumber shipped to Rio de Janeiro. Latterly, however, this business has almost ceased and the sawmills have practically suspended working. The export of lumber last year amounted to 76,000 *milreis*. Other articles of export of more or less importance are lard, 115,000; salt pork, 6,500; brandy, 14,500; sugar, 80,000; hides, 44,500, and yerba mate, 4,390 *milreis*.

#### COFFEE SHIPMENTS IN 1900.

According to a report of the German consulate at Rio de Janeiro, of the total exports from the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos in 1900, amounting to £18,601,109, not less than £17,499,534 was in coffee. Adding to this the exports from Bahia and Victoria, the total amount of coffee exported in the past year was 9,071,791 sacks of 60 kilograms each. The quarterly shipments (in sacks) are recorded as follows: March quarter, 1,871,010; June, 1,058,249; September, 2,674,988, and December, 3,467,544. Of the total amount 2,894,283 sacks were shipped via Santos and 5,861,076 sacks via Bahia and Victoria.

The United States is the largest consumer of Brazilian coffee, taking 4,203,782 sacks, of which 3,579,171 sacks were imported at New York. Germany holds the second position, 2,316,136 sacks having been received at Hamburg and 65,482 sacks at Bremen. Important shipments of coffee were made to the following ports, also, the figures representing the number of sacks: Rotterdam, 768,532; Trieste, 527,167; Havre, 415,660; Antwerp, 310,973; Marseilles, 159,344; Italian ports, 132,507, and Copenhagen, 110,179.

The business is conducted principally by 45 foreign houses, most of which are located in Rio de Janeiro, five or six being in Victoria and Bahia. Of these 29 are German firms operating either entirely or partially with German capital. As far as the extent of their business is concerned they are the most important exporters of coffee. Their operations exceed those of all other nationalities. For example, the German firms exported 4,780,531 sacks, or more than one-half of the total exports. The most important German firm alone participated in this business to the amount of 1,199,988 sacks, and the one next in importance shipped 1,014,234 sacks. Of the firms of other nationalities the most prominent shipped only 991,236 sacks. Three-fourths of the exports by German firms were from the port of Santos, viz, 3,562,283 sacks—which is about two-thirds of the total amount shipped—going from that port. German shipping also plays an important rôle in the exportation of coffee. The Hamburg South American Steamship Company carried 2,071,959 sacks of coffee, or slightly less than the Lamport and Holt Line, which transported 2,081,068 sacks. Of the other steamship lines the North German Lloyd carried 391,322; the Austrian Lloyd, 266,796; the Adria, 239,095; and the Veloce, 116,929 sacks, during 1900.

The total receipts of coffee during the harvest ended with the 30th of June, 1900, in Rio de Janeiro and Santos were 9,104,797 sacks. According to the estimates of the commission which has recently made its report the receipts in these places would amount to 9,800,000 sacks during the year. The prospects for the harvest of 1901–2 being very good, the opinion prevails in well-informed circles that two such harvests falling closely together will result in the weakening of the trees so that the yield of 1902–3 will be unfavorably influenced thereby.

In this connection a condensation of an article which appeared in "Handels Museum," the great commercial publication of Germany, may be of interest. In this it is stated that the United States holds the first rank among the coffee-consuming countries. Moreover, it is shown that the consumption of coffee in this country is equal to that of all the other countries of the globe taken together. The quantity consumed in the United States in 1899 (the latest available date for all the countries) was 802,000,000 pounds, against 344,000,000 in Germany, 179,000,000 in France, 92,000,000 in Austria-Hungary, 31,000,000 in Italy, 29,000,000 in Great Britain, and 18,000,000 in Russia. The consumption per capita in Germany in 1899 was 6 pounds, coffee playing the same rôle in the Fatherland as tea in England. In France the individual consumption for 1899 was a little more than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  pounds; only 2 pounds for Austria, nearly 1 pound for Italy, and less than that for Great Britain and Russia, respectively.

**THE RUBBER SUPPLY.**

Mr. EUGENE ACKERMANN, a civil mining engineer, who, during his residence in Brazil, says "Le Brésil," of Paris, has had every opportunity for studying the methods of extracting and exploiting rubber, is convinced that there is no danger of exhausting the rubber supply in this country. In the Amazon Valley, and especially in the districts of the upper branches, there are still a great number of localities susceptible of development. The greatest hindrance to such development is the scarcity of labor and the absence of effective means for preventing losses from stealing and from desertion and illness among the rubber gatherers. This condition is all that hinders the production from keeping pace with the consumption and demand. The governments of Pará and Manãos are going to give the necessary attention to means for improving the conditions of this industry, and they will grant every facility to persons desiring to engage in this industry. This is the most favorable moment for the development of the rubber forests, as every one is interested in the question, and all the more so as in presence of the actual commercial crisis the government of Pará is more disposed to grant concessions. With even moderate capital, rubber forests of great wealth can be obtained.

**NUMBER OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS.**

Nearly 2,700,000 foreigners have located in Brazil, according to a report received by the Department of State from Consul-General EUGENE SEEGER, stationed at Rio de Janeiro. The Consul-General submits the following table, showing the nationalities of the foreign-born residents:

Italians .....	1, 300, 000	French .....	10, 000
Portuguese .....	800, 000	English .....	5, 000
Germans .....	300, 000	North Americans .....	500
Spanish .....	100, 000	Other nationalities .....	100, 000
Poles .....	80, 000		

One of the best of the foreign settlements of Brazil, Mr. SEEGER says, is that of the Germans at Blumenau, in the State of Santa Catharina, about which a report appears in the present issue of the MONTHLY BULLETIN. In spite of liberal inducements, this colony received only 10,000 immigrants during the last fifty years. Under the monarchy, Mr. SEEGER reports, strong efforts were made by the National Government to obtain colonists from Europe, especially from Germany. It can not be said that these efforts were conspicuously successful. The German Government prohibited immigration to Brazil until 1896, when the prohibition was removed. Besides the Province of Santa Catharina, there are many German subjects in Rio Grande do Sul. Mr.



SEEGER closes his report by saying that, as a rule, only a very small percentage of the colonists—1 or 2 per cent—preserve their original nationality.

#### **AMAZON TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**

The report of the Amazon Telegraph Company for the year ending June 30, 1900, shows the receipts to have been £14,427 17s. 4d., and the expenditures £39,996 15s. 5d., leaving a deficit after the payment of interest and the amortization of debentures of £34,468 18s. 1d.

The receipts show an increase over those of the preceding year, but there was a considerable reduction in the amount of the subsidy paid by the Government, owing to interruptions in the line. The work on the land line is very far advanced. The section between Manãos and Itacoatiara is already in operation.

#### **IMPROVED CABLE SERVICE.**

The Consul-General of the United States at Rio de Janeiro reports that improvements of an important character, materially affecting the facility and cost of cable communication between Brazil and the United States, have been made by the Western Brazilian Cable Company. As a result of the new line opened by the Commercial Cable Company from New York to the Azores Islands, connecting with the line from Brazil via Lisbon, messages can now be sent without the delays incident to the crush of business in the London offices, which formerly had to handle all the Brazil communications.

The rates have been reduced on an average 25 per cent. Formerly, the charge per word from Rio de Janeiro to New York was nearly \$1.30; now it is about \$1. The average time for a word in transmission between the two places is from eighteen to twenty-five minutes. The company sends all messages by Lisbon and the Commercial Cable Company's line, unless another route is specified by the sender.

#### **MANUFACTURE OF JUTE AT BRAZ.**

The Belgian Consul at São Paulo stated in a recent report to his Government that the Santa Anna factory situated at Braz, a suburb of the city of São Paulo, was chiefly engaged in weaving jute for the manufacture of bags for coffee. This factory was originally engaged in the manufacture of cotton piece goods. The manufacture of sacks from jute imported from England has proved more remunerative, and, in the development of the industry, 600 looms are now employed, whereas the original equipment of the factory was but 50 looms. Recently a movement was started for shipping coffee in cotton bags; and, if the innovation takes a firm hold on coffee exporters, the proprietors of the factory purpose putting in suitable machinery for the manufacture of that class of goods.

**RIO CLARO-SÃO PAULO RAILWAY COMPANY.**

The report of the Rio Claro-São Paulo Railway Company, Limited, for the year ended March 31, 1901, states that the income arising from the interest on the £2,631,500 5 per cent bonds of the Paulista Company, and from the other investments of the company, amounted to £136,360. Deducting interest on debenture stock and £2,908 for charges in London and income tax, and including £2,797 brought from last year, there remains a sum available of £106,281. An interim dividend of 7 per cent was paid on October 17, absorbing £52,500, and the directors now recommend a final dividend of 7 per cent (making 14 per cent for the year) payable on May 19. This will leave £1,281 to be carried forward. The reserve fund remains at £10,000. In accordance with the terms of issue of the Paulista 5 per cent bonds, all of which are in the hands of the company, 334 bonds of £100 each were redeemed on the 1st instant, leaving £2,598,100 of these bonds still outstanding. The proceeds of the bonds now redeemed—£33,400—are being invested.

**COFFEE SHIPMENTS, FIRST QUARTER, 1901.**

The "Brazilian Review" states that up to March 29, 1901, the value of the coffee shipped since the beginning of the year from Brazilian ports was £3,962,142 (\$19,281,764), against £3,302,988 (\$16,073,997) for the corresponding period of last year. The value of the current crop is stated to be £16,042,032 (\$78,068,549), as against £12,289,241 (\$59,805,591) for the corresponding period of the previous crop, 1899-1900. So far the increase of quantity has more than compensated for the fall in prices and has given a higher sterling value to draw against. So long as such conditions exist, reports the "Review," and payments are not exaggerated unless some political troubles interfere, exchange must continue to rise.

**EXPOSITION AT PORTO ALLEGRE.**

A State exposition, similar to the State fairs held in the United States, was recently inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies at Porto Allegre, capital of Rio Grande do Sul. The city, which is one of the most progressive of South America, containing about 50,000 inhabitants, has combined with the State authorities to make this first industrial exhibition a great success. All sections of the Rio Grande country responded very generously with produce and manufactured articles, and the opening was attended by the Minister from the United States and other dignitaries.

**MINING NOTES.**

A recent number of the "Jornal do Comércio" gives a description of the manganese deposits of Corumbá, Matto Grosso. These deposits

are said to be almost inexhaustible, and are distant only about 50 kilometers from the Paraguay River. The ore contains 55 per cent of the metal and absolutely no phosphorous, so that it can be used industrially in its natural state.

Reports are current in the State of Minas Geraes that an unusually rich vein of gold ore has been found in the mine of Doña Florisbella, near Honório Bicalho, which has been recently explored by the "Companhia Aurífera do Minas Geraes." The find has attracted great attention throughout the country.

A company has recently been organized to work the manganese deposits at Queluz, Minas Geraes. The deposits are to be connected with the Central Railway by means of an aerial line 6 miles long. It is expected the mines will be in operation within three months.

A large and varied collection of all the minerals found in the State of Minas Geraes has been prepared for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo by Mr. ALCIDES MEDRALLO.

The mines of Morro Velho produce annually £320,000. The official organ of the State of Minas Geraes observes that this State could sustain 1,000 companies of the magnitude of the Morro Velho.

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A steamer which arrived at New York on April 30, 1901, direct from Pará brought a large collection of live and stuffed animals and birds and many preserved specimens of the fauna of Brazil. A portion of the collection was for the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, while the remainder is to be exhibited at Buffalo.

The exchange of international money orders between the States of Amazonas, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina, and Rio Grande do Sul and the countries of the Postal Union commenced April 1, 1901.

A cablegram dated Rio de Janeiro, April 16, 1901, stated that the Minister of Finance had deposited £29,000,000 in London banks. This was destined for the payment of the interest on and part of the principal of the national debt.

A. H. De PAULA COELHO, Editor of "O Brazil e os Estados Unidos," has been appointed the representative of the State of São Paulo at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo by the Governor of the State.

The States of Pará and Amazonas exported, in 1900, 27,685,663 kilograms of rubber, of which 14,313,996 kilograms were shipped to Europe and 12,434,667 kilograms to the United States.

The Minister of the Navy has given an order for the construction of a submarine boat, invented by JACINTO JONNES, an engineer of the Brazilian navy.

## CHILE.

## NEW PRESIDENTIAL CABINET.

The Presidential Cabinet recently formed is (unofficially) reported to be composed as follows:

Minister of the Interior, Señor Don ANIBAL ZANARTU.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Don LUIS MARTINIANO RODRIGUEZ.

Minister of Finance, Señor Don JUAN L. SANFUENTES.

Minister of Justice and Public Education, Señor Don RAMON ESCOBAR.

Minister of War and Navy, General WENCESLAO BULNES.

Minister of Industry and Public Works, Señor Don JOAQUIN FERNANDEZ BLANCO.

## DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

Among the diplomatic appointments recently made in the Chilean Corps are the following:

Señor Don BELTRAN MATHIERE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of Peru;

Señor Don EMILIO BELLO CODESIDO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Governments of Mexico and of the Central American Republics;

Señor Don RICARDO SALAS EDWARDS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of Ecuador;

Señor CARLOS BALMACEDA SAAVEDRA to be attaché of the Chilean Legation in the United States.

## CUSTOMS RECEIPTS BY PORTS.

According to the statistical report for the year 1900, the receipts of the several custom-houses of the Republic for that year, so far as returned, were as follows:

Antofagasta .....	\$1, 422, 160. 63	Pisagua .....	\$5, 413, 515. 27
Arica .....	117, 219. 71	Talcahuano .....	271, 405. 75
Caldera .....	218, 374. 61	Taltal .....	3, 088, 931. 39
Coquimbo .....	957, 261. 02	Tocopilla .....	6, 039, 373. 04
Coronel .....	582, 026. 41	Valdivia .....	566, 732. 21
Iquique .....	36, 695, 908. 63	Valparaiso .....	19, 598, 044. 33
Mellipull .....	48, 306. 77		

Ancud, Carrizal Bajo, and Puerto Montt are not represented in the above list.

By virtue of an act of Congress of November 18, 1893, custom-house employees are entitled to yearly gratuities based upon a *pro rata*

schedule in accordance with the net income of the respective custom-house and the salary earned. The sums to be distributed for 1900 range from \$942.68 at Mellipull to \$205,701.65 at Valparaiso.

#### AUSTRIAN SETTLEMENTS IN PATAGONIA.

Some interesting particulars of Austrian settlements in South America are contained in a report by the commander of the warship *Donau*, which was dispatched by Austria in 1900 on a semicommercial mission to South American ports. It appears that there is an Austrian colony of about 1,500 persons at Punta Arenas, the most southerly town in the world. It is composed chiefly of Dalmatians, and is the largest foreign element in the place. The greater part of its members are engaged in gold mining, but it comprises a number of well-to-do merchants, sheep farmers, and innkeepers. The colony is prosperous, although most of its members began without any capital. There is a favorable prospect for future emigrants, who would benefit by the experience and assistance of their predecessors.

The report goes on to say that Magellanes and western Patagonia have a great future. The numerous islands of the Patagonia Archipelago are covered with evergreen forests capable of supplying immense quantities of valuable timber, while the mountain ranges, being of the same geological formation as those of Chile and Peru, are probably rich in mineral resources. At Punta Arenas, as well as in other towns with Austro-Hungarian colonies, the officers of the *Donau* were the object of enthusiastic patriotic demonstrations. A representative of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, who accompanied the expedition, also visited the inland town of Oruro, where there is a considerable Austrian colony, as well as the capital of Bolivia, where he entered into communication with the Government.

#### IMPORTS OF WHEAT.

A dispatch from Santiago, dated April 15, 1901, stated that 70,000 tons of wheat had recently been imported by Chile. This grain was received in part from the western coast of the United States and in part from Australia. A marked increase, as compared with former importations, is indicated by these figures, climatic changes, which have diminished the quantity of native wheat produced, having necessitated larger imports of this commodity.

#### TRADE REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Several representatives of business houses started from the United States in April for points as far south as Valparaiso, Chile, for the purpose of encouraging trade with San Francisco. In view of the fact that freight rates on the Pacific to South American ports have been

greatly reduced (as is also the case in regard to Central America), these salesmen will no doubt be able to quote prices satisfactory to purchasers, and will thereby secure new markets for their wares. The rate of freight reduction, in many items, has been as high as 50 per cent.

### CONSUMPTION OF NITRATE OF SODA.

It is reported from Santiago de Chile, under date of April 17, that the consumption of nitrate of soda reached a new record in March, 1901, when the whole amount for the world showed a total of 6,000,000 quintals. Of the nitrate exported from Chile, about 39 per cent goes to Germany, 17.3 per cent to France, 13.3 per cent to the United States, 11.2 per cent to Great Britain, and 10.9 per cent to Belgium.

---

## COLOMBIA.

### LOCATION AND LENGTH OF THE RAILWAY LINES.

Hon. CHARLES BURDETT HART, United States Minister in Bogotá, reports that at the close of the year 1900, according to official information, there were in the Republic of Colombia 605 kilometers (376 miles) of railroad, distributed in eight of the nine Departments, as follows:

*Antioquia*.—A constructed line of 68 kilometers (42 miles), from Puerto Barrío, on the Magdalena River, to Caracolí. This line is being built by the Department, assisted by the National Government, and is destined to reach Medellín, the Departmental capital, which is a center of much commercial importance. The length of line from Puerto Barrío to the city of Medellín is 190.37 kilometers (118 miles). It has already been constructed beyond Caracolí, but that city is the present inland terminus. The main office of the road is at Medellín.

*Bolívar*.—A line 107 kilometers (66 miles) long connects Cartagena and the port of Calamar, on the Magdalena River, constructed and operated by the Cartagena-Magdalena Railway Company, an American corporation. There is also a line 45 kilometers (28 miles) in length, which connects Barranquilla with Puerto Colombia (also known by the name of Sabanilla), through which the former city's ocean shipments are made.

*Cauca*.—A Government railroad 40 kilometers (25 miles) in length, operated between Buenaventura, on the Pacific Ocean, and San José. The road is intended to reach Cali, 138 kilometers (86 miles) distant, but the work of construction is not expected to be completed before the expiration of about seven years, when its importance will be very considerably increased.

*Cundinamarca*.—This important Department, in which is situated the capital city—Bogotá—has four railroads in operation. The

Savanna Railroad, between Bogotá and Facatativá, is the property of the Government and is 40 kilometers (25 miles) in length. Passengers and freight between Bogotá and the Atlantic coast make use of this line, which forms an indispensable link in the chain of communication. The Northern Railroad connects Bogotá and Zipaquirá, where are located some of the most remarkable salt mines in the world. Its length, as constructed and in operation, is 60 kilometers (37 miles). The Southern Railroad, between Bogotá and Soacha, has a completed length of 11 kilometers (7 miles). The Giradot Railroad is in operation from the port of that name on the Upper Magdalena River to Juntas de Apulo, a distance of 40 kilometers (25 miles). Bogotá is contemplated as the interior terminus of this road, which would make the total length of line 155 kilometers (96 miles). Construction work has already been effected as far as Hospicio.

*Magdalena.*—A railroad 67 kilometers (41.6 miles) long extends from Santa Marta, on the Atlantic coast, to the Sevilla River. The contemplated interior terminus of this line is El Banco, on the Magdalena River, 375 kilometers (233 miles) distant.

*Panama.*—The Panama Railroad between Colon and the city of Panama is 78 kilometers (48 miles) in length, owned by an American corporation, with headquarters in New York.

*Santander.*—The Cucuta Railroad between San José de Cucuta and Puerto Villamizar on the Zulia River on the Venezuela frontier. This road is 55 kilometers (34 miles) in length.

*Tolima.*—The Ladorada Railroad between Ladorada and Arrancaplumas, 34 kilometers (21 miles) in length, is the property of an English corporation and was built to avoid a dangerous stretch of river navigation near Honda, Arrancaplumas being a suburb. The Tolima Railroad, which has 3 kilometers (1.8 miles) constructed and in operation, is intended eventually to connect Ibagué with the port of Giradot, 60 kilometers (37 miles) distant, on the Upper Magdalena River.

#### PRODUCTS EXEMPT FROM IMPORT DUTIES.

The United States Minister to Colombia has forwarded to the Department of State at Washington a translation of a Presidential decree which went into effect on March 5, 1901, exempting certain food products from import duties. This decree says:

“The following articles are declared exempt from import duties in the custom-houses of the Republic during the continuance of the present disturbed condition of the public order and during sixty days more: Sweet potatoes, potatoes, onions, garlic, rice, corn, pease, lentils, beans, sugar, wheat flour, lard, butter, and all kinds of vegetables, and grains and garden stuffs imported in their natural state and without any preparation whatever.”

**PORT CHARGES PAYABLE IN GOLD.**

The United States Minister at Bogotá, under date of April 30, 1901, informed the Department of State at Washington, by cable, that on and after May 15, 1901, Colombian port charges will be payable in gold.

**THE PEARL FISHERIES.**

The Government has decided to sell the exclusive right to work the pearl and coral fisheries in Colombian waters to the highest bidder for a term of fifteen years, according to information received at the Department of State at Washington from the United States Consul-General at Panama.

For a century past the small group of islands 50 miles south of Panama, known as the Pearl Islands, have been famous for their remarkable yield of pearls and coral. Those who worked the pearl-laden waters formerly paid a percentage on their finds, later an annual tax, and now the Government has decided to sell the exclusive right to one concern.

**MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.**

In April, 1901, the Colombian Government purchased the steam yacht *Namouna* from a citizen of the United States. This yacht is armed with four 42-millimeter Hotchkiss rapid-firing guns.

In March, 1901, the "Colombian United States Mining Company," with a capital of \$1,000,000, was incorporated at Wilmington, Delaware, United States.

---

**COSTA RICA.****ISSUE OF RAILWAY BONDS.**

Under date of April 20, 1901, the President of the Republic of Costa Rica ordered the issue of 189 Pacific Railway bonds of \$1,000 each, or \$189,000 American gold. These bonds are numbered from 711 to 899, inclusive, and are in part payment for the construction of 29.5 kilometers of railway completed between January 1 and March 31, 1901.

**REPORT OF THE COSTA RICA RAILWAY COMPANY.**

The report of the Costa Rica Railway Company (Limited) for the year 1900 states that the gross receipts were £259,136, the working expenses £123,584, and the net receipts £135,552. Including the balance brought forward, and interest, etc., the total was £136,610, and after deducting debenture interest, etc., there remained a balance of £48,512. The directors recommend that £2,800 be placed to the credit of the fund for relaying the Guapiles branch; that £6,000 be



carried to reserve (making that fund £15,000), and that a dividend be paid on the share capital of 4s. per share (less tax), equal to 2 per cent. These sums will together absorb £44,800, leaving £3,712 to be carried forward. There was a net increase in gross receipts of £30,941, while the increase in working expenditure amounted to £11,825, due chiefly to the rise in exchange and to further renewals of rolling stock.

#### FREE SCHOLARSHIPS IN CHILE.

The Government of Chile has placed at the disposition of the Republic of Costa Rica four free scholarships in the normal school of Santiago. The Superintendent of Public Instruction of Costa Rica submitted to the National Executive the names of a number of young men in the third-year course at the Lyceum in San José, all of whom were fitted mentally, physically, and morally to enter the Santiago school. From this list President IGLESIAS made the selections. The appointees are obligated to return to Costa Rica upon the completion of their studies in Chile, and agree to teach four years in the primary schools of the Republic at such compensation for their services as may be determined by the Government.

---

### CUBA.

#### THE SPONGE FISHERIES.

Sponge fishing, says a recent Belgian commercial report, is a Cuban industry which has developed very rapidly on the southern coast of Havana Province. About fifteen years ago a Greek sailor, who was the first to see the advantages which could be reaped from sponge fishing, began the development of this industry. To-day the exports of sponges from Batabanó amount to \$1,000,000 a year. Those who are engaged in this industry are Spaniards from the Balearic Islands, Greeks, and a few Cubans. The schooners which sail along the coast looking for sponges generally remain out twenty days. The crews are not paid any wages, but they are allowed a certain per cent of the sponges, which represent on an average 50 *pesos* for each man on each trip.

Sponge fishing, which is very easy, takes place along the coast, and preferably around the numerous islets near the coast. Owing to the shallowness and clearness of the water the fishermen are able to gather the sponges by means of long forked sticks called *pincharras*.

The finest sponges, which are white and very compact, are found around Batabanó. In the other parts of the island the sponges are generally red backed and spoil very rapidly. The Cuban fishermen have given the name of *machos* to the sponges of little value, while the best and finest ones are called *hembras*. The small sponges, not larger than the fist, are called *redobles*. The ordinary *hembras*, of

from 10 to 20 centimeters in diameter, sell for 3, 3½, and 4 *pesos* a dozen. Those measuring 25 centimeters are worth 6 and 7 *pesos*. Larger sponges sell by the piece. The *redobles* are only worth from 40 to 50 *centavos* a dozen.

In Batabanó, there are houses whose only business consists in buying sponges from the fishermen and exporting them to France and the United States.

#### ESTIMATED SUGAR PRODUCTION.

The Belgian Consul at Mantanzas has made a report to his Government on crop conditions in Cuba. He states that the estimated production of sugar in 1901, based from results obtained up to February 26, will be double that of 1900, or 660,000 tons in 1901 against 330,000 tons for the previous year.

The first cargo of sugar shipped from the port of Banes, Cuba, was received in New York on April 13, 1901, and consisted of 5,000 sacks. The United Fruit Company has established a sugar-grinding mill in the vicinity and it is expected that hereafter considerable sugar will be forwarded from Banes.

### ECUADOR.

#### FOREIGN COMMERCE OF 1900.

A recent number of the "Revista Comercial" of Guayaquil contains a valuable table showing the exports and imports of the Republic during the year 1900. According to these statistics the total exports of Ecuador during the period mentioned amounted to 49,224,086 kilograms, valued at 15,419,222 *sucres*. The imports during the same period aggregated 50,545,182 kilograms, valued at 13,431,179 *sucres*. These figures show an excess of exports over imports in 1900 of 1,988,043 *sucres*. Reduced to United States currency values, the exports were worth \$6,940,199 and the imports \$6,057,462, showing an excess in favor of the exports of \$882,737.

The principal articles of export, together with their weights and values, are shown in the following table:

Articles.	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Sucres.</i>
Cacao .....	18,819,795	10,700,581
Ivory nuts .....	19,620,802	1,400,793
Crude rubber .....	501,596	1,076,068
Silver bullion and coin .....	11,173	349,876
Straw hats .....	34,910	321,367
Sugar .....	1,733,471	249,394
Coffee .....	2,299,951	174,911
Gold .....	162	137,711
Fruits .....	4,617,684	100,095
Sundry products .....	1,584,542	908,426
Total .....	49,224,086	15,419,222

The importations were made through the following ports in the order of their importance:

Ports.	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Sucres.</i>
Guayaquil .....	46,952,503	12,648,374
Manta .....	1,782,013	412,055
Esmeraldas .....	401,307	109,982
Bay of Caráquez .....	1,409,359	260,768
Total.....	50,545,182	13,431,179

#### AID FOR THE GUAYAQUIL AND QUITO RAILWAY.

The public press of Ecuador confirms the brief information concerning the assistance given by the Government of the Republic to the enterprise of building the railroad between Guayaquil and Quito, which is now being rapidly constructed by an Anglo-American company. According to these journals an order has been sent by the Government to its Consuls in New York, San Francisco, Liverpool, and Hamburg not to require the consular fees for the registration of invoices of materials destined for the railroad. This order is in conformity with article 30 of the contract between the company and the Government and signed by President ALFARO.

#### PROPOSED BANKING INSTITUTION.

It is contemplated to establish at Quito, the capital of the Republic, a French bank. With this in view a syndicate has been formed in Paris, and it is reported that notice of it was given recently to President ALFARO by M. FRANDIN, the French Minister resident in Quito. General ALFARO has shown himself to be quite favorable to this undertaking, as well as to all others by which the resources of the country may be developed.

#### INCREASED CACAO PRODUCTION.

MESSRS. MARTIN REINBERG & Co., of Guayaquil and Hamburg, in a report for March, 1901, give statistics showing a great increase in the cacao crop as compared with the year 1900. The entries from January 1 to March 31 were 113,900 quintals, as against 72,903 quintals for the same period in 1900.

#### REPORTED DISCOVERY OF COAL.

“L’Echo des Mines et de la Métallurgie” states that on the Cotuhé, a tributary of the Ica, important deposits of coal have been discovered. The richest layers are 6 miles from the Brazilian frontier and extend to Tabatinga.

## HAITI.

## IMPROVED FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

Hon. WILLIAM F. POWELL, Minister of the United States in Haiti, has transmitted from Port au Prince to the Department of State at Washington an official statement issued by the National Bank of Haiti. This bank is the fiscal agent of the Haitian Government, and stands in the same relation to it as does the Treasury Department to the United States Government. This statement shows, in brief, that the Republic is gradually reducing its national debt; that the revenue receipts have largely increased during the past year; that the expenses of the Government have been less and the rate of exchange lower than for many previous years, and that the yield of the leading exports has greatly increased, with a consequent larger exportation. On the whole, the report indicates a more prosperous condition than the country has experienced for many years.

Some of the statements of this report are summarized as follows:

The paper currency is being reduced by the Government withdrawing it gradually and not placing new notes in circulation, the intention being to bring the circulating medium to a gold standard. The present monetary circulation is: Paper currency of the denomination of 1 and 2 *gourdes*, \$3,469,390; silver, \$2,500,000; bronze (1 and 2 cents), \$225,000; gold (United States), \$1,250,000; the total amount being \$7,444,390.

The receipts of the Government from export duties (gold valuation) in 1900 amounted to \$3,332,300.32, against \$2,811,847.05 in 1899, showing an increase of \$420,453.38; the receipts from import duties in 1900 (the *gourde* valuation being reduced to dollars), \$4,293,097.32, against \$2,573,229.82 in 1889, showing a gain of \$1,719,867.50.

The expenditures of the Government in 1900 amounted to \$6,589,479.90, a reduction from the previous year of \$665,713.17, the value of the Haitian *gourde* being taken as equivalent to 96.5 cents United States currency.

The national debt, foreign and domestic, according to the forwarded statement, is \$27,000,000 gold. For the year previous the debt was stated to have been \$19,076,732 gold, and 9,372,183.34 *gourdes*. The latter, reduced to its equivalent in gold at the ruling rate of exchange, would make the total debt \$27,901,673 gold, showing a reduction of \$901,673 gold. In this statement the *gourde* is rated at a little more than 96.27 cents gold.

During the past year the four leading products of the Republic figure on the export lists as follows:

Articles.	1900.	1899.	Increase.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Coffee .....	72, 122, 781	61, 622, 184	10, 500, 597
Cacao .....	4, 224, 691	4, 039, 500	185, 191
Logwood (not including logwood roots) .....	106, 066, 469	82, 836, 302	2, 323, 017
Cotton.....	2, 050, 128	1, 471, 992	578, 136

## HONDURAS.

### RUBBER CULTURE AND PRODUCTION.

Señor NICANOR BOLET-MONAGAS, Secretary to the Consulate-General of Honduras in New York, informs the "India Rubber World" (from which source this information is taken) that wild rubber trees (*Castilloa elastica*) are abundant on the coast of Honduras near the Guatemalan border; also, that in 1900 he successfully planted several thousand seedlings procured from the forests by the natives at 30 cents per 100. It is his intention to have other seedlings planted this year until he has a total of 8,000, and he hopes that by the time the trees are 6 years old to be able to extract on an average 1 pound of rubber from each tree. The trees are planted 200 to the acre, costing about \$3 gold for that area.

It is reported by "El Pabellón de Honduras" that there has been discovered in the Department of Yoro, in the Pijo Mountains, a vine or creeper, believed to be of the same family as the African rubber vine. The discoverer states that the vines are from 20 to 30 meters in length, with a diameter for the largest of one-half meter. They are found clinging to the great forest trees. The rubber produced is described as being of good quality.

The "Diario del Salvador" reports the formation of a company to exploit rubber in the Yoro district, composed of General DON MAXIMO B. ROSALES, Vice-President of the Republic and Secretary of War; DON FLORIANO DAVID, Governor of Yoro; Señor GUILLERMO HEYDEN, and Señor RAFAEL M. LOPEZ, leading merchants.

In 1899-1900 Honduras exported native rubber to the value of \$88,843 silver.

### CANALIZATION OF THE PATUCA RIVER.

It is reported that the National Congress recently passed an act authorizing the canalization of the Patuca River, which flows from its source in the Department of Olanchita, where it is known as the Gua-

yape River, through the Department of Colon, and empties into the Caribbean Sea.

The concession for the work on this river was originally granted to FRANCESCO LE BARON, representing a United States company, as noted in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for May, 1900.

Mr. H. A. SPEARS, mining and civil engineer of Tegucigalpa, has been engaged as arbitrator by the Government to settle a complicated water-rights question between several mining companies and private individuals.

## MEXICO.

### PARCELS-POST EXCHANGE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The "United States Postal Guide" for April, 1901, contains a list of the post-offices in Mexico at which packages weighing not more than 5 kilograms (10 pounds) may be dispatched by parcels post to the United States. The weight of a package dispatched from the United States, by this service, to Mexico, is limited to 4 pounds 6 ounces (2 kilograms).

The list referred to contains the names of 260 post-offices in Mexico, scattered throughout the Republic, the different States being represented as follows:

Aguascalientes .....	2	Oaxaca .....	7
Campeche .....	3	Puebla.....	15
Chiapas.....	4	Querétaro.....	3
Chihuahua.....	15	San Luis Potosí.....	13
Coahuila.....	16	Sinaloa .....	9
Colima .....	2	Sonora.....	10
Durango.....	8	Tabasco.....	7
Guadalajara.....	1	Tamaulipas.....	9
Guanajuato .....	17	Tlaxcala .....	6
Guerrero.....	6	Vera Cruz .....	23
Hidalgo.....	8	Yucatan .....	8
Jalisco.....	10	Zacatecas .....	9
Mexico .....	12	Federal District.....	1
Michoacan .....	9	Baja California Territory.....	6
Morelos.....	6	Tepic Territory.....	6
Nuevo Leon.....	9		

### THE INTER-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY PROJECT.

A statement in the "Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels" (France) that the advocacy of the construction of the Inter-Continental Railway (the Pan-American Railway) will consume a considerable portion of the time of the Pan-American Congress to be held in the City of Mexico in October, 1901, is receiving some attention in other European papers.

The journal named takes the figures regarding the length of road to be built in each of the American Republics, as given by the MONTHLY BULLETIN several months ago, and estimates that the construction of this line, with a double set of rails, stretching over the 10,220 miles intervening between New York City and Buenos Ayres, would cost \$200,000,000. The European journals evidently believe that there is now a stronger possibility than ever that the project will assume a definite shape.

#### NEW CONCESSIONS.

According to the "Diario Oficial" the Mexican Government has granted an important concession to General FRANCISCO NARANJO, permitting him to use the waters of the Salado River at a point called Laja, in the municipality of Lampazos, State of Nuevo Leon. Distributing ditches will be built, and the water will be used for irrigation purposes. The concessionaire may bring into the Republic free, in one importation only, all the machinery, tools, supplies, etc., that are necessary for the construction of the works and the inauguration of the enterprise.

The Pacific Navigation Line has contracted with the Government to establish a service of steamers between Guaymas and San Benito. For the present two steamships will be employed, each of which will make the round trip within a period of time not to exceed two months. These vessels will stop at the ports of La Paz, Altata, Mazatlán, San Blas, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Puerto Angel, Salina Cruz, and Tonalá, and may touch at Santa Rosalía, Agiabampo, and Topolobampo should the company deem it advisable. The number of ships may be increased later should the traffic so require. The company will receive a subsidy of \$3,000 for each round-trip voyage between Guaymas and San Benito and \$1,000 subsidy for each round trip made between Manzanillo and San Benito. The company has the right to extend its service to Central American ports.

The Mexican Government has given permission to Mr. JOSÉ OROZCO to use the waters of Santiago River and Lake Chapala, State of Jalisco, for motive power and irrigation purposes. Mr. CARLOS F. DE LANDERO has been granted a similar concession for the use of the waters of the same river for the generating of electric power.

The Department of Public Works has modified and extended the contract made with Viscount TAKEAKI ENOMOTTO with reference to the colonization of lands in the State of Chiapas.

**THE MEXICAN TELEPHONE COMPANY.**

The annual report of the Mexican Telephone Company for the year ending February 28, 1901, has been issued. This gives the following statistics:

	1900-1901.	1899-1900.
Telephones in service.....	3,501	3,065
Rentals for year.....	\$172,905	\$149,137
Gross earnings, Mexican.....	187,466	160,640
Gross expenses, Mexican.....	102,635	93,251
Net earnings, Mexican.....	84,830	67,388
Operating expenses, Mexican.....	75,798	71,334
Maintenance, Mexican.....	26,836	21,916
Construction, Mexican.....	58,697	34,333
Net revenue, United States currency.....	35,803	26,519

In the City of Mexico exchange 25,600 feet of cable were hung at a cost of \$21,600 for the year. During the present year 24,000 feet of new cable will be needed.

**GERMAN REPORT ON BANKING INSTITUTIONS.**

The German press, and especially that branch connected in any manner with commercial matters, has been giving considerable attention to trade opportunities in Mexico. The newspapers of the German Empire express surprise at the development of Mexico's commerce, and much interest exists in its exporting and financial circles with reference to Mexican affairs. The trade relations between the two nations are already extensive, and by reason of recent investments of German capital in Mexico and by means of new shipping lines direct from Germany, they are likely to greatly increase. An article seemingly the product of a press association has recently appeared in a number of German papers which, translated, reads as follows:

"Modern banking is only legally established in Mexico since 1882. There still exists in many parts of the vast Republic a strong prejudice against banks, and a large number of the inhabitants prefer hiding their money in their dwellings or grounds instead of intrusting it to a bank or merchant for deposit. The check system is little known. As long as there were no railroads, the transmission of money presented great difficulties and risks, costing often as much as 10 per cent of the sum sent from one town to another. Notwithstanding the present easy connection by means of the many railroad lines, the rates for transmitting money are very high compared with those of other civilized countries; the charge is 1 per cent of the full value between the cities of Oaxaca and Mexico; private bankers even charge as much as 2½ per cent. To small places in the interior, away from railroads, the costs of commission and remittal figure as high as 10 per cent at the present day. Therefore it is not to be wondered at that banking in Mexico



is extremely profitable, as there are also heavy rates paid for interest on loans. It is well known that the Spaniards in Mexico get as high as 48 per cent per annum for money loaned out on ample security.

“Of the existing banking institutions, the National Bank of Mexico is the principal one, having a share capital of 20,000,000 Mexican dollars; that of the bank of London, Mexico, and South America has a paid-up capital of \$19,000,000. Four banks in Chihuahua have \$3,427,000; Bank of Durango, \$1,000,000; of St. Louis Potosi, \$1,100,000. The State Bank of Mexico and the Mercantile Bank of Yucatan have each \$750,000; the Bank of Campania Banquera Anglo-Mexicana, \$1,000,000; Mexican Central Bank, \$6,000,000; Bank of Yucatan, \$1,250,000; Bank of Ialisco, \$1,250,000; Bank of Sonora, \$500,000; Bank of Zacatecas, \$600,000; Mercantile Bank of Vera Cruz, \$2,000,000; Occidental Bank of Mazatlan, \$250,000; Bank of Nueva Leon, \$780,000. All these banks, excepting two, are privileged to issue paper money (bank notes) for public circulation under the fixed legal stipulations.

“The big dividends (20 per cent and more) which these banking institutions annually earn go to show that Mexico, with its steady and rapid economic advancement, offers a promising and profitable field for additional banking firms and the investment of capital.

“Lately a new corporation—the *Compania Tecnica y Financiera Mexicana*—whose president is the son of President DÍAZ, has been established. Its purpose is to promote industrial and economic enterprises and to take stock therein and to assist foreigners in starting manufacturing, financial, and agricultural undertakings, in the investment of money, etc. This corporation has been organized and is conducted by the best men in Mexico.”

#### NEW CORPORATIONS AND INDUSTRIES.

The Mexican Coal and Coke Company was incorporated in the year 1900 under the laws of the State of New Jersey, the purpose of the company being to operate the coal fields in the State of Coahuila, Mexico, on the line of the Mexican International Railway. The first tract of land purchased is said to consist of 4,000 acres, which has been estimated to contain an immense amount of coal. Additional purchases of land are also arranged for which will insure the control of the entire basin. According to the “United States Investor,” work is now going on, but will be done on a larger scale as soon as the necessary mining plants are completed. These, it is understood, are now in course of construction, the most modern machinery being employed.

“Electricity” (New York), for May 1, 1901, states that a party of Philadelphia capitalists will start a system in Mexico for the employment of peat in the generation of heat and power. Mr. W. A. STERN,

of Philadelphia, who for a year or more has been conducting experiments looking to the utilization of this product, has demonstrated that peat is adaptable for the generation of power with a commercial efficiency of over 60 per cent of the best bituminous coal.

If this system proves efficacious, it means much for the industrial enterprise of the Republic, as in the City of Mexico coal costs; on an average, \$20 (silver) per ton, while the quantity of peat declared to be equivalent in heating value to a ton of coal can be delivered for less than half that amount.

The "Mexican Herald" states that there is a serious drawback in the manufacture of woolen fabrics in Mexico because of the lack of primary facilities for preparing raw materials which has curtailed the production of the factories, principally in the States of Tlaxcala and Puebla, where woolen industries prevail. These factories have always had to import their wools from the United States or other markets, notwithstanding the considerable production of wool in Mexico, from the mere lack of local wool-washing plants. The same conditions exist, it is said, in Central and South America, where fine and varied wools are produced. In order to foster the Mexican woolen industry a large British concern is reported to have at present its representative in Mexico for the purpose of determining on a suitable location for the erection of a modern wool-washing plant. Manzanillo, on the west coast, is mentioned as a probable place for the proposed work.

For the purpose of developing the sugar industry of Mexico there was formed in the city of New Orleans, United States, in April, 1901, a firm known as the Mexican Sugar Refining Company, capitalized at \$600,000, backed by New Orleans and New York refiners. This company is reported to have acquired 6,250 acres of fine sugar land on the Santa Fé estate, situated on the Papaloapam River, in the State of Veracruz, and it is expected to produce from 40 to 60 tons of sugar per acre. It is stated by the "New York Journal of Commerce" that the contract for erecting the plant has been let to a New York firm and calls for the completion of the refinery and entire plant by February 1, 1902.

An American syndicate is contemplating the erection of a smelter at Parral. At the present time mining is very active in that vicinity, and the shipments of ore have recently been so great that the railway company could not furnish sufficient cars to move the freight. Frequently twenty-five to forty cars daily have been required to supply the demand, and the carrying capacity of the transportation company has been taxed to the utmost in its endeavor to handle quickly and expeditiously the heavy output of the mines. New metallurgical works at Parral will tend to greatly develop the mining industry in that rich and prosperous region.

The Los Reyes Gold Mining and Milling Company was recently organized in Detroit, Mich., with an authorized capital of \$1,250,000. All of the directors are citizens of the State of Michigan excepting one, who resides in Oaxaca. The Los Reyes group of mines comprises two sections, the Los Reyes and the San Rafael, situated about 25 miles from Oaxaca and extending over 295 acres. The mines have been worked by natives, and it is claimed that \$400,000 worth of free-milling ore is now in sight. A 10-stamp mill and a sawmill are being erected.

A press dispatch states that on April 26, 1901, the steamer *Chico* sailed from San Francisco with \$50,000 worth of material and supplies for the establishment of a sisal factory on Barren Shore of Lower California, 100 miles north of Magdalena Bay. It is further reported that this enterprise is backed by the McCormick Harvester Company, of Chicago, and it has been undertaken because of the insufficiency of the sisal supply of Yucatan.

Articles of incorporation of the Mexican Plantation Company of Wisconsin have been filed at La Crosse, the date of action being given as April 22, 1901. All the stockholders, with one exception, are citizens of the United States, the capital stock being \$700,000, of which \$350,000 is 6 per cent cumulative preferred and \$350,000 common. This company was formed for the purpose of operating rubber and sugar-cane plantations on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and in other parts of Mexico.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The twenty-first annual (pamphlet) report of the Mexican Central Railway Company for the year 1900 gives the following statistics: Gross earnings (Mexican currency), \$17,228,878, an increase of \$1,621,813; expense, \$11,850,195; increase, \$1,447,225; net earnings, \$5,373,684; increase, \$174,589. In United States currency the net earnings were \$2,628,577; increase, \$111,615; fixed charges, \$2,622,484; increase, \$204,721; surplus, \$6,093; decrease, \$93,105.

The increase in fixed charges was due to the issue of \$5,000,000 of mortgage bonds to pay for construction of new lines and the issue of \$1,000,000 of equipment and collateral gold bonds, second series, for the purchase of equipment. The company gained \$71,556.88 through an increase in the price at which Mexican silver dollars were sold. The subsidy trust fund stands at \$2,458,492.92, its net income having been \$111,579.27. The average mileage operated was 2,054.35. With an increase in operating mileage since 1885 of 66.22 per cent, there was an increase in gross commercial earnings of 379.88 per cent, or over five times the increase in mileage.

In every year during that period these earnings have increased in a much larger ratio than the additions to the mileage. Had it not been

for the financial conditions in Mexico during the last half of the year there would have been a much larger increase in gross earnings. The situation is now gradually improving.

The tonnage of exports and imports through Tampico and El Paso during the year ended June 30, last, was 981,937, an increase of 178,924 tons, or 22.28 per cent. The value of exports through all the gateways and ports of the Republic amounted to \$150,056,360, Mexican silver, of which \$57,224,503, or 38.14 per cent, was through Tampico and El Paso, and the value of the imports amounted to \$61,318,175 gold, of which \$15,917,813, or 25.96 per cent, was through Tampico and El Paso. During the year 48 manufacturing enterprises have been established along the lines of the company.

#### **THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY.**

The "Engineering News" (New York) reports that the Mexican Petroleum Company, owning 600,000 acres of lands near Tampico, has brought from the United States 40 well borers and a number of oil-boring outfits. The work of drilling 10 wells has begun on the tract of land owned by the company and big producing wells will probably be struck. The company has a capital stock of \$10,000,000, gold, and the bulk of the stock is held by officers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company.

The United States Consul at Tampico reports that investors from California have purchased large tracts of land and are building houses and ordering machinery preparatory to sinking experimental oil wells in the vicinity of the city named. It is also reported that a discovery of petroleum has been made at a point 20 miles southwest of the city of Guadalajara, and that a company has been formed for the purpose of sinking and operating wells. The products, so far discovered in Mexico, is fuel oil similar to that in the States of California and Texas, in the United States.

#### **CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROAD LINES.**

The Mexican railroads to be consolidated, according to the Hailman plan, are the Mexican, the Interoceanic, the Mexican Southern, the Hidalgo, the Oaxaca, the Ejutla, and the Tlacopec and Huajuapam. The consolidation will practically control all the railroads south of the City of Mexico, and will enable trains to make through connections with the port of Vera Cruz and other ports on the Gulf of Mexico and Pacific Ocean and the terminals of the Tehuantepec extending across the isthmus.

#### **POSTAL RECEIPTS IN EIGHT MONTHS.**

During the first eight months of the present fiscal year the postal receipts from all sources were \$1,406,271.81, as follows: Sales of

stamps, \$1,215,341.08; rent of post-office boxes, \$41,761; fines, \$17,396.33; domestic money orders, \$111,444.15; foreign money orders, \$1,980.02; editors' drafts, \$18,349.23. This is an increase of \$137,937.86 over the receipts of the corresponding period of the previous year.

### VALUABLE INDIAN RELICS.

Prof. FREDERICK W. STARR of the anthropological department of the University of Chicago, returned in April, 1901, from a visit of four months among the barbarous Indian tribes of Mexico. He reports that, besides procuring hundreds of Indian relics, he has obtained statistics which will be invaluable in the study of anthropology.

Professor STARR collected over 1,600 photographs, and, with the aid of a sculptor who accompanied him, procured 100 busts of typical members of the tribes he visited. The professor considers the busts as the most valuable results of his trip, inasmuch as they were all made accurately by an improved system of measurement. It is proposed to send a number of them to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, for the Indian exhibit which is being arranged.

### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

In the City of Mexico, says a recent French publication, there are 1,071 private artesian wells and 11 public ones. This number will soon be increased, for, at the present time, many property owners in the neighborhood of Guerrero are having wells bored in their yards.

On April 10, 1901, the Mexican representative at The Hague, on behalf of his Government, presented the acts of ratification of The Hague Arbitration Convention and other declarations of the Peace Conference.

In accordance with a decree of the President, dated April 10 last, the mints of the Republic will receive, until June 30, 1901, silver bullion of not less than 850 *milesimos* fine instead of 900 *milesimos* fine as heretofore.

Señores F. FERRARI PEREZ and CARLOS SELLERIER, two Mexican mining engineers who were members of the jury at the Paris Exposition, have been made knights of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. DOMINGO ARÁMBURU, of the City of Mexico, has been awarded a patent (No. 673,151) in the United States for a cable conveyor. This was granted April 30, 1901.

The "Durango and Zacatecas Construction Company," with a capital stock of \$500,000, was incorporated in the city of Wilmington, Del., in March, 1901.

A patent has been issued to the Pneumatic Engineering Company covering an improved method of raising water by means of compressed air.

On April 16, 1901, SYLVESTER B. COMSTOCK, of La Colorado, was awarded a patent (No. 672,354) in the United States for a "game table."

Señor Don JUSTINO FERNANDEZ has been appointed as Minister of Justice and Education in the Cabinet of President DÍAZ.

The eighty-first meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers will be held in the City of Mexico in November, 1901.

---

## NICARAUGA.

### DECREE GOVERNING IMPORTATIONS OF WINES.

The importation of wines into the Republic of Nicaragua has steadily grown during the last few years, and now forms an important item in the foreign trade of the country. For the purpose of further promoting and encouraging this commerce, and in order to insure the purity of the wines imported, President ZELAYA, under date of January 8, 1901, promulgated an important decree, a translation of which is as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. Foreign wines imported through the custom-houses of the Republic must be accompanied with the corresponding consular invoice, containing a formal declaration by the shipper that said wines are 'legitimate grape wines.' The invoice must also mention the place of origin, and give any other particulars that may be necessary to guarantee the purity of said wines, as well as their alcoholic strength. Only by a strict compliance with these requisites can foreign wines enjoy the low duties accorded them in the present tariff.

"ART. 2. In order to make the provisions of the foregoing article effective, Consuls shall not certify to any invoice without being convinced of the legitimacy of the wines that are desired to be exported, to which end they may require other requisites to prove the declaration of the shipper if this should not be sufficient.

"ART. 3. Wines not accompanied with a consular invoice or with one which does not declare that the wines are 'legitimate grape wines' shall pay duties according to the percentage of alcohol which they contain as if they were strong liquors of the higher classification, plus an additional charge of 20 per cent.

"ART. 4. In case the wines do not have the declaration already mentioned, in order to arrive at the corresponding classification two samples of each lot shall be taken, which the Administrator and Auditor, respectively, shall examine separately by means of the ebullioscope for the purpose of determining the alcoholic strength. If a difference should result in the two operations, both employees shall repeat the determinations together, and the highest result obtained thereby shall be accepted as final.

"ART. 5. In the petition of registration, the interested parties must state whether the wines are or are not legitimate, and shall specify their alcoholic strength, in which case the customs officials will proceed in conformity with the provisions of the preceding articles.

"ART. 6. After determining the alcoholic strength of the wines, they shall be delivered immediately to their owners, in the form established for registered foreign merchandise.

"ART. 7. Notwithstanding the requisites specified in article 2 of this law, the customs authorities shall, in suspicious cases, order said wines analyzed in such a manner as they may deem proper.

"ART. 8. The failure to comply, on the part of the Consuls, with the provisions of article 2, already mentioned, shall be punished with a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200. Repetitions of the omissions shall be punished to the extent that the respective department may consider advisable.

"ART. 9. The present decree, which is an addition to the customs tariff of November 25, 1899, modifies in all its parts the decree of July 31, 1900, and will take effect, with the exception of article 4, which is effective from this date (January 8, 1901), on and after April 1 next."

#### RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH CHILE.

The Minister of the United States at San José has transmitted to the Department of State at Washington a translation of parts of the recent reciprocity treaty agreed to by Chile and Nicaragua. According to the terms of this document, the following articles from Nicaragua are exempt from customs duty in Chile: Unrefined sugar of any grade and color; coffee; tobacco, unmanufactured; medicinal plants and herbs; indigo; rubber; cacao; dyewoods, and cabinet and building timber. In the open ports of Nicaragua, fine wines, flour, fruits and vegetables (fresh, dried, or preserved, in paste, dry, and pressed), potatoes, and nitrates from Chile are exempt from import duties. The customs authorities and Consuls of each country shall certify the shipments. Vessels of both countries shall be considered for the purpose of coastwise commerce as though they were under their own flag. If either country makes a treaty of the same character with another country, excepting Venezuela, Ecuador, and Central America, this treaty is without effect if the other country so desires. The duration of this treaty shall be five years, counting from the date of its ratification.

The Minister believes that trade between the two countries will be materially extended by this treaty.

#### CONCESSIONS FOR CART ROADS.

The United States Consul at Managua reports that a United States syndicate has secured a contract from the Government of Nicaragua to construct three cart roads leading, respectively, from Matagalpa,

Nueva Segovia, and the Pis-Pis mines, in the Cabo Gracias district, to the head of steamboat navigation on the River Coco Wanks or Segovia. This river is the largest stream in Nicaragua, being navigable to a series of rapids 160 miles from its mouth, at which point the cart roads will converge. The roads are to be completed and turned over to the Government five years from the date of ratification of the contract by the Nicaraguan Congress.

In payment, the Government of Nicaragua will grant the representative of the syndicate alternate lots, 2 kilometers square, of public lands contiguous to the proposed routes.

This syndicate, the Consul reports, has purchased the exclusive right to navigate the river named, and, in order to place the steamer service on a paying basis, will build these roads to bring the products of that section of the country to the river.

#### NEW ISSUE OF BONDS.

The Department of State at Washington has received information that the Nicaraguan Government has floated the voluntary loan of 1,000,000 *pesos* (\$451,000) which was mentioned by the MONTHLY BULLETIN for April, 1901 (p. 696), as having been authorized by Presidential decree of February 4, 1901. The purpose of this loan is to raise funds for the construction of the Central Railway. The bonds were purchased by local merchants and business men, indicating their confidence in the stability of the Government. The bonds are guaranteed by 40 per cent of the customs duties collected at ports on the Atlantic coast and 10 per cent of the duties collected at Pacific ports.

---

## PERU.

#### MINING STATISTICS.

The Bureau of Statistics at Lima has recently published some interesting data concerning the exportation of ores from Peru in 1899. Due to the use of improved machinery and better methods in the extraction and reduction of ores, the development of the mines of the Republic has greatly increased during the last few years, and a steady stream of foreign capital has been attracted into the country for investment in this promising and prosperous industry.

In 1883 the exportation of Peruvian ores was valued at only 2,627,606 *sols*. Sixteen years later, in 1899, this value rose to 10,667,013 *sols*, an increase of over 300 per cent. Comparing the mineral exports of 1899 with those of 1898, which amounted to 9,481,213 *sols*, it will be seen that the increase in 1899 was 1,185,800 *sols*, about 12.5 per cent, a very flattering and satisfactory showing.



The quantity of ores exported in 1897 amounted to 13,854,885 kilograms; in 1898, 17,201,564 kilograms, and in 1899 to 23,148,278 kilograms. The principal ports from which the shipments were made in 1899 were as follows:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
Callao .....	20, 230, 668	Casma .....	180, 661
Mollendo .....	1, 518, 353	Salaverry .....	147, 874
Samanco .....	432, 798	Chimbote .....	111, 274
Pisco .....	185, 825	Other ports.....	340, 825

Twenty million one hundred and fifty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven kilograms of this ore went to England, 2,276,010 to Germany, 453,314 to the United States, and 266,057 kilograms to other countries.

In 1899 the production of bullion was as follows:

	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Sols.</i>
Gold .....	1, 250	1, 175, 000
Silver .....	69, 044	2, 678, 959
Copper .....	2, 974	3, 265
Argentiferous lead.....	202, 533	98, 708
Lead .....	4, 489	3, 613
Sulphides of silver produced by the lixiviation process.....	203, 193	1, 736, 782
Auriferous zinc produced by the cyanide process.....	76	4, 920
Total.....	483, 559	5, 701, 247

The output of ores, concentrates, and mineral products in the Republic in 1899 was as follows:

	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Sols.</i>
Gold .....	11, 338	32, 030
Silver .....	14, 840, 304	3, 153, 101
Copper .....	4, 949, 687	1, 714, 829
Argentiferous copper .....	2, 621, 881	1, 173, 876
Argentiferous lead.....	106, 994	91, 679
Borax .....	7, 637, 800	611, 024
Coal .....	45, 000, 000	675, 000
Salt .....	18, 033, 769	512, 685
Other minerals .....	100, 888	28, 058
Kerosene .....	1, 858, 884	148, 710
Petroleum and its products.....	17, 557, 381	351, 147
Total.....	112, 718, 926	8, 492, 139

The Government estimates these ores to contain 1,295 kilograms of pure gold, 203,000 kilograms of pure silver, and 3,028,500 kilograms of pure copper. Since the adoption of the gold standard in Peru a considerable quantity of gold bullion has gone to the mints to be coined into money. All of the silver produced, however, except that employed in the arts, has been exported.

During the last few years there has been a considerable consumption of native coal, especially in the mining districts, where it is

employed in the smelters in large quantities in the reduction of ores. Some of the smelters, however, still use foreign coal and coke. Copper mining has also greatly increased in importance and is now one of the most profitable and promising industries of the country. New mines are being opened and exploited, and important metallurgical works have been established. In a word, the mining outlook in Peru is at the present time in a most promising condition and is attracting the attention of the miner, the capitalist, and the investor.

#### CONCESSIONS TO HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The Peruvian Government has given recent evidence of its friendly sentiments toward the United States by offering to Harvard University such real estate as might be required for the extension of the astronomical plant of that university in Arequipa.

The Peruvian authorities also have granted the unusual concession of admitting free of duty all the equipment which Harvard may send to the station. The observatory was established by Harvard about fifteen years ago, and has been doing an important work in making careful observation of the stars in the southern heavens.

#### EXPORTS OF SUGAR.

During the year 1900, according to statistics recently published in "El Economista," of Lima, the exports of Peruvian sugar through the port of Salaverry consisted of 422,788 sacks, weighing 43,646,908 kilograms. Of this quantity 24,386,520 kilograms were sent to New York, 10,634,808 kilograms to Chilean, and 8,625,580 kilograms to other ports.

#### IMPORTATION OF BOLIVIAN PRODUCTS.

The Peruvian Government issued a decree on January 23, 1901, providing that, in order to facilitate the exchange of certain Peruvian and Bolivian products, small quantities of the following articles may be imported and exported through Peruvian ports on Lake Titicaca without any consular or customs papers:

Fresh prawns; fresh fruits, eggs, and milk; fresh fish; *canagua* (roasted grain resembling oats); cocoa, chocolate, and coffee; beef and mutton; barley, maize, and potatoes; butter and cheese; hides and sheepskins; sheep, alpaca, or llama wool; *chuno* (evaporated potatoes), and *quina* (Peruvian bark).

#### COINAGE IN 1900.

During the year 1900 the national mint at Lima coined gold to the value of \$309,183.35. The silver coinage amounted to 325,000 *sols*, of which 100,000 were in 1-*sol* pieces and the remainder in fractional coins.

## SANTO DOMINGO.

## MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT JIMENÉZ.

The message which the President of the Republic of Santo Domingo addressed to the National Congress on the convening of its regular session for 1901 is an important and interesting document.

The President states that the Government has done all within its power to encourage the progress and advancement of the nation, and especially with regard to the maintenance of peace, so necessary to the continued prosperity and development of the country.

The foreign relations of the Republic during the past year have been unusually peaceable and amicable. It is stated that the relations with the neighboring Republic of Haiti have remained exceedingly cordial.

The International American Conference, which will meet in the City of Mexico in October, 1901, is referred to as being an event of the greatest importance to the Latin-American Republics, and one that will be productive of incalculable advantages to the inhabitants of the Western Hemisphere.

The finances of the country received the careful attention of the Government. A number of claims were liquidated, while \$287,939.11 remain in the National Treasury to the credit of the foreign debt.

A revision of the civil and penal codes in accordance with the needs and demands of the country, as well as the necessary legislation in connection therewith, is earnestly recommended by the Executive.

The Government is very desirous of improving and extending the public-school system. The report of the Minister of Public Instruction is referred to in this connection, and increased funds, a larger number of teachers in the primary schools, and higher remuneration are recommended. Considerable interest is shown in the subject of higher education, and the establishment at some future time of a university in Santo Domingo is discussed.

The concession granted to the municipality of Seybo for the building of a railway line to connect that place with Romana, the President says, has contributed very considerably to the progress and development of that important region. Similar concessions in favor of Mr. RICHARD SOLLNER and the E. H. PETERS COMPANY for constructing way lines in Montecristy and Barahona are now being considered by the Government. President JIMENEZ desires to attract capital by offering reasonable franchises for its investment in the development of the latent resources of the country.

Great improvements have been made in the postal and telegraph service of the nation. The facilities for handling the mails rapidly

and efficaciously have greatly increased, and the service has constantly improved. Telephone lines also cross the Republic, and render telephonic communication between the principal towns convenient and rapid.

#### CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1901.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN acknowledges receipt from Señor Don ALFREDO F. PELLERANO, of Santo Domingo, of the following interesting data showing the duties collected at the different ports of the Dominican Republic during the month of February, 1901, as compared with the same month of the previous year:

Ports.	1901.	1900.	Ports.	1901.	1900.
Santo Domingo.....	\$60,010.07	\$44,858.74	Samana.....	\$5,043.06	\$2,151.35
Puerto Plata.....	47,200.10	25,670.36	Montecristy.....	4,496.25	2,036.32
Marcoris.....	60,830.87	52,274.80	Barahona.....	393.66	225.70
Sanchez.....	39,150.20	19,910.44			
Azua.....	5,145.62	212.96	Total.....	222,269.83	147,340.67

On April 8, 1901, the President, in a message to Congress, recommended that all exportation duties on the products of the country be removed, and that only the differential duties imposed for the amortization of the bills of the National Bank be collected.

## UNITED STATES.

### TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

#### STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following is the latest statement from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of March, 1901, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the nine months ending March, 1901, compared with the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1900. It should be explained that the figures for any one month are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for March, for example, are not published until some time in May.

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
<b>Logwood</b> ( <i>Palo campeche; Páo de campeche; Campeche</i> ):				
Mexico .....	\$1, 417	.....	\$12, 648	\$6, 964
<b>Coal, bituminous</b> ( <i>Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i> ):				
Mexico .....	8, 297	\$7, 746	105, 908	51, 182
<b>Cocoa</b> ( <i>Cacao; Coco ou cacao cru; Cacao</i> ):				
Central America .....	3, 812	.....	8, 523	3, 069
Brazil .....	68, 367	155, 666	879, 266	713, 029
Other South America .....	125, 651	83, 698	1, 120, 429	1, 333, 905
<b>Coffee</b> ( <i>Café; Caffé; Caffé</i> ):				
Central America .....	943, 434	968, 811	2, 709, 415	2, 454, 673
Mexico .....	545, 426	527, 326	2, 201, 266	1, 118, 083
Brazil .....	4, 419, 224	5, 443, 610	28, 274, 436	34, 703, 359
Other South America .....	593, 079	617, 978	3, 200, 190	4, 006, 845
<b>Fibers:</b>				
<b>Cotton, unmanufactured</b> ( <i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i> ):				
South America .....	79, 922	36, 031	215, 535	377, 025
<b>Sisal grass</b> ( <i>Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen</i> ):				
Mexico .....	1, 109, 339	747, 471	8, 007, 961	6, 055, 850
<b>Fruits:</b>				
<b>Bananas</b> ( <i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i> ):				
Central America .....	185, 228	274, 563	1, 561, 515	1, 787, 550
South America .....	85, 692	55, 485	732, 179	436, 935
<b>Oranges</b> ( <i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i> ):				
Mexico .....	286	685	184, 338	136, 345
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>				
<b>Fur skins</b> ( <i>Pielas finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i> ):				
South America .....	3, 090	51	113, 191	153, 215
<b>Hides and skins</b> ( <i>Cucros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i> ):				
Central America .....	44, 678	26, 591	363, 701	412, 584
Mexico .....	350, 102	406, 673	1, 864, 243	1, 967, 828
South America .....	1, 260, 019	1, 042, 359	8, 572, 045	7, 100, 040
<b>India rubber, crude</b> ( <i>Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc</i> ):				
Central America .....	69, 309	55, 837	591, 877	496, 066
Mexico .....	30, 664	13, 236	154, 105	92, 973
Brazil .....	2, 707, 238	2, 917, 810	14, 554, 962	11, 782, 153
Other South America .....	68, 263	37, 458	762, 900	480, 278
<b>Lead, in pigs, bars, etc.</b> ( <i>Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em lingados, barras, etc.; Plombs en saumons, en barres, etc.</i> ):				
Mexico .....	223, 160	290, 084	1, 925, 650	2, 140, 663
<b>Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard</b> ( <i>Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Açúcar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i> ):				
Central America .....	12, 877	31, 434	61, 703	49, 436
Mexico .....	7, 344	1, 688	39, 979	10, 317
Cuba .....	2, 896, 771	4, 944, 449	9, 159, 825	13, 904, 437
Brazil .....	267, 250	868, 272	1, 100, 835	3, 258, 460
Other South America .....	498, 406	608, 822	4, 647, 094	6, 975, 377
<b>Tobacco, leaf</b> ( <i>Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles</i> ):				
Mexico .....	1, 085	1, 192	69, 745	24, 843
Cuba .....	760, 816	227, 163	6, 366, 953	7, 056, 328
<b>Wood, mahogany</b> ( <i>Cuoba; Mogno; Acajou</i> ):				
Central America .....	48, 288	1, 706	244, 036	342, 288
Mexico .....	16, 056	24, 155	275, 111	348, 224
Cuba .....	18, 547	14, 458	113, 398	207, 115
South America .....	683	6, 632	22, 872	22, 477
<b>Wool</b> ( <i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i> ):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing) .....	576, 263	67, 987	1, 123, 163	280, 474
Class 2 (combing) .....	.....	4, 282	48, 600	8, 390
Class 3 (carpet) .....	34, 887	38, 112	454, 183	452, 857

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
<b>Agricultural implements</b> ( <i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i> ):				
Central America.....	\$225	\$321	\$5,961	\$9,520
Mexico.....	53,280	22,570	277,585	310,108
Santo Domingo.....	45	342	2,926	2,371
Cuba.....	25,718	8,970	129,618	81,868
Argentine Republic.....	54,615	84,886	1,657,408	1,255,390
Brazil.....	1,259	1,010	17,702	11,091
Colombia.....	38	128	746	1,299
Other South America.....	12,847	11,608	263,002	265,426
<b>Breadstuffs:</b>				
Corn ( <i>Maiz; Milho; Maïs</i> ):				
Central America.....	3,596	4,827	34,479	26,066
Mexico.....	24,821	112,461	174,266	522,522
Santo Domingo.....	21	41	72	108
Cuba.....	38,704	54,497	384,465	535,070
South America.....	2,348	785	65,304	13,296
Wheat ( <i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,715	3,436	6,915	27,306
Mexico.....		16	2,038	1,455
South America.....	35,759	197,870	58,371	688,056
Wheat flour ( <i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i> ):				
Central America.....	89,666	96,662	622,898	700,546
Mexico.....	12,194	13,577	112,622	116,724
Santo Domingo.....	14,350	19,135	92,124	152,447
Cuba.....	185,693	178,984	1,602,658	1,532,906
Brazil.....	191,669	332,769	1,634,038	2,041,424
Colombia.....	16,761	11,664	210,176	192,131
Other South America.....	118,998	176,703	1,154,083	1,236,924
<b>Carriages, etc.:</b>				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of ( <i>Carruages, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	4,743	7,401	19,843	62,211
Mexico.....	30,753	197,791	797,293	1,316,365
Santo Domingo.....	174	2,074	17,259	58,446
Cuba.....	7,319	57,159	161,646	526,665
Argentine Republic.....	63,547	17,841	294,863	350,655
Brazil.....	972	857	156,517	103,268
Colombia.....	563	1,513	16,560	4,808
Other South America.....	5,826	145,260	42,590	276,924
Cycles and parts of ( <i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicycles e accessorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	94	516	2,335	4,016
Mexico.....	764	1,415	19,208	14,569
Santo Domingo.....	21	26	237	337
Cuba.....	9,385	1,161	137,804	11,447
Argentine Republic.....	6,862	78	135,940	23,341
Brazil.....	1,942	841	23,141	8,454
Colombia.....	69	79	5,950	399
Other South America.....	5,884	3,138	54,777	23,414
<b>Coal:</b>				
Coal, bituminous ( <i>Carbón; Carvão; Charbon</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,711	3,346	17,366	28,755
Mexico.....	250,187	120,664	1,193,221	1,206,156
Santo Domingo.....	1,374	678	10,969	15,909
Cuba.....	117,585	94,088	497,950	739,118
Brazil.....	12,462	59,257	72,787	222,333
Colombia.....	8,378	16,069	34,735	63,039
Other South America.....	28,195	26,280	82,404	260,303
<b>Copper:</b>				
Copper ingots, etc. ( <i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i> ):				
Mexico.....	130,539	1,779	426,843	161,585
<b>Cottons:</b>				
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón no manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Cotton, non manufacturé</i> ):				
Mexico.....	146,384	181,303	567,796	1,484,153
South America.....			6,880	232

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
<b>Cottons—Continued.</b>				
Cotton cloths ( <i>Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé</i> ):				
Central America .....	\$81,111	\$71,320	\$566,191	\$602,879
Mexico .....	31,186	16,620	365,595	215,613
Santo Domingo .....	17,099	28,299	52,894	199,441
Cuba .....	29,134	25,306	380,187	146,955
Argentine Republic .....	9,375	6,684	92,104	81,135
Brazil .....	33,104	20,176	321,019	244,440
Colombia .....	17,296	78,424	198,220	357,397
Other South America .....	125,023	156,298	771,702	1,466,905
<b>Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	37,325	39,338	298,368	319,793
Mexico .....	38,786	39,143	318,713	358,718
Santo Domingo .....	4,095	1,964	13,160	35,254
Cuba .....	16,200	12,585	133,162	85,640
Argentine Republic .....	1,848	1,763	15,113	15,415
Brazil .....	3,436	2,909	33,605	35,715
Colombia .....	3,241	2,843	36,061	34,767
Other South America .....	5,732	8,559	54,452	69,872
<b>Electric Instruments:</b>				
Electric and scientific apparatus ( <i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Appareils électriques e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i> ):				
Central America .....	4,018	14,160	41,076	57,159
Mexico .....	20,184	22,418	325,038	295,595
Argentine Republic .....		14,579	206,881	266,623
Brazil .....	9,992	13,312	139,991	189,451
Other South America .....	40,330	13,534	140,934	146,055
<b>Iron and Steel, Manufactures of:</b>				
Steel rails ( <i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i> ):				
Central America .....		5,754	13,157	84,210
Mexico .....	89,750	84,112	455,698	800,061
South America .....	23,205	129,088	177,424	1,079,436
<b>Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	10,203	11,567	75,075	101,302
Mexico .....	51,901	50,102	367,363	421,361
Santo Domingo .....	1,541	1,542	8,134	21,135
Cuba .....	21,966	32,023	267,172	254,106
Argentine Republic .....	20,878	19,572	216,955	205,759
Brazil .....	21,453	10,997	231,727	132,286
Colombia .....	4,502	4,325	46,799	33,154
Other South America .....	23,750	31,428	214,554	339,622
<b>Sewing machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coser e acessórios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	2,163	4,032	23,123	28,004
Mexico .....	27,649	21,803	213,376	236,351
Santo Domingo .....	558	1,219	2,147	8,208
Cuba .....	5,396	5,633	57,881	81,395
Argentine Republic .....	11,470	2,269	122,938	153,482
Brazil .....	11,635	2,832	99,918	51,120
Colombia .....	800	1,047	10,763	4,672
Other South America .....	13,853	20,101	126,167	157,615
<b>Typewriting machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e acessórios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	393	200	2,202	4,534
Mexico .....	6,463	8,218	42,124	57,886
Santo Domingo .....	85	211	194	1,210
Cuba .....	4,989	3,830	23,133	32,138
Argentine Republic .....	4,512	1,165	31,272	20,616
Brazil .....	100	183	8,147	4,831
Colombia .....	500	233	2,195	1,217
Other South America .....	1,854	2,391	19,687	25,771

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
<b>Leather and manufactures:</b>				
Leather, other than sole ( <i>Cuero, distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles</i> ):				
Central America .....	\$3,873	\$1,505	\$20,499	\$27,375
Mexico .....	3,275	98	31,330	11,042
Santo Domingo .....	516	154	1,177	6,222
Cuba .....	3,915	8,761	28,990	40,106
Argentine Republic .....	7,431	7,790	49,448	79,500
Brazil .....	13,243	11,140	72,613	63,199
Colombia .....	179	127	1,789	3,437
Other South America .....	3,981	4,883	32,062	68,513
<b>Boots and shoes (<i>Calzado; Calçados; Chaussures</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	11,670	17,072	107,235	139,931
Mexico .....	37,494	33,057	269,207	289,037
Colombia .....	1,118	3,964	37,182	51,992
Other South America .....	4,576	3,305	30,689	52,696
<b>Naval stores:</b>				
Rosin, tar, etc. ( <i>Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron</i> ):				
Central America .....	575	424	9,803	8,286
Mexico .....	744	320	5,483	7,201
Santo Domingo .....	14	31	1,892	3,954
Cuba .....	1,314	2,843	11,855	13,479
Argentine Republic .....	130	23,089	122,124	115,166
Brazil .....	9,368	8,342	115,276	149,498
Colombia .....	1,555	243	7,814	10,325
Other South America .....	6,766	11,170	76,563	75,160
<b>Turpentine, spirits of (<i>Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	598	760	5,210	5,828
Mexico .....	590	287	3,163	3,019
Santo Domingo .....	54	65	347	713
Cuba .....	2,852	2,174	36,270	35,687
Argentine Republic .....	12,727	12,687	111,957	107,520
Brazil .....	5,768	2,349	53,514	58,319
Colombia .....	162	455	3,239	3,561
Other South America .....	6,588	6,131	49,315	76,726
<b>Oils:</b>				
Oils, mineral, crude ( <i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Olcos minerais, crus; Huiles minérales, brutes</i> ):				
Mexico .....		35,221	276,689	297,276
Cuba .....	46,763	20,726	265,097	181,675
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured ( <i>Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Olcos minerais, refinados ó manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i> ):				
Central America .....	18,133	12,559	115,870	108,809
Mexico .....	16,154	19,591	114,329	117,468
Santo Domingo .....	4,696	11,191	35,973	59,844
Cuba .....	7,386	52,415	59,536	198,852
Argentine Republic .....	148,493	86,594	1,119,524	913,421
Brazil .....	229,165	134,829	1,453,772	1,616,185
Colombia .....	13,303	9,172	99,935	103,800
Other South America .....	231,414	158,536	1,005,434	973,294
Oils, vegetable ( <i>Aceites vegetales; Olcos vegetales; Huiles végétales</i> ):				
Central America .....	357	604	5,192	5,994
Mexico .....	95,654	74,757	694,894	641,543
Santo Domingo .....	7,444	7,344	27,981	51,094
Cuba .....	2,311	4,361	30,915	25,933
Argentine Republic .....	12,348	5,912	38,600	47,735
Brazil .....	26,028	30,489	153,057	268,453
Other South America .....	16,865	17,766	97,635	129,233
<b>Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:</b>				
Beef, canned ( <i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé</i> ):				
Central America .....	4,358	1,992	23,757	21,504
Mexico .....	1,775	3,584	16,091	20,244
Santo Domingo .....	3	16	75	49
Cuba .....	346	1,542	4,580	7,369
Argentine Republic .....	7		372	38
Brazil .....	1,089	568	29,603	13,476
Colombia .....	653	128	7,794	4,707
Other South America .....	1,431	1,063	17,268	16,873



## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
<b>Provisions, etc.—Continued.</b>				
Beef, salted or pickled ( <i>Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carné de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf, salé ou en saumure</i> ):				
Central America	\$2,982	\$4,330	\$30,603	\$30,504
Mexico	61	235	1,798	1,268
Santo Domingo	362	281	3,231	3,856
Cuba	229	779	6,913	5,991
Brazil	8	173	4,090	508
Colombia	1,992	928	15,707	14,267
Other South America	23,070	17,791	145,845	153,799
Tallow ( <i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i> ):				
Central America	5,741	3,482	59,794	86,722
Mexico	1,868	3,956	18,289	26,846
Santo Domingo	1,737	400	10,831	4,703
Cuba	158	84	2,277	2,990
Brazil	16,889	250	46,427	12,980
Colombia	224	57	7,846	5,412
Other South America	14,321	4,764	50,322	86,814
Bacon ( <i>Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé</i> ):				
Central America	3,057	2,237	20,472	22,711
Mexico	1,795	2,377	17,845	23,522
Santo Domingo	239	179	1,620	1,613
Cuba	58,046	50,427	617,469	344,417
Brazil	8,746	39,425	106,402	143,713
Colombia	435	133	2,091	859
Other South America	2,662	3,012	7,958	23,244
Hams ( <i>Jamones; Presunto; Jambons</i> ):				
Central America	2,577	2,411	23,466	26,638
Mexico	3,212	3,259	35,120	37,463
Santo Domingo	1,143	1,504	5,220	10,833
Cuba	48,148	73,571	523,362	464,677
Brazil	455	554	3,296	3,515
Colombia	2,440	892	14,653	13,669
Other South America	5,864	4,422	57,912	66,078
Pork ( <i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc</i> ):				
Central America	9,219	5,416	60,180	78,962
Santo Domingo	796	1,320	5,593	7,774
Cuba	58,904	60,989	326,686	440,950
Brazil	8	—	1,561	203
Colombia	1,484	794	10,271	13,995
Other South America	25,810	20,499	165,036	214,847
Lard ( <i>Mantea; Banha; Saindoux</i> ):				
Central America	21,682	15,517	143,320	160,712
Mexico	35,937	28,943	357,987	362,828
Santo Domingo	3,024	3,295	16,774	31,292
Cuba	228,152	249,600	1,496,103	2,049,094
Argentine Republic	1,095	814	4,606	5,433
Brazil	54,403	128,072	599,314	796,891
Colombia	14,003	7,243	108,387	83,076
Other South America	64,987	72,262	567,766	803,284
Butter ( <i>Mantequilla; Manleigu; Beurre</i> ):				
Central America	3,994	3,464	40,742	36,772
Mexico	3,973	5,010	33,895	41,697
Santo Domingo	3,633	1,133	10,566	15,309
Cuba	3,259	1,808	39,597	13,893
Brazil	5,835	13,212	144,657	160,999
Colombia	1,064	863	11,069	9,478
Other South America	5,077	9,060	102,064	92,652
Cheese ( <i>Queso; Queijo; Fromage</i> ):				
Central America	2,296	2,231	18,697	18,459
Mexico	2,971	3,101	20,044	27,773
Santo Domingo	1,405	623	5,760	4,367
Cuba	5,296	2,647	32,674	19,723
Brazil	21	—	90	34
Colombia	957	641	6,700	5,396
Other South America	486	850	9,235	4,750
<b>Tobacco:</b>				
Tobacco, unmanufactured ( <i>Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i> ):				
Central America	2,539	2,288	22,330	20,669
Mexico	25,416	8,326	140,685	96,616
Argentine Republic	7,600	350	14,223	12,262
Colombia	963	1,567	8,248	7,004
Other South America	12,179	6,166	80,374	61,956

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
<b>Tobaccos—Continued.</b>				
Tobacco, manufactures of ( <i>Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué</i> ):				
Central America .....	\$3, 933	\$4, 465	\$41, 842	\$43, 759
Mexico .....	333	1, 084	4, 790	24, 273
Cuba .....	27, 664	18, 062	135, 656	117, 876
Argentine Republic .....	1, 075		22, 839	4, 201
Brazil .....			352	354
Colombia .....	49	43	5, 615	6, 411
Other South America .....	6, 267	3, 596	39, 408	37, 506
<b>Wood and manufactures:</b>				
Wood, unmanufactured ( <i>Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i> ):				
Central America .....	1, 110	6, 954	13, 947	43, 092
Mexico .....	40, 130	27, 278	172, 640	230, 346
Cuba .....	5, 569	2, 635	43, 788	49, 101
Argentine Republic .....	1, 412	14, 268	15, 841	63, 166
Brazil .....				1, 894
Colombia .....	320	2, 767	7, 201	11, 201
Other South America .....	10, 948	735	73, 592	41, 150
<b>Lumber (<i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	6, 330	4, 292	38, 912	45, 857
Mexico .....	129, 896	78, 853	799, 124	879, 988
Santo Domingo .....	9, 890	11, 663	27, 158	40, 959
Cuba .....	147, 164	90, 391	754, 350	643, 508
Argentine Republic .....	66, 741	100, 336	940, 608	955, 413
Brazil .....	17, 644	19, 964	318, 622	180, 615
Colombia .....	900	5, 141	51, 503	43, 564
Other South America .....	26, 768	56, 292	414, 902	633, 054
<b>Furniture (<i>Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	3, 972	15, 979	35, 596	54, 365
Mexico .....	43, 263	49, 572	292, 113	286, 410
Santo Domingo .....	3, 351	2, 392	7, 499	22, 355
Cuba .....	30, 934	27, 271	230, 117	266, 538
Argentine Republic .....	5, 392	4, 022	84, 652	54, 072
Brazil .....	1, 758	1, 068	30, 309	15, 754
Colombia .....	3, 384	1, 378	15, 081	14, 607
Other South America .....	6, 099	5, 167	48, 993	57, 391

## FOREIGN COMMERCE IN MARCH.

For the month of March, 1901, the volume of foreign commerce of the United States was represented by \$200,417,514 against \$220,679,681 in March, 1900. The imports are represented in these totals by \$75,946,840 for March, 1901, and \$86,522,456 for the March previous, showing a loss of \$10,575,616. The exports, including foreign goods reexported for March, 1901, were valued at \$124,470,674, showing a loss of \$9,686,551 in comparison with March, 1900, for which period they reached a valuation of \$134,157,225. It must be noted that the commerce between the United States and Hawaii and Porto Rico, respectively, were included in the statement of the foreign trade of the United States for March, 1900, and not so included for March, 1901, nor for any time after June 30, 1900. Hawaii's trade with foreign countries is included in the statement of the foreign commerce of the United States after the date named, while the commerce of Porto Rico is shown separately.

The summary of imports and exports for the month of March, 1901, compared with a summary for the same month of the previous year, as officially compiled, gives the following statistics:

	1901.	1900.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>		
Articles of food and animals .....	\$21,535,954	\$21,842,142
Articles in a crude condition entering into processes of domestic manufactures.....	28,650,887	33,873,951
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials.....	6,094,501	7,929,219
Articles manufactured ready for consumption .....	10,729,106	12,878,734
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc .....	8,936,293	9,998,410
Total.....	75,946,840	86,522,456
<b>EXPORTS.</b>		
Products of—		
Agriculture .....	78,529,951	77,905,812
Manufactures .....	34,973,735	44,767,139
Mining.....	2,952,411	3,573,349
Forest.....	4,101,851	3,764,754
Fisheries.....	377,756	877,558
Miscellaneous.....	839,632	800,355
Total domestic .....	121,775,336	131,748,967
Foreign products reexported .....	2,695,338	2,408,256
Grand total .....	124,470,674	134,157,225

The imports admitted free of duty were valued at \$36,703,621 in March, 1901, against \$40,034,087 in March, 1900. They represented 48.32 per cent in 1901 and 46.27 per cent in 1900. The total amount of duties collected from customs was \$21,048,597, against \$22,090,681 in March, 1900.

For the nine months of the fiscal year ending with March, 1901, the value of the foreign merchandise imported by the United States was \$599,481,143, against \$641,776,030 for the same period in the previous year, showing a decrease of \$42,294,887. The per cent of free imports were, respectively, 39.99 in 1901 and 43.45 in 1900. The exports for the same period were worth \$1,139,665,658, against \$1,053,630,696 for the same months of the previous year. The foreign goods reexported so far in the present fiscal year were valued at \$19,184,985, against \$17,112,209 for the first nine months of the previous fiscal year.

#### COMPARISON OF THE EXPORTS OF LEADING NATIONS.

The returns for the first nine months of the current fiscal year, ending with March 31, show that the United States now stands at the head of the list of exporting nations. The following is the monthly average of exports of the countries competing for that position during the period named:

United States.....	\$124,497,853	British India.....	\$26,747,000
United Kingdom .....	117,816,246	Austria-Hungary .....	25,753,255
Germany .....	87,551,000	Belgium .....	23,568,000
France .....	56,467,000	Italy .....	20,518,000
Russia .....	29,550,000		

The figures for the United States represent only the domestic exports. If the foreign merchandise which was reexported were included the monthly average would amount to \$126,629,518.

Of the 24 principal commercial nations of the earth only 10 show a balance of trade in their favor, while the remaining 14 buy more than they sell. The 10 are the Argentine Republic, Bulgaria, Canada, Egypt, British India, Mexico, Philippine Islands, Russia, Uruguay, and the United States. Russia is the only one of the great nations of Europe whose foreign trade is in a favorable condition, the balance of trade for that country being about \$4,000,000 a year, while that of the United States was \$521,000,000 during the last nine months, a gain of \$127,000,000 over the previous year.

With regard to the Argentine Republic, the statistics for the twelve months ending with December 31, 1900, show that its exports exceeded its imports by \$39,000,000. For the first six months of the present fiscal year the exports of Mexico exceeded the imports by over \$12,000,000 (silver).

#### **ADDITIONAL DUTY ON ARGENTINE SUGAR.**

On May 4, 1901, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States issued the following instructions "to officers of the customs and others concerned:"

"In pursuance of the provisions of section 5 of the act of July 24, 1897, the following net amount of bounty paid by the Argentine Republic, by way of drawback on sugar exported from that country after payment of internal-revenue tax, is hereby declared for assessment of additional duty on such sugar, viz, 10 *centavos* per kilogram.

"As no bounty is paid by the Argentine Republic on sugar exported without payment of internal-revenue tax, sugar so exported will not be subject to additional duty under said section 5.

"On entries of sugar claimed to have been exported without drawback, but merely with abatement of internal-revenue tax, the evidence of such exportation must be submitted for the consideration of the Department before liquidation."

#### **PROPOSED EXHIBITS OF SPANISH PRODUCTS.**

The Consul-General of the United States at Barcelona, Spain, has transmitted to the Department of State at Washington information relative to the proposed exhibits of Spanish products in New York City and Havana, Cuba. This was published in the "Diario de Comercio" of Barcelona, which states that these expositions will be of natural and industrial peninsular products, and will have in view the development of Spanish trade. New York and Cuba are selected as points of exhibit because they are so situated as to form bases of commerce with the United States, Mexico, and the Central American countries, and to control a goodly proportion of the trade of the Island of Cuba.

### THE ALGIERS FLOATING DOCK.

The immense steel floating dock to be located at Algiers, in the State of Louisiana, which was built at Sparrows Point, Maryland, by the Merian Steel Company, is practically completed. It is the largest floating dry dock in the world, and now that it is completed quite an important problem arises as to how it shall be floated down the Atlantic coast, into the Gulf of Mexico, and up the Mississippi River to Algiers. Over 13,000,000 pounds of steel have been used in its construction.

Much of the shipping from Central and South America en route to the United States touches at New Orleans or makes that port the terminus of voyages.

### BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION.

A report in a recent issue of the "Engineering Magazine" declares that the United States is twenty years in advance of other countries (Canada excepted) in the art of bridge designing and construction. It is further stated that in the United States the steel of which a bridge is constructed represents about one-half its cost. This important element in bridge construction is made in the United States at much less cost than in any other country. In Great Britain labor is much hampered by local conditions, and it is admitted by one of the leaders of the Trades Union that, owing to local conditions, the cost of labor in making steel in that country is much greater than in the United States, owing to such restrictions. The same may be said with regard to the labor employed in the art of manufacturing, although the United States pays much higher wages.

The market for bridges is far greater in the United States than elsewhere, as there are now 190,000 miles of railway with an average of 1 span of metallic bridge for every 3 miles of line. This would make a total of 63,000 bridges on the existing lines, not including those required for new roads. Increased weight in cars and engines in the United States has resulted in wonderful economic changes. For instance, the average rate for freights in 1867 was a little over \$5 per ton, while in 1900 it averaged 95 cents. As there were 976,000,000 tons of freight moved in the latter year, it can be seen that the saving is enormous. The larger cars now used carry double the load of the old ones they have superseded; at the same time more powerful engines draw additional cars and trains. This increase of weight for rolling stock has led to the substitution of newer structures, of stronger and heavier materials, to replace the old bridges. This has brought into existence many bridge-building companies, and they can well afford to equip themselves with the best labor-saving and quick-working machinery, regardless of first cost. European bridge builders are not in this position. Trains on the European lines have not increased in

weight as they have in America, consequently the old bridges answer every purpose, and the demand has been confined chiefly to new structures of the same light pattern. The United States factories are fully equipped for getting out heavy work, which can be done in as short a time (or shorter) as the European firms employ for their light bridge work.

### COMMERCE IN FRUIT PRODUCTS.

The great development of fruit growing in the United States, especially on the Pacific coast where semitropical fruits, as well as those indigenous to temperate regions, are grown, renders it interesting to ascertain what influence this development has on the country's imports of fruits. Taking the imports of the year 1900 and comparing their values, in round numbers, with those cited for 1890, the following articles are shown to have decreased in value as below:

Articles.	1900.	1890.	Decrease.
Currants.....	\$917,000	\$1,246,000	\$329,000
Dates.....	410,000	614,000	204,000
Oranges.....	1,087,000	1,917,000	830,000
Plums and prunes.....	47,000	1,789,000	1,742,000
Raisins.....	531,000	1,997,000	1,466,000
All other:			
Free.....	663,000	1,391,000	728,000
Dutiable.....	1,327,000	1,777,000	450,000

This shows a total decrease of \$5,749,000. It is worthy of note that while the values of currants and dates show decreases, the quantities increased, respectively, 3,123,000 and 1,665,000 pounds. These fruits are, of course, not produced in the United States.

Of imported fruits which have increased in value in the ten years under comparison the following are noted:

Articles.	1900.	1890.	Increase.
Figs.....	\$514,000	\$457,000	\$57,000
Lemons.....	3,667,000	3,374,000	293,000
Fruits, prepared or preserved.....	1,238,000	954,000	284,000
Bananas.....	5,878,000	4,654,000	1,224,000

These represent a total increase of \$1,858,000, the major portion of which is represented in the increased value of bananas from Latin America, a factor not to be reckoned in the Pacific coast trade. The same is true (as yet) with regard to dates. The American lemon is the only fruit, apparently, that has not gained the supremacy over the foreign in the domestic markets, but even the cultivation of this fruit is being rapidly developed in California.

The extent to which the United States fruits are gaining favor in other countries is shown by the following comparison of export values:

Articles.	1900.	1890,	Gain.
Apples:			
Green .....	\$1,445,000	\$1,231,000	\$214,000
Dried .....	2,248,000	1,039,000	1,209,000
Oranges .....	270,000		270,909
Prunes .....	1,646,000		1,646,000
Raisins .....	140,000		140,000
Other ripe or dried fruits .....	2,545,000	1,004,000	1,541,000
Canned fruits .....	3,123,000	698,000	2,425,000
Other preserved fruits .....	62,000	59,000	3,000
Total .....	11,479,000	4,031,000	7,448,000

These totals show an expansion equaled by but few of the extraordinary gains in the various industries of the United States.

### GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

The plan of operations for the geological surveys to be made in the next fiscal year was announced on April 25, 1901. An important feature of the work will be an investigation in cooperation with the Coast and Geodetic Survey of certain unmarked parts of the northwest boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada. This line will be resurveyed and temporarily marked by iron posts in certain localities. It is planned to make a reconnoissance of the whole line from the summit of the Rocky Mountains westward. Parties will be detailed to cooperate in topographical surveys of the States of Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, and North Carolina. Special investigations will be made in the Rocky Mountains, in the State of Montana. Investigations are planned of the glass and coal working industries, as well as of the cement works of the country. The gas wells of the State of Louisiana will be fully examined. Other investigations will include the lead and zinc deposits in the State of Missouri, the gold deposits in the State of Georgia, and the Devonian and Carboniferous strata in the State of New York, with reference to coal, petroleum, gas, glass, etc.

### COPPER INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT.

Copper consumption, both in the United States and Europe, attained its greatest magnitude within the past two years and a half, production being strained to keep pace with the necessities of its use. There have been times when production was hardly able to meet the demands of the legitimate trade. According to a German authority on the metal trade, in 1900, the world's production of copper aggregated about 279,000 metric tons, an increase of 8,200 tons as compared with the preceding year. Toward this total the United States contributed 268,800 tons.

For the first quarter of 1901 the total copper production of the United States was 67,163 metric tons (2,240 pounds), as compared with 65,193 tons for the same period of the previous year. The European product for the periods under comparison were 21,059 tons in 1901 and 20,653 tons in 1900. Although the home demand for copper continues, there has been a falling off in foreign buying since January, and copper exports are reported for the first three months of the year to have been 25,274 tons, as compared with 46,932 for the first quarter of 1900.

In 1896 this metal sold for less than 10 cents a pound, but the developments of electrical enterprises have so changed the conditions governing its application that an increase of 50 per cent in value since 1897 has been realized.

Several new copper-mining enterprises, capitalized by citizens of the United States, are reported from Mexico, notably in the States of Guerrero and Sonora.

#### **VITAL STATISTICS FOR MANILA.**

A comparison of the annual death rate per 1,000 inhabitants of Manila, Philippine Islands, with that of some of the large tropical cities and some of the populous centers of the United States is shown by a statement recently issued by the Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department at Washington.

This shows that the annual death rate per 1,000 of Manila's population for 1900 was 34.47; that of Hongkong, 23.83; Macao, 54; Bombay, 51.36; Rio de Janeiro, 31.11; New York, 20.53; and Philadelphia, 19.58. A comparison of the respective causes of death shows that there is practically no call for alarm in the plague figures, but the number of deaths attributed to other diseases is in some cases rather high. All over the world one-seventh of the deaths are from pulmonary tuberculosis, in spite of all epidemics and plagues. Even were plague at its height in Manila, it is probable that the number of deaths in that city would not exceed those resulting from tuberculosis, to which, next to infantile diseases, the highest number of deaths are attributed. For instance, Manila's vital statistics for December, 1900, recorded 108 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and 189 from infantile diseases.

As evidence of the seriousness with which pulmonary tuberculosis has become to be regarded by health authorities everywhere, it may be stated that the city of San Francisco has instituted a quarantine against all cases of consumption entering that port. This disease is extremely common to all the Philippine Islands, due partly to the climate and partly to the peculiar susceptibility of the natives to the disease. It would seem, therefore, that there is more to fear from an increase of this complaint than from an epidemic of plague.



There is no record that the Philippines was ever visited by a big epidemic of bubonic plague, and it is most remarkable that while this dread disease has periodically appeared and ravaged Hongkong and Macao, Manila has retained its immunity. Some alarm was caused in 1900 by the discovery of a few sporadic cases in Intramuros, but, owing to the prompt action of the sanitary authorities, an epidemic was prevented. The outbreak, however, had a beneficial effect, in that it aroused the health authorities to the possibility of the city being visited by an epidemic of plague, and caused them to take steps to prevent the disease establishing itself.

Since it has been proven that rats spread the disease quickly, the authorities have distributed rat poison to the houses; in December last 1,930 houses were so supplied. A summary of bubonic plague in Manila for the past year shows that 271 cases were reported during the year (186 Chinese, 82 Filipinos, and 3 Americans), of whom 199, or 73 per cent, died.

This is a very small death rate for that disease compared with the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, which, taking the month of December as a fair average, is accountable for 1,296 during the year. For a tropical city the death rate of Manila shows a decrease in many cases and compares favorably with the healthiest cities of the same population.

#### **STUDY OF HAWAIIAN FISHERIES.**

In compliance with a resolution of Congress, the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries of the United States is arranging to send an expedition to Hawaiian Islands for the purpose of making a comprehensive study of the fishes and other aquatic resources of those islands. The work of the specialists who compose the party, as mapped out for the present summer, will be a thorough study of the quantity and quality of the commercial and shore fishes, mollusks, crustaceans, and other aquatic animals and plants. Attention will be given to the actual and relative values and the commercial importance of the different species; their migrations, spawning times and places, food, feeding habits, names, maximum average size, and other pertinent facts.

#### **REVENUES OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.**

No single feature of the commercial expansion of the United States is more striking than the increase in the *per capita* revenues. In 1881 the sales of postage stamps of every variety amounted to 67 cents per inhabitant. That was a year of great prosperity and the resumption of specie payments, and enormous exports of wheat to Europe gave an impetus to business that continued until the financial disturbances of 1884. The year 1890 was also a prosperous year, and during that period the sales of postage stamps amounted to very nearly 95

cents for each man woman and child in the United States. In 1900 this amount had increased to a little more than \$1.33. In the latter year the revenue from stamp sales was practically three times as great as it was 19 years previous. Though the population increased less than 50 per cent, the proceeds from stamp sales *per capita* was nearly twice as great as in 1881. At the earlier date, it must be remembered, letter postage was 50 per cent higher than in 1900 and the maximum weight for a single rate of postage was only one-half what it is at the present time.

#### INCREASED TRADE WITH CENTRAL AMERICA.

The steamers of the several South American steamship companies now plying regularly on routes ending at United States ports did not, previously to April, 1901, receive freight at Central American ports for delivery at San Francisco, that service being left to the regular Panama steamers. Since that date, however, the South American steamers have been bringing freight from the several ports of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Salvador at rates advantageous to the exporters. It is believed by the importers that this movement will stimulate trade between the United States and Central America and prove of great benefit to the latter.

The regular Panama steamers are also reported to be bringing increased shipments from Central America, and, in consequence, the superior varieties of coffee from that part of America, which had previously been transported across the isthmus or around Cape Horn, are now being sent to New York and Europe via San Francisco. On April 20 the steamer *City of Pará* brought the largest cargo ever landed at San Francisco by a Panama steamer. The greater part of the cargo consisted of coffee, there having been 25,929 bags of this commodity. Of the total named, 9,470 bags were for the San Francisco market, 1,573 bags for New York, and 14,886 bags in transit for Europe. Previously, on April 5, 1901, the *City of Sydney* had brought 23,759 bags of coffee from Central America, most of which was destined for Europe.

#### FOREIGN CROP REPORTS.

The Department of Agriculture of the United States has negotiations under way for the exchange of crop reports by cable with European and other grain-producing countries. The arrangement with Hungary has already been completed and the first bulletin respecting crop conditions in that country was issued on May 10, 1901. The reports are to be exchanged monthly, and as soon as received in the United States will be given to the public. The proposed system will give official Government reports, and it is expected to have a steadying effect on the market and to be of value to the farmers in deciding upon

the planting and the marketing of their crops. The grains to be considered in the reports will be wheat, maize, oats, barley, and rye. It has been the custom of the Bureau of the American Republics for the last two years to publish, in the languages of the International American Union, the monthly crop reports issued by the United States Government, and to distribute the same, using the MONTHLY BULLETIN as a medium, throughout the countries composing the International Union.

#### **RUSSIAN ENDORSEMENT OF TRADE METHODS.**

A telegram from Moscow, Russia, dated May 4, 1901, reports the annual conference of the Manufacturers and Merchants' Association. One of the most important projects considered during the conference was the establishment of closer business relations with the United States. For this purpose the resolution was taken of sending experts from Russia to the United States in order to study and, if possible, apply American methods to Russian markets.

In the course of the debate it was agreed that as the United States is "the greatest and most progressive commercial and industrial nation in the world, astonishing all nations by its mastery of finance, its enlightenment of government, and its energy and enterprise in business, it would be well to establish closer connections with such a nation."

#### **AMERICAN CORN OIL IN THE WORLD'S MARKETS.**

The industrial and commercial papers of Continental Europe are calling attention to the approaching competition of American corn oil. It is stated that this oil is greatly appreciated from an industrial point of view, and that its fine golden color and agreeable taste make it a possible rival for older and better-known varieties of table oil. Well-directed efforts have been made for some time, notably at the Paris Exposition, to establish this product in foreign markets, and from present indications it would appear that they have been successful.

#### **ESTIMATED WOOL CLIP.**

According to reports from many correspondents published by Dunn & Co., of New York, the present year's wool clip of the United States will be fully as large as that of 1900. Sheep wintered well and the wool is reported to be in exceptionally good condition. From 10 to 50 per cent (according to locality) of last year's wool clip is reported still in the hands of the producers. The clip of the State of Montana in the present year is estimated at 25,000,000 pounds; that of Wyoming at 18,000,000 pounds; of the Territory of New Mexico, 15,000,000 pounds, and that of the State of Colorado, 10,000,000 pounds; these sections being the great wool districts.

**CULTIVATION OF PISTACHIO NUTS.**

It is announced that the Department of Agriculture is conducting experiments looking to the cultivation of pistachio nuts in the Territory of Arizona and also of New Mexico. This movement naturally attracts the attention of confectioners, some 400 young trees have been imported from Greece to be transplanted in the Territories named. Generally speaking, this variety of nuts is known only to confectioners as they are too expensive for common use. In appearance the nut resembles the almond, except that the kernel of most varieties is bright green in color, imparting that tint to the confections flavored with it. The pistachio nut is very popular in the Mediterranean ports, where it has driven most other varieties out of the market. The Department believes that if it can be successfully grown in the United States, considerable profits will accrue from its culture. The value of nuts imported into the United States each year ranges from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

**PHILIPPINE SHOE IMPORTS.**

A statement concerning the importation of boots and shoes into the Philippine Islands during the calendar year 1900 has been prepared in the Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department. This shows that the total value of such imports for the year was \$160,309. By countries the imports were as follows: The United States, \$7,832; United Kingdom, \$778; Germany, \$50,241; France, \$7,166; Spain, \$74,183; Austria, \$3,668; Belgium, \$600; Switzerland, \$1,044; China, \$5,449; Japan, \$808; Hongkong, \$5,881; British East Indies, \$1,041, and Australasia, \$1,618.

**DEAD-LETTER OFFICE IN HAWAII.**

By order of the Postmaster-General of the United States, a dead-letter service for the Territory of Hawaii, to be conducted in connection with the Honolulu post-office, for the deposition of unclaimed and unmailable matter originating or reaching the several post-offices in the Hawaiian Islands, was established on March 26, 1901. Heretofore such matter has been sent to Washington.

---

**URUGUAY.****FOREIGN COMMERCE OF 1900.**

Recent statistics published by the Department of Customs of Uruguay show the following interesting data concerning the foreign commerce of the country during the year 1900 compared with that of the year 1899:

Articles.	1900.	1899.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>		
Alcoholic beverages.....	\$2,363,567	\$2,349,402
Provisions, cereals, and spices.....	4,952,677	4,786,457
Tobacco and cigars.....	210,421	224,434
Dry goods and cloth materials.....	4,301,783	5,042,176
Ready-made clothing.....	1,106,723	1,308,547
Raw materials and machinery.....	7,259,180	6,875,652
Live stock.....	1,009,959	2,754,110
Sundry articles.....	2,773,296	2,211,010
Total.....	23,977,606	25,551,788
<b>EXPORTS.</b>		
Live stock.....	534,216	260,006
Slaughterhouse products.....	26,605,662	33,539,134
Agricultural products.....	1,669,523	2,354,919
Other products.....	437,535	314,722
Ship's stores.....	119,941	5,187
Sundry articles.....	21,310	100,196
Total.....	29,888,187	36,574,164

### UTILIZATION OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

The German Vice-Consul at Fray-Bentos has made a report to his Government regarding the utilization of animal products at the *saladeros*, which would otherwise be lost. It is stated that a few years ago the bones, etc., were boiled, strained, and pressed for the purpose of extracting the tallow they contained. The residue was then dried and used as a fuel. Some establishments have recently introduced improvements in this direction. The "Saladero Fray-Bentos" of the Liebig company dries the waste after extracting the tallow, and grinds it, thus obtaining an animal guano containing 7 to 8 per cent of ammonia and 14 to 18 per cent of phosphoric acid. The tongues are bought up by several firms, then preserved and sold as "Fray-Bentos or Paysandu tongues." Liebig's have also been making, for some time past, a good ox-tail soup and preserving it in 1-pound and 2-pound cans, for which there is a ready sale. Some establishments are also engaged in salting and exporting the intestines of cattle.

### REPORT OF THE CENTRAL URUGUAY RAILWAY.

According to the official report of the board of directors, the gross receipts of the Central Uruguay Railway for the last half of the year 1900 shows a decrease of £5,455, or 3.38 per cent, as compared with the same period in the previous year. The working expenses amounted to £93,837, or 60.22 per cent of the gross receipts, as compared with £86,371, or 53.56 per cent, in the last half of 1899, being an increase of £7,466, or 6.66 per cent. Heavy rains and disastrous floods occurred during the closing months of the financial year, continuing until November. The wool clip was kept back on account of the low prices received for that commodity, and consequently receipts from transportation were reduced. With reference to live stock, the report states

that there was an increase of 82.66 per cent in the number of animals transported and 90.27 per cent in the receipts from this source.

### RESULTS OF THE CENSUS.

The "Südamerikanische Rundschau" states that the compilation of the agricultural census of Uruguay is looked forward to with great interest. From the details already on hand it is seen that the number of animals, such as horses, horn cattle, sheep, swine, mules, etc., is nearly double that which the best estimates had heretofore credited. Further, it is felt that the results of the general census, as far as the population is concerned, will be very satisfactory. It is anticipated that a population of 925,000 will be shown.

### PROPOSED COLONIES.

A report of the French Chamber of Commerce at Montevideo, referring to the development of colonization and industrial activity in Uruguay, says that one of the richest landed proprietors has taken steps to establish colonies in Durazno. Among the new industries about to be established is a cocoanut-oil factory and a dairy. The oil factory will obtain its raw products from Paraguay. The dairy will be operated upon a very large scale, and will obtain its supply of milk from the interior of the country, where a large portion of it has heretofore gone to waste. It is possible that butter will form an important export of the country.

### CULTIVATED LANDS AND LANDED PROPRIETORS.

A German consular report states that, in the year 1899, 5,479 square kilometers of land were under cultivation in Uruguay, of which 4,143 were planted in grain. The total value is given at 16,843,608 *pesos*. There are 67,112 landed proprietors in Uruguay, of whom 30,503 are foreigners. The value of the ground in the possession of Uruguayans is stated to be 143,083,809 *pesos*, and that in the possession of foreigners 135,620,609 *pesos*; a total of 278,704,415 *pesos*. The principal nationalities represented are shown by the following table:

	Number of landed proprie- tors.	Property value.		Number of landed proprie- tors.	Property value.
		<i>Pesos.</i>			<i>Pesos.</i>
Uruguayans .....	36,579	143,033,809	French .....	2,768	16,003,198
Italians .....	11,430	35,746,673	English .....	654	9,003,198
Spaniards .....	8,406	32,616,842	Argentines .....	713	4,464,730
Brazilians .....	5,349	30,687,043	Germans .....	426	2,980,136

Further, there are Swiss, Portuguese, Belgians, Dutch, Swedes, Norwegians, Austrians, Hungarians, and North Americans owning property in Uruguay.

**WOOL PRICES IN LIVERPOOL.**

At the last auction sale of River Plate wools in Liverpool the Uruguayan products brought the following prices, which were about the same as those received in the spring of 1900: Merino, 6d. to 8d. per pound; fine crossbreds,  $6\frac{3}{4}$ d. to  $7\frac{3}{4}$ d.; Lincoln, 4d. to  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.; lamb's,  $4\frac{1}{4}$ d. to  $6\frac{1}{4}$ d.; and belly and scrap,  $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. to  $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. Expressed in United States values these prices range from 3.55 cents per pound for the lowest grades to 16.22 cents for the best.

**MINISTER FROM BOLIVIA.**

Dr. J. C. CARVILLO recently presented his credentials to President Cuestas as Minister from Bolivia near the Government of Uruguay. After an exchange of friendly greeting a presidential decree was issued recognizing the Minister in his official capacity.

---

**VENEZUELA.****THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.**

The Department of State at Washington informs the Bureau of the American Republics that it has been advised by the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at Caracas of the formation of the following Provisional Government of Venezuela:

Provisional President, Gen. CIPRIANO CASTRO.

First Vice-President, Gen. JUAN VINCENTE GOMEZ.

Second Vice-President, Gen. RAMON AYALA.

General Secretary to the President, Señor TORRES CARDENAS

**PRESIDENTIAL CABINET.**

Minister of the Interior, Gen. J. A. VELUTINI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. EDUARDO BLANCO.

Minister of Finance, Señor DON RAMON TELLO MENDOZA.

Minister of War and Marine, Gen. JOSÉ A. PULIDO.

Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. FELIX QUINTERO.

Minister of Public Works, Señor DON JUAN OTANEZ M.

Minister of Fomento, Señor DON F. ARRACHA GALLEGOS.

Governor of the Federal District, Gen. CALIXTO ESCALANTE.

**TARIFF CHANGES.**

Advices from Caracas state that the export taxes on coffee, cacao, cotton, and cattle have been abolished, and that the transit duties on products have been increased from  $12\frac{1}{4}$  per cent to 25 per cent. The new law went into effect on May 1, 1901.

**FIBER FROM THE BANANA PLANT.**

The British Consul at Caracas reports that the Venezuelan Government has offered a prize for the best sample of fibers extracted from the plantain or banana plant, and that over 40 samples are to be on exhibition at the office of the Chamber of Commerce at Caracas. It is a well-known fact that useful fibers can be obtained from the plant, but heretofore it has not been possible to manufacture them at a price that would permit them to compete with manila hemp and sisal grass. It is to be hoped that the experiments in Venezuela will be successful, and that the manufacture of plantain fiber may thenceforth prove remunerative.

**NAVIGATION CONCESSION.**

The Government of Venezuela has granted an important concession to Señor ELBANO SPINETTI, under the terms of which he secures the exclusive privilege of navigating the Motatán River. The concessionaire is obligated to establish along the course of said river warehouses and stations for the loading and unloading of fruits, merchandise, and other products. The duration of the contract is thirty years. Steamboats and sailing vessels will be employed in sufficient numbers to handle the traffic, and communication by water will be carried on with Maracaibo. The concessionaire has the exclusive right to exploit the timber existing on the Government lands on both sides of the river.

**ESTABLISHMENT OF A GLASS FACTORY.**

The Minister of Promotion of Public Welfare (Fomento) in the Republic has authorized Señores JUAN BAUTISTA BANCO and José EUSEBIO I. VILLANUEVA, of Caracas, to establish in the Federal District a plant for the "manufacture of such objects of crystal and glass as are required for the ordinary consumption of the country."

This is a new industry for Venezuela, and for its protection the Government grants to the contractors the exclusive privilege of such manufacture for a period of ten years, dating from January, 1901, the date of the publication of the contract in the "Gaceta Oficial." Furthermore, they are to be permitted to utilize free of charge all prime material found in waste lands or in the subsoil of lands of which the nation may dispose, or which it administers; and they are to be granted the privilege of importing (once only), free of customs duties, all the materials, machinery, tools, and implements destined for the installation of workshops, provided they fulfill the other requirements of the customs law. All questions and controversies which arise as to interpretation and execution of the contract are to be settled by the courts. The contract is not transferable, wholly or in part, to any foreign Government, or to a foreigner, without the consent of the National Government.



**EXPORTS FROM MARACAIBO IN MARCH, 1901.**

The exportations from Maracaibo during the month of March, 1901, consisted of 3,084,631 kilograms of coffee, 1,778,932 of which were shipped to New York; 48,315 kilograms of hides; 12,999 kilograms of goatskins; 1,690 kilograms of deerskins; 216 kilograms of crude rubber; 4,653 kilograms of cacao; 5,148 kilograms of balsam of copaiva; 9,708 kilograms of fish bladders (*buches de pescado*); 39,260 kilograms of divi-divi; 639 kilograms of wool; 1,004,058 kilograms of woods; 438,883 kilograms of raw sugar; 1,014 kilograms of old copper; 400 kilograms of *cogollos*; 1,552 kilograms of live plants, and 60 kilograms of dry plants.

**MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.**

A new regulation made by the municipal council of the city of Caracas fixes the price for each supply of water at 80 *bolivars* annually.

The Caracas theater, according to the "Venezuela Herald," receives a subsidy of 2,000 *bolivars* monthly from the Government.

---

**PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION AT BUFFALO.**

On May 1, 1901, Buffalo opened the gates of the Pan-American Exposition to the inspection of the world. All the buildings were not fully completed and parts of the grounds lacked the finishing touches of the landscape artists and gardeners, but the Exposition was practically ready for business when the President of the United States, then at Vicksburg, Miss., touched the electric button that started the mechanism at Buffalo, hundreds of miles distant. The dedication ceremonies, with a programme of an imposing character, were postponed until May 20, the chief ceremonies being conducted upon the Esplanade and in the Temple of Music.

The Exposition is larger and more comprehensive than its projectors originally believed probable. A great part of the expense, amounting to nearly \$10,000,000, has been borne by the beautiful city in which it is located. Some twenty-three of the States of the Union have made appropriations for buildings or exhibits, while nearly all of the remaining States and Territories are suitably represented by private displays of immense value and great utility. The United States Government indorsed the project by an appropriation of \$500,000. To this tangible evidence of the nation's approval Congress added the declaration that "it is desired to encourage the holding of a Pan-American Exposition on the Niagara frontier, in the city of Buffalo, fittingly to illustrate the marvelous development of the

Western Hemisphere during the nineteenth century, by a display of the arts, industries, manufactures, and products of the soil, mines, and sea." It further declared that "the proposed Pan-American Exposition, being confined to the Western Hemisphere, \* \* \* would unquestionably be of vast benefit to the commercial interests not only of this country, but of the entire Hemisphere, and should therefore have the sanction of the Congress of the United States."

Inspired by the idea of Pan-Americanism, the Exposition at Buffalo has found its keynote in Spanish-American architecture, the types ranging from those found in the southwestern part of the United States to such as exist in the southern extremity of Patagonia. To this has been added a color scheme, which enables the buildings and surroundings to equal, if not surpass, the wonderful "White City" at Chicago during the Columbian Exposition of 1893.

The Buffalo Exposition is in some ways the reflection of the Pan-American Conference which was held in Washington in 1889-90 and which was the inception of the International Union of American Republics, resulting in the establishment of the Bureau of the American Republics. While official delegates from all the Latin-American countries and the United States will meet in October, 1901, in the City of Mexico, at the second Pan-American Conference, a larger and no less influential body of unofficial delegates from all the American countries will have met in Buffalo during the summer, and will have been brought into closer personal and commercial relations with each other to their mutual benefit.

For six months the Exposition will afford an opportunity for the study of the products of all the countries of the Western Hemisphere. It is confidently believed that never before has there been grouped together such a general representation of resources of all the Americas as can be seen in Buffalo.

The benefits to be derived from this Exposition are fully realized by the Latin-American countries, and they have been actively engaged in preparing exhibits which will give the people of North America a complete idea of their diversified industries and natural resources. Several of the countries have erected special buildings in the court of State and Foreign Exhibits at the Exposition. Descriptions of these structures, as well as details of the proposed exhibits, have from time to time appeared in the MONTHLY BULLETIN, so that but a brief mention of them collectively is made at this time. Taken as a whole, they form a very important part of the exhibits, and are creditable alike to the several Republics and to the Exposition.

The Argentine Republic has 1,500 square feet of space in the Forestry Building and 3,700 in the Agricultural Building, and 30 tons of Argentine products intended for the Exposition were shipped from

Buenos Ayres to Buffalo. The Republic is represented by Lieut. JOHN S. ATTWELL.

To the Government of Bolivia has been allotted 2,400 square feet of space, distributed in the Agricultural, Mining, and Ethnology buildings. The official representative of the Government is Señor Don RAMÓN PANDO HIJO, son of the President of the Republic, who has been appointed chairman of the Bolivian Commission.

The United States of Brazil has 500 square feet in the Agricultural Building and 400 square feet in the grounds, to establish a "Brazilian fazenda" in miniature, showing the cultivation of coffee, rubber, and other products of that country, which has the most extensive territory and the greatest population in South America. One or two States also make special exhibits.

Chile's appropriation amounts to \$170,000 gold, and is the largest appropriation ever made by that country for its participation in an exposition. The Chile Building in the court of State and foreign buildings occupies a space of 9,000 square feet, and its cost is about \$28,000. It is rectangular in form, two stories in height, and is constructed of steel and glass. At the close of the Exposition it will be taken to pieces and sent to Chile to be reconstructed. The exhibits of this country are very complete. This country is represented by Señor Don JULIO PEREZ CANTO.

Colombia has appointed Señor Dr. LUIS CUERVO-MARQUEZ, Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia in the United States, as special commissioner at the Exposition.

Costa Rica has 1,660 square feet of space, distributed as follows: One hundred and twenty in horticulture, 400 in forestry, 30 in mines, 600 in ethnology, 240 in national products, and 270 in miscellaneous. The representative of Costa Rica is Dr. JUAN J. ULLOA, Consul-General to the United States.

Cuba has a building 150 by 275 feet. Its cost is \$25,000. The island will make a comprehensive exhibit of its resources. The chairman of the Pan-American Commission in Havana is Señor Don PERFECTO LA COSTE, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry.

Santo Domingo has a pavilion at the Exposition covering an area of about 4,000 square feet. Its cost was about \$4,000. Many of the Santo Domingo exhibits will be shown in the pavilion, but the Government will also make a display in the Ethnology Building. The District of Samana has an extensive exhibit. Señor Don FRANCISCO LEONTE-VASQUES, Chargé d'Affaires of the Dominican Republic in the United States, is also the representative and special commissioner of the Republic at the Exposition.

The Republic of Ecuador appropriated \$16,000 and has a pavilion at the Exposition. The Government is represented by Don F. MORA SILVA, Consul-General of Ecuador in New York.

Guatemala will exhibit its products in several buildings. This Government has 150 square feet in the Mining Building, 400 in the Horticulture Building, 400 in the Agriculture Building, and 200 in the Ethnology Building. There is a small pavilion in the grounds in which there is a special exhibit of certain Guatemalan products.

Haiti is also represented at the Exposition. The Minister of Agriculture in Port au Prince has arranged for a special exhibit of the products belonging to the governmental department under his control.

Honduras has a building at the Exposition and the country will make an extensive exhibit of its products. There will be a special ethnological exhibit also. Among the most interesting features of the Honduras exhibit will be those in the branches of mines and forests. DON FRANCISCO ALT SCHUL is the chairman of the Honduras Pan-American Commission.

Mexico has an attractive building, 60 by 40 feet, which contains only the mining exhibit made by the Republic. Besides, Mexico has had assigned in the different exhibition buildings 3,000 square feet in agriculture, 2,000 in forestry, 2,000 in horticulture, 3,000 in manufactures, and 2,000 in ethnology, and makes a very attractive display. A company of mounted *rurales* and the martial band of Mexico are at the Exposition. The Republic is making a special exhibit of ordnance, war materials, and navy equipments in a special building. The chief of the Mexican Commission is DON ALBINO R. NUNCIO.

Nicaragua has 150 square feet of space in mining, 300 in horticulture, 400 in agriculture, 350 in floriculture, and 200 in ethnology and archaeology. This country is represented by Señor DON LUIS F. COREA, Nicaraguan Minister in Washington.

The products of Paraguay are displayed in the way of individual exhibits.

Peru has 1,000 square feet in agriculture, 500 in manufactures, 500 in forestry, and 500 in mines. The chairman of the commission is Señor FEDERICO BLUME.

Porto Rico has appropriated \$10,000 and has an exhibit typical of the Porto Rican *ranchos*. Porto Rico will exhibit also her products in agriculture, and has 1,200 square feet of space in the Agriculture Building.

Salvador will make a collective exhibit of its products in a space of 1,500 to 2,000 square feet. The Republic is represented by Dr. DARIO GONZALES.

Individual exhibitors will display various products of Uruguay.

Venezuela will be represented by individual exhibitors.

The exhibit of the Bureau of the American Republics has been made with the object of showing the scope of its work since its inception, and was prepared at a cost of about \$8,000. The relief map of the Intercontinental Railway, the construction of which was suggested at

the International American Conference of 1889-90, gives an idea of the line of that railway through the countries on this continent.

The interest in this particular display is further enhanced by a miniature exhibit, geographically arranged in glass cases, of the most important products of the countries through which the Intercontinental Railway will pass.

Several manuscript maps, notably of Mexico and Brazil, are samples of the efforts of the Bureau in this direction. In a number of bookcases the publications of the Bureau from the time of its creation to the present day are shown.

The wall space contains photographs of officials and men who have been prominently identified in Pan-American affairs. The cases which occupy the floor space contain interesting documents, many in the original, some facsimiles, and others photographic productions of documents pertaining to the history of this hemisphere.

A prominent feature of the exhibit is a collection of photographs of the Columbian mural paintings of the University of Notre Dame, Indiana.

## BRITISH TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

From the "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation," issued monthly by the British Government, the appended information regarding the trade of the United Kingdom with Latin America for the first quarter of the calendar year 1901, together with comparative statistics for the same period of the previous year, is obtained. The British publication referred to does not give all the commercial transactions between the various countries, but mentions only the principal items of import and export. Respecting the destination of some of the British exports, no country is specifically designated, but they are given under the general head of "South America." The Central American countries are grouped together, so that the statistics are not available separately for each of the several Republics of this part of America.

Taken as a whole, so far as enumerated, the imports, for the first quarter of 1901, taken by Great Britain from Latin America show an increase as compared with the previous year, the advance being from £4,032,390 in 1900 to £4,083,104 in 1901.

From the Argentine Republic the imports and their valuation for both periods under comparison were as follows:

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Articles.	1901.	1900.
Cattle for food.....		£28,959	Hides.....	£14,623	£7,481
Sheep and lambs.....		122,421	Tallow and stearine....	65,356	67,913
Wheat.....	£885,491	1,020,581	Linseed.....	834,426	391,259
Maize.....	64,800	425,590			
Mutton.....	521,502	380,472	Total.....	2,482,581	2,445,062
Sugar.....	96,383	386			

That there were no imports of live cattle and sheep from the Argentine Republic (as well as from Uruguay) was due to the prevalence of an epidemic among live stock in those sections, which has now disappeared. The greatest increase was in the item of linseed, the aggregate quantity having been 374,587 quarters in the first three months of 1901, and 185,796 quarters for the same period in 1900. The number of bushels (of 60 pounds) of wheat imported was 4,339,333, against 5,331,833 for the first quarter of 1900. The number of bushels (of 56 pounds) of corn for the two periods under comparison was respectively 483,571 and 3,780,357.

From the Republic of Brazil the enumerated imports and their valuation were as follows in the first quarter of 1901, compared with the same period of 1900:

Articles.	1901.	1900.
Coffee.....	£26,465	£18,865
Raw sugar.....	37,961	4,642
Cotton.....	83,954	188,107
Total.....	148,380	211,614

The quantities of coffee imported were, respectively, 1,121,000 and 1,086,000 pounds; of raw sugar, 6,777,100 and 969,200 pounds; and of cotton, 3,026,800 and 7,978,700 pounds.

From Peru the products specially named and their valuations were as follows:

Articles.	1901.	1900.
Raw sugar.....	£14,464	£74,557
Alpaca, vicuna, and llama wool.....	49,579	55,611
Copper.....	68,110	48,305
Total.....	132,153	178,473

The quantities of the items enumerated for each of the periods were respectively as follows: Raw sugar, 2,919,300 and 13,882,800 pounds; copper, in all forms, 1,749 and 1,132 tons; wool, peculiar to the country, 1,078,959 and 1,071,569 pounds.

Only one item, copper, is credited to Chile. In the first quarter of 1901 the total weight of this metal imported was 11,346 tons, valued at £430,249, against 16,480 tons, valued at £395,808, in 1900. The greater proportion of the copper imports for 1901 were in a partially manufactured state. No imports of Chilean nitrates are reported, though undoubtedly the greater part of the British receipts came from Chile.

From South America, in general (other than specified) the imports were, 19,115,019 pounds of wool, valued at £525,795, in 1901, against 16,086,401 pounds, valued at £534,073, in 1900. While the number of

pounds increased, there was a great decrease in the total valuation of this commodity in 1901. The average price declined from £3.32 per 100 pounds in 1900 to £2.75 per 100 pounds in 1901.

From Central America, as a whole, the only item enumerated is coffee, of which 12,045,600 pounds, valued at £363,946, were imported during the first quarter of 1901, against 8,272,300 pounds, worth £267,360, during the same period in 1900. The average valuation per 100 pounds decreased from £3.23 in 1900 to £3.02 in 1901.

The total value of the exports to Latin America in the first quarter of 1901, so far as enumerated in the British "Accounts"—that is to say, for the principal items of export—was £2,450,336 (\$11,924,660), as compared with £2,626,953 (\$12,784,067) for the same period in 1900. The leading export items noted are articles such as are produced in the United States, and in the trade of which the United States should have a greater share than it now enjoys, particularly as regards the South American market. The great advantage which the British exporters have is direct and frequent steamship service to South American ports. Another consideration which produces beneficial results is the long time granted for the payment of bills contracted.

One of the principal items of export is cotton piece goods, of which the following sales were made in Latin-American markets during the first quarter of 1901, as compared with the first quarter of 1900:

Countries.	1901.	1900.	Countries.	1901.	1900.
	<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>		<i>Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
West Indies (other than British).	16,085,500	21,358,800	Chile .....	17,470,900	27,346,600
Mexico .....	5,598,600	11,171,100	Brazil .....	15,909,700	19,244,100
Central America .....	12,171,100	12,817,800	Uruguay .....	4,788,100	7,857,000
Colombia .....	14,376,400	4,149,800	Argentine Republic.	17,863,200	27,477,000
Venezuela .....	11,452,400	2,194,600	Total .....	126,009,200	141,080,700
Peru .....	10,293,300	7,463,900			

These were valued at £1,291,005 (\$6,282,671) in 1901, against £1,349,259 (\$6,566,169) in 1900, representing more than one-half the total value of the exports for the periods named.

In detail the exports to Latin America, with their valuations, were as follows:

Articles.	1901.	1900.
WEST INDIES (FOREIGN).		
Hardware.....	£6,150	£4,754
Railroad iron .....	697	7,314
Galvanized sheet iron.....	8,239	9,447
Cast and wrought iron (manufactured).....	15,076	21,261
Packing bags and sacks.....	2,126	4,752
Total.....	32,288	47,528

Articles.	1901.	1900.
<b>MEXICO.</b>		
Cotton piece goods.....	£66,105	£113,043
Linen piece goods.....	6,954	9,253
Railroad iron.....	18,364	51,061
Galvanized sheet iron.....	16,058	28,612
Total.....	107,481	201,969
<b>COLOMBIA.</b>		
Cotton piece goods.....	110,338	28,756
Linen piece goods.....	18,941	2,418
Total.....	129,279	31,174
<b>VENEZUELA.</b>		
Cotton piece goods.....	100,505	16,655
<b>PERU.</b>		
Cotton piece goods.....	112,594	74,048
Woolen tissues.....	32,624	16,105
Worsted tissues.....	15,909	8,846
Railroad iron.....	20	135
Wrought and cast iron (manufactured).....	9,125	7,465
Total.....	170,272	106,599
<b>CHILE.</b>		
Cotton piece goods.....	183,756	249,595
Woolen tissues.....	40,919	46,586
Worsted tissues.....	28,524	48,302
Carpets.....	10,823	14,679
Hardware and cutlery.....	9,195	6,595
Railroad iron.....	1,838	2,398
Bar iron.....	8,422	10,908
Cast and wrought iron (manufactured).....	21,021	28,131
Galvanized sheet iron.....	22,251	34,291
Total.....	326,749	441,485
<b>BRAZIL.</b>		
Cotton piece goods.....	191,326	208,221
Jute piece goods.....	1,530	1,626
Jute yarn.....	77,353	49,871
Linen piece goods.....	7,663	9,285
Woolen tissues.....	15,512	14,878
Worsted tissues.....	20,649	18,326
Wrought copper.....	9,596	11,584
Hardware and cutlery.....	12,988	13,594
Railroad iron.....	17,478	34,724
Wire, other than telegraph.....	4,518	3,639
Galvanized sheet iron.....	5,658	11,063
Bar iron.....	6,117	7,187
Cast and wrought iron (manufactured).....	27,606	41,418
Tin plate.....	12,916	13,369
Manufactured steel.....	1,805	6,894
Leather.....	7,896	9,797
Cement.....	2,030	6,060
Earthen and china ware.....	15,944	14,520
Seed oil.....	14,051	11,452
Total.....	452,186	487,508
<b>URUGUAY.</b>		
Cotton piece goods.....	53,777	85,826
Woolen tissues.....	16,691	18,489
Worsted tissues.....	18,868	34,789
Bar iron.....	1,243	6,955
Railroad iron.....	42,608	8,970
Galvanized sheet iron.....	11,054	10,558
Total.....	144,236	165,537
<b>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.</b>		
Cotton piece goods.....	207,520	298,858
Linen piece goods.....	7,620	7,284
Woolen tissues.....	45,105	53,697
Worsted tissues.....	40,907	88,867
Carpets.....	20,488	31,151
Hardware and cutlery.....	11,061	11,427
Bar and angle iron.....	11,118	25,989
Railroad iron.....	148,181	58,472



Articles.	1901.	1900.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—continued.		
Wire, except for telegraph .....	£15,668	£13,564
Galvanized sheet iron .....	100,903	153,431
Cast and wrought iron (manufactured) .....	78,764	47,403
Tin plate .....	15,192	17,704
Cement .....	11,119	7,663
Earthen and china ware.....	14,009	15,287
Total.....	727,655	830,797
SOUTH AMERICA.		
Locomotives .....	82,170	77,768
Agricultural engines .....	7,009	1,997
Other engines .....	28,642	27,671
Sewing machines .....	11,098	4,300
Agricultural machinery .....	11,417	19,047
Mining machinery .....	9,269	12,898
Textile machinery .....	14,463	37,530
Other machinery and mill work .....	87,021	107,492
Saddlery and harness <sup>1</sup> .....	8,656	8,998
Total.....	259,735	297,701

<sup>1</sup> South and Central America.

It may prove interesting in this connection to note that, according to these same "Accounts," Great Britain imported from the United States during the first quarter of 1901 merchandise to the value of nearly £33,000,000 (\$160,594,500) as against £26,000,000 (\$126,529,000) in the same period of 1900; also that the exports of Great Britain to the United States for the first three months of 1901 were valued at £2,923,000 (about \$14,225,000), against £3,919,000 (\$19,071,800) in the corresponding period in 1900.

## OVINE VIRUS.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN is indebted to the courtesy of Mr. FÉLIX E. CASTRO, editor of "El Comercio," of Cuzco, Peru, for a valuable and interesting article from the pen of the celebrated Peruvian physician, Dr. ANTONIO LORENA, upon the subject of ovine virus and its uses.

Dr. LORENA says "that the culture of animal virus for 'vaccination' is within the reach of the most indigent towns. I will explain more fully. The poorest municipality, from an economic standpoint, can obtain, at a slight cost, the vaccine fluid or lymph. Let us see how.

"For many years Dr. CALMETTE, in Cochin China, had used sheep in procuring vaccine virus, which was becoming scarce. At that time it was claimed that the goat and Castilian rabbit were suitable to take the place of the bovine race in the production of virus; that with respect to dogs for this purpose, it has been known from the time of JENNER and SACCO that they were proper subjects for vaccine infection. In a word, up to the first months of the present year no important and extensive experiments were made, with the exception of those

carried on by HERVIEUX in the narrow confines of the laboratory. This, however, is not a sufficient reason to lead to the conclusion that the ovine virus is equal to the human vaccine and the bovine virus, all having followed identical lines in their development, securing as a result the same immunity from the smallpox. Again, HERVIEUX affirmed before the Academy of Medicine in Paris, 'that the vaccination of a human subject with ovine virus produces results which rival the most perfect type of classic vaccination.'

"Recently Dr. PARVIN inoculated some Kabilia goats in Argel with bovine virus, obtaining thereby excellent results. The vaccination of 205 persons with this virus proved successful in 150 cases, failing only in 55. Results from the use of bovine virus in 1,200 cases show a failure to inoculate 180 persons. A comparison of the success obtained from these experiments gives the following percentage of efficiency: Ovine virus, 78 per cent; bovine virus, 85 per cent—a difference of 7 per cent in favor of the latter.

"The deductions obtained from the foregoing are obvious at first sight. The cost of bovines and ovines is well known. The first require shelter, abundant and garnered food; the latter are nourished by the scant vegetation of the hills and plains. The cost in the maintenance and care of a bovine stable for the production of virus is also well known. On the other hand, the ovines used for this purpose do not require stables, alfalfa, or hay, nor indeed any cultivated and prepared forage, the *modus operandi* being as follows: The shaving and thoroughly soaping of one-half of the abdomen, after which scarifications 1 inch long are made, being separated from each other by spaces equal to that of the incisions, over which surface solutions impregnated with cow-pox are sprayed. After this operation the ovines are returned to the herd, and are observed daily on their return at night to the fold.

"We have municipalities in which there exists great poverty, but, nevertheless, there is not one of them that could not obtain daily fresh bovine 'vaccine' virus, free from germs and tubercle bacillus, inasmuch as no case of tuberculosis has ever been known to occur in the ovine race. With a little effort, under such favorable circumstances, our Provinces would soon have titled doctors glad to put into practice their laudable competition in saving thousands of our abandoned countrymen from death from the most loathsome and repugnant of diseases.

"The foregoing remarks would not have been made if a number of eruptive cases, similar to erysipelas, accompanied with fever and symptoms which justly alarmed the heads of families, had not been encountered in the practice of my profession, and which were occasioned, I believe, by the lack of antiseptics or cleanliness in vaccinating, the operation being often done quickly and sometimes with perturbation, whenever it is possible to obtain fresh vaccine points from Lima.

"I would stop here, believing that I had complied with my duty in contributing something on the subject, but I can not remain satisfied with this alone. The images of young children with arms red and swollen impels me to say that the vaccine lymph retains its force and efficacy for more than six months, and that that which is supplied from the vaccine institute in Lima is preferred on account of being an animal virus, and therefore free from the danger of syphilitic contagion, and that vaccination with this vaccine virus may take place at any age, even in the first days of infancy, as might be necessary in case of an epidemic of smallpox."

---

## CHOCOLATE—ITS MANUFACTURE AND SALE.

A peculiarity about the chocolate trade is the fact that the finished product grows cheaper in price the farther distant the market is from the place of production. In South America the retail price for the better grades averages about \$1 per pound, while in Italy, France, England, and in the United States the better grades sell at a much lower price. It is even reported that in the latter country the ordinary chocolate of trade sells for about one-third of the price that is charged for it where it is produced. The cause of this, the producers claim, is that the original product is greatly adulterated before reaching its final sale, a cheaper article than the cocoa bean constituting the large proportion of 90 per cent of the chocolates of commerce.

The cocoa bean from which chocolate is manufactured is produced in its finest form in the Republic of Venezuela, though various other parts of Central and South America grow and export large quantities. Two crops of the bean are gathered each year, and the manufacture consists simply in grinding up the beans into a meal and then adding sugar and arrowroot, with the necessary flavor—generally vanilla or cinnamon. The mass is then moistened until it is in a semifluid state, after which it is run into molds of the proper shape. It has been noticed that the chocolates which are made in South America and which bring the highest prices leave no residue in the cups from which the liquid beverage is drunk, while chocolates generally found in the United States and Europe leave a sediment on deposit. This residue is insoluble and is the adulterant.

The imports of crude cocoa from Central and South America, as reported by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics of the United States for the years 1899 and 1900, show distinct gains in the latter year, those of Central America being valued at \$1,621 and \$13,765<sup>1</sup>, respectively, while for South America the figures advanced from \$2,093,023 to \$2,835,600.

## TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

The Peruvian Government has approved the plans of an English engineer for the drainage and water supply of Callao, and has authorized the council of that city to draw up a contract and advertisements for tenders. Much material will be needed for these improvements.

According to an English authority, the exports of rubber goods from the United States to the Argentine Republic during 1899 were valued at £4,132 (\$20,108). In the same year the British exports to the same country were valued at £23,481 (\$114,270). As the rubber goods manufactured in the United States are at least as good as those of English make, and as the tariff rates are the same on rubber manufactures from all countries, there would appear to be an opportunity for a greater sale of rubber goods of United States make in the Argentine Republic.

The United States Minister at Bogotá reports that an extension of the Northern Railroad of the Department of Cudinamarca, Colombia, from the city of Zipaquirá to the Magdalena River, below Honda, is perfectly feasible; also that such a line would be the beginning of the solution of the transportation problem between the city of Bogotá and the Atlantic coast of Colombia.

Mexican tobacco cultivators hope for substantial benefits from exhibits of their products at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. The planters of Veracruz have prepared pamphlets for distribution explaining the methods employed in the cultivation of the plant in that State.

The "Buenos Ayres Herald" states that there is a good chance for the formation of a railway company to build a road from the Atlantic coast at or near Ney Bay through Chubut to Lake Nahuel Huapi. This would give the shortest route to the seaboard from the foothills of the Andes at the most fertile part of the southwest. This would afford the cheapest transportation to a point of export and would prove to be a profitable line. Most of the railroads in the Argentine Republic are under British control and ownership.

Reports from Monterey, Mexico, state that a resurvey of the Mexican National Railroad has been ordered, with a view to lengthening the curves and shortening the line at a number of points on the mountain division. This work is preparatory to changing the gauge of road from narrow to standard width. This change will probably be made within the next two months, and will necessitate the purchase of almost an entirely new equipment. The New York offices of this railroad are at No. 6 Wall street.

The time limit for bidding on the contract for the constructing of the proposed port at Rosario, Argentine Republic, has been extended. Bids were originally asked by the Ministry of Public Works, at Buenos Ayres, until July 10, 1901, or if sent to the Argentine Legation, London, the time at first set was June 10. It has since been decided to receive bids up to January 10, 1902, if made to Buenos Ayres, or to December 10, 1901, if bids are sent to London. ELMER L. CORTHELL, New York and Buenos Ayres, is the chief engineer.

There is said to be a demand for oil-well machinery and storage tanks in Peru, where the oil regions are being steadily developed. The railroads on the west coast of South America largely utilize oil fuel in their locomotives. The Riter-Conley Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., are reported to have secured an order for oil tanks having a capacity of 36,000 gallons from Peruvian parties.

A number of mining concerns in Mexico will soon be in the market for considerable machinery, etc. Among the principal buyers will be the Durazos group of mines, which are situated near Santiago Papasquiaro, in the State of Durango. This concern will erect a 30-ton smelter during the summer. The McLean mine, at El Salada (San Luis Potosi), is also to be installed shortly with considerable machinery, with a view to handling the lower-grade ores.

The Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department of the United States has received from Maj. W. E. CRAIGHILL, engineer officer in supervising control of the improvement of the port of Manila, specifications for dredging in the Pasig River. Bids will be received at the Engineer's Office in Manila until August 1, 1901.

The Cananea Consolidated Copper Company, of Cananea, Mexico, is in the market for 20 steel under-frame flat cars, 2 caboose cars, 1 combination smoking and box car, 2 day coaches, 2 60-ton 10-wheel locomotives, 2 turntables, 4 water tanks, and considerable track and machine tools. For particulars address E. A. McFARLAND, Chief Engineer, Naco, Arizona.

The United States Consul at Santos reports that cash registers and adding machines are practically unknown in that section of Brazil and should meet with a ready sale, if properly introduced by agents speaking the language of the country. The Consul also believes there is a good opening for photographic apparatus and supplies, and suggests the introduction of up-to-date postal scales to replace those in use in Brazil at the present times. Even Government offices, he thinks, might be persuaded to adopt a novelty in this line. Railway companies should also be approached.

EDDY BROTHERS, of El Paso, Texas, are stated to have purchased the Descubridora Mine, near Conejolos, in the State of Sonora, Mexico, said to be the largest copper mine in the Republic. The new owners will

commence at once to develop the property. It is reported that at least \$100,000 worth of machinery, etc., will be bought immediately in the United States.

News dispatches state that Mr. F. BOCKELMANN, of Barranquilla, Colombia, proposes to erect a cotton-cleaning plant near that city and is anxious to have American mill builders' catalogues. He is also stated to be desirous of securing price lists of agricultural implements, especially those intended to be utilized in handling cotton, coffee, and cane.

Catalogues, price lists, etc., of picks, shovels, and tools for mining purposes and of agricultural implements for use in West Indies and South America are wanted by the Colonial Exploitation and Trading Company, 11 Broadway, New York City.

It is reported that work on the proposed sewerage and drainage systems for the city of Merida, Yucatan, Mexico, will soon be decided upon. It is intended to build an iron pipe line between Merida and Progreso, about 28 miles in length. The Merida Well Company has secured a concession to build a pipe line and erect hydrants for supplying water to Merida. The water supply will be secured from artesian wells 600 feet deep. Four are now being sunk and about twenty more will soon be. About 100 miles of pipe will be wanted. Address Manager AGNEW, of the Merida Gas Company.

Reports state that M. CHARPENTIER, manager of the Porto Rico Railway, of San Juan, Porto Rico, and 41 Rue Caumartin, Paris, has cabled from France to the Governor that the directors will accept the terms imposed by the Executive Council of the Island and that the railway company will be reorganized. The plans for the extension of the road are estimated to mean an expenditure of \$2,000,000, much of which will be for material.

The Ecuadorian Association, Limited, of Scotland is seeking subscriptions to its capital. This association has entered into an agreement with the Government of Ecuador under which it has the right to prospect for minerals. Deposits of sulphur, coal, and other minerals are already reported to have been discovered.

A pier and wharves are to be built at San Juan, Porto Rico, to replace those recently destroyed by fire. These structures will be built of iron and concrete material by the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company. The material will be purchased in the United States.

The Mexico City Light, Heat and Power Company will require 17,000 tons of pipe for 50 miles of mains. Particulars can be obtained of Mr. W. S. BLOCK, 40 Wall street, New York.

German papers report that there is a demand in Mexico for agricultural machines and implements, machines and tools for mines, pumps

for removing water from mining properties, building tools, and cutlery, iron and steel wares of all kinds, chirurgical instruments, paints and lacquers, glass, porcelain, faience wares, and fancy articles of leather, such as pocketbooks, cardcases, etc.

Plows of various kinds are reported to be in demand by Porto Rican agriculturists. These articles are being supplied in part by Germany.

According to the "Berliner Export," barbed wire is extensively employed in southern Brazil for fencing. Plows and corn seeders are also sure of a good market. The United States furnished almost exclusively the hatchets, shovels, and spades imported into Brazil. Cheap, inferior articles find no sale in the country. Sickles also find a ready sale; they should have good, strong handles. The manufacturers of the country sell this article from 6 to 7 *milreis* each.

---

## TRADE WITH SPANISH AMERICA.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York advises that the imports through that port during the month of March, 1901, were as follows: Henequen, 12,546 bales; coffee, 27,985 sacks; hides, 9,447 bales; hides, loose, 8,537; itxle, 1,423 bales; goatskins, 1,102 bales; deerskins, 1,384 bales; rubber, 139 bales; tobacco, leaf, 637 bales; cigars, 116 boxes; sugar, 3 sacks; broom root, 3,541 bales; chicle gum, 2,879 bales; fustic, 18,788 pieces; Tecali marble, 117 pieces; hair, 120 bales; lead bullion, 82,589 bars; metals, 175 boxes; ores, 1,014 bags; sarsaparilla, 309 bales; vanilla, 13 boxes; alligator skins, 45; cedar, 1,822 logs; mahogany, 1,018 logs; heron plumes, 3 boxes; copper bullion, 7,517 bars; jalap, 335 sacks; oranges, 77 boxes; honey, 395 barrels; horns, 7 boxes; dyewood, 4,011 bales.

The Mexican Consul at San Francisco, Cal., announces that during the month of March, 1901, the total shipments of merchandise from San Francisco to Mexican ports were valued at \$135,449. There were also shipped to Mexico from this same port consignments of foreign merchandise, such as rice, olive oil, wines, silk, etc., aggregating an invoiced value of \$5,069. The principal importations from Mexico consisted of the following: Silver bullion, \$168,783; gold-bearing ores, \$66,518; gold bullion, \$175,290; gold coin, \$6,428; Mexican dollars, \$2,047; sundry articles, including hides, coffee, fruits, rubber, etc., \$52,543; total, \$470,609. During the month the number of Mexican dollars shipped to Hongkong was 45,066.

The Consul-General of Nicaragua at San Francisco, Cal., announces that the exports from that port to the Republic of Nicaragua during the month of April, 1901, consisted of the following articles: Flour, rice, beans, groceries, potatoes, coal oil, wines and liquors, machinery, lumber, beer, and sundries, or a total of 5,031 packages, valued at \$18,743.

## BOOK NOTICES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the *Monthly Bulletin*.

"Our Consuls and Our Trade" is the title of a very interesting article contributed to the "World's Work" for May, 1901, by Mr. FREDERIC EMORY, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State, at Washington. This contains much information that is new even to people of the United States, and is a complete refutation of the theory that because "the consular service is largely made up of men appointed for merely political or personal reasons, therefore its fruits must necessarily be bad." On the contrary, "there are foreign experts who consider the frequent changes in our consular corps \* \* \* to be one of the reasons which explain the admittedly greater usefulness of American Consuls in promoting trade." Mr. EMORY calls attention to the fact that lately "the consular service of the United States has come to be regarded by the best authorities abroad as the most efficient organization of its kind in the world for spreading the sale of goods, for stimulating home industry and enterprise, and for informing exporters as to trade conditions in every important market of the globe." He also shows that there are complaints of the British consular service and notes that the Foreign Office of Great Britain has since patterned after the United States so far as to convert the official "Board of Trade Journal" into a weekly publication instead of retaining it as a monthly. Germany is cited as distributing commercial information "after the mode of the United States" as its officials declare, by the publication of special reports upon trade matters, products, opportunities for the introduction of German manufactures, etc.

To the "World's Work" for May, 1901, Mr. J. D. WHELPLEY contributes a most entertaining article entitled "President DÍAZ and His Successor." This sketch contains an explanation of the political situation in Mexico and names Gen. BERNARDO REYES, the present Minister of War of the Republic, and Señor Don JOSÉ IVES LIMANTOUR, Minister of Finance, as "the men who are naturally in the line for Chief Executive." Regarding the successive administrations of President DÍAZ and the achievements which have characterized them, the writer gives the following summary, which seems little short of marvelous: "Twenty-five years of peace for a nation of 14,000,000 people who had been at war with others and among themselves for half a century; compulsory education; religious freedom; safety for foreign and domestic life and property; the creation of a middle class; a modern



army of 38,000 trained soldiers armed with Mauser rifles and officered by graduates of a modern military school; representation for Mexico at the capitals of all foreign nations of importance; an increase from 420 to 8,000 miles of railroad; an increase from \$35,000,000 to \$78,000,000 in the output of precious metals; an increase from \$23,000,000 to \$75,000,000 in exports; the investment of \$30,000,000 of foreign capital in cotton mills and millions more in breweries, paper mills, and many other forms of enterprise; a general increase of wages paid for common labor from 18 to 60 cents a day; a Government, the expenses of which are always within its income, and which has an accumulated surplus in bank of \$18,000,000 in currency; a capital city of 400,000 inhabitants in which is now being spent about \$10,000,000 for water, light, sewers, and pavements."

The Department of Agriculture of the United States has issued as Circular No. 23, Section of Foreign Markets, a pamphlet of 16 pages, entitled "Agricultural Imports and Exports, 1896-1900." This embraces all commodities that seem properly to belong to the agricultural category, and is based upon the official returns of trade published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. The pamphlet shows that in 1896 the total value of the foreign agricultural products imported by the United States was \$391,029,407, while the total value of domestic agricultural products exported was \$574,298,264, or an excess of exports over imports of \$183,368,857. In 1900 the value of the agricultural imports was \$420,139,288, an increase of a little more than \$29,000,000, while the total value of the agricultural exports was \$844,616,530, being a gain of more than \$270,000,000. The excess of this class of exports over imports for 1900 was \$424,477,242. The greater part of the agricultural imports was from Latin America. The greater proportion of the agricultural exports went to European countries.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN acknowledges the receipt of a handsome volume entitled "Comercio Exterior y Navegación" (Foreign Commerce and Navigation) covering the fiscal year 1898-99, compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Mexican Government. The work consists of nearly 600 pages of carefully prepared statistical matter concerning the imports and exports of the nation. The book also contains valuable statistics respecting the coastwise trade of Mexico, and is interspersed with numerous comprehensive and well arranged tables illustrative of the subject. The publication is a useful book of reference, and is a complete index to the foreign and coastwise trade of the Republic during the period mentioned.

A new booklet, beautifully printed and embellished by many engravings and 12 colored plates, has been issued by the managers, which tells the story of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo from its

earliest inception down to the opening day on May 1, 1901. The charming city in which the Exposition has been developed and brought to completion is fittingly described in this publication. The "Pan-American Exposition Booklet" will be sent free by the Board of Publicity of the Exposition (so long as the edition lasts) to all applicants.

There has been received in the library of the Bureau of the American Republics an important detailed report which the Secretary of the Treasury of the Republic of Nicaragua made to the National Legislative Assembly during its regular session corresponding to the year 1900. The report contains much valuable statistical matter arranged in convenient form, and is a useful book of reference. The printing, which is neat and artistic, was done in the Government printing office at Managua.

The British "Geographical Journal" for April, 1901, publishes the text of a paper prepared by Col. GEORGE EARL CHURCH upon "South America: An Outline of its Physical Geography," which was read in abstract by the author at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain on February 25, 1901. It is announced that this paper is intended to form the preliminary chapter of a work by Colonel CHURCH, to be entitled "South America: An Outline of its Physical Geography and Commercial History."

Through the courtesy of Mr. ISAAC LENOIR, of Cape Haitien, Haiti, the Bureau of the American Republics has received an edition of some lectures delivered in Paris by Mr. A. FIRMIN, formerly Secretary of Finance, Commerce, and Foreign Affairs of Haiti, and now Haitien Minister to France. In these lectures Mr. FIRMIN discusses Haiti from a political, administrative, and economic point of view, and its relations with France, giving some very interesting and useful information on this Republic.

The library of the Bureau of the American Republics has received a copy of an interesting report which the Minister of Public Works made to the General Assembly of the Republic of Uruguay during the second session of the twentieth Legislature, corresponding to the year 1899. This volume has been issued from the printing office of "El Siglo," of Montevideo, and consists of 113 pages of statistical matter, presidential decrees, and useful information concerning Uruguay.

A weekly journal bearing the title "La Revue Américaine," devoted to the interests of the Latin-American countries, has made its appearance in Brussels, Belgium. This paper deals with matters relative to

the politics, industries, finances, commerce, mining, immigration, and literature of the several American Republics other than the United States. Primarily, this publication has for its object the stimulation of commercial transactions between Belgium and Latin America.

The "Scottish Geographical Magazine" for January, 1901, contains an article descriptive of a journey "From Pará to Manãos." This sketch embraces much that is of interest concerning the topography of Brazil, its inhabitants, fauna, and flora, as well as the magnificent waterways of the Republic. Incidentally the writer tells of the conditions prevailing in the capital, Belem, or Pará.

A handbook for emigrants has been published in Germany, according to a statement of the Vice-Consul of the United States at Frankfort. This bears the title "German Colonial Life in the State of Santa Catharina in South Brazil." From this book it appears that the German colony, "Hansa," offers special attractions to settlers of that nationality.

The German Consular Reports (Berichte über Handel und Industrie), published in Berlin, April 2, 1901, give a translation in full (52 printed pages) of the review of the conditions in Latin America in 1900, prepared by the Bureau of the American Republics, and published in the January, 1901, issue of the MONTHLY BULLETIN.

The "Guía del Viajero á Montevideo" (Traveler's Guide to Montevideo) is a useful little volume of 150 pages, the author of which is Señor PEDRO MUÑOZ ANAYA, of Montevideo. The book is neatly printed and conveniently arranged, and contains valuable information and data concerning the city of Montevideo and the Republic of Uruguay.

An article containing much of interest regarding Venezuela and the Island of Trinidad, from the pen of Mr. GILSON WILLETS, is to be found in the "Rural American" for April, 1901. This is mainly descriptive of the asphalt deposits, and is entitled "The Source of Asphalt."

Mr. CARLOS P. SALAS, Director of the Statistical Department of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, has published a work on the population of that Province. According to this, the number of inhabitants increased from 624,019 in 1889 to 1,122,549 in 1899.

To "Chambers' Journal" (London) for April, 1901 (pp. 278-281), Mr. ROWLAND W. CATER contributes an interesting article on "Vanilla Gathering in Central America."

The "National Magazine" for May, 1901 (pp. 151-160), contains an entertaining article regarding Mexico, by CLARA S. ELLIS, entitled "Our Neighbors, the Mexicans."

In "Ainslee's Magazine" for May, 1901, there is an article (pp. 326-334) on "Rubber," from the pen of Mr. H. E. ARMSTRONG.

## ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY DURING APRIL.

Aldunate, Luis: Los tratados de 1833-84. A propósito de las declaraciones del mensaje presidencial de 1º de Junio en curso. Santiago de Chile, Centro Editorial La Prensa, 1900. 218 (1) pp. 12°.

Ballesteros, Manuel E.: La lei de organización i atribuciones de los tribunales de Chile; antecedentes concordancia, i aplicación práctica de sus disposiciones. Santiago de Chile, 1890. 2 v. 8°.

Balmaseda, D. Francisco Javier: Enfermedades de las aves ó ensayos sobre patornitología, y consideraciones sobre higiene pública en la Isla de Cuba. Habana. Imprenta de Elias F. Casona, 1889. 548 pp. 8°.

———. Poesias de Don Francisco Javier Balmaseda con la biografía del autor. Habana: La Propaganda Literaria, 1887. v. p. 8°.

———. Tesoro del agricultor Cubano; metodos para el cultivo de las principales plantas propias del clima de la Isla de Cuba \* \* \* ampliados con estudios agricola-económicos sobre el porvenir de cada producto. Habana, La Propaganda Literaria, 1886, 1887, 1890. 3 v. 8°.

———. El libro de los labradores; lectura para las escuelas y para las familias; contiene pensamientos, maximas, aforismos; consejos sobre el régimen de la vida del campo y varias practicas agricolas \* \* \* Habana, Imprenta Nacional y Extranjera, 1891. 312 pp. 12°.

Catalogue d'ouvrages sur les langues et littératures Arabes, Turques, Persanes et Maltaises et sur l'histoire, la géographie, les voyages, l'ethnographie, la religion des pays Musulmans Afrique du Nord, Arabie, Turquie, Perse. Paris, J. Maisonneuve, 1901. 72 pp. 8°.

Frick, Guillermo: Observaciones sobre el cultivo del trigo i memoria sobre las árboles i arbustos de la provincia de Valdivia. Valdivia, Imprenta Central, 1899. 103 pp. 8°.

Harrisse, Henry: The diplomatic history of America; its first chapter. 1452-1493-1494. London, B. F. Stevens, 1897. 230 (8) pp. 8°.

Bibliography follows p. 230.

Institut International de Bibliographie: Annuaire de l'institut international de bibliographie pour l'année 1899. Organisation de l'institut; statuts; liste de membres; services divers relatifs au répertoire bibliographique universel. Catalogue des publications de l'institut. Bruxelles, L'institut, 1899. 118 pp. 8°.

Montaner, Ramon Serrano: Límites con la República Arjentina articulos del Capitan de Fragata retirado absolutamente, Don Ramon Serrano, publicados en "El Ferrocarril" i "La Unión." Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Cervantes, 1895. 50 pp. 8°.

Montaner, Ramon Serrano: El litijio sobre los límites entre Chile i la Arjentina. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Cervantes, 1900. 116 pp. 8°.

New York State Library: Bibliography of New York colonial history. Charles A. Flagg and Judson T. Jennings, compilers. (Bulletin 56, February, 1901, Bibl. 24.) Albany, University of the State of New York, 1901. 289-558 pp. 8°.

- Orrego, Luco Luis: Los problemas internacionales de Chile: La cuestión Boliviana. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Mejía, 1900. 322 pp. 8°.
- Recopilación de leyes de los reynos de las Indias. Mandadas imprimir y publicar por la Magestad Catolica del Rey Don Carlos II Nuestro Señor, va dividida en quatro tomos, con el Indice general, y al principio de cada tomo el indice especial de los títulos, que contiene. En Madrid, por Andres Ortega. Año de 1774. (Tercera edición.) 4 v. 4°.
- Sala-Edwards, Ricardo: The liquidation of the war on the Pacific. London, 1900. Map, 56 pp. 8°.

## CONTENTS.

Nitrate and the war; a fantastic indemnity; the Government of Chile and the creditors of Perú; the question of Arica and Tacna; the relations between Chile and Bolivia; what Chile spends on armament.

- San Roman, Francisco J.: Estudios i datos practicos sobre las cuestiones internacionales de límites entre Chile, Bolivia i República Argentina. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta de la Nueva República, 1895. 188 pp. 8°.
- Société des Américanistes: Journal de la Société des Américanistes. Vols. 1 and 2. Núm. 1-8. Paris, Hotel des Sociétés Savantes, 1896-1899. v. p. 4°.
- Vial Solar, Javier: Páginas diplomáticas. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Barcelona, 1900. 227 (1) pp. 8°.
- Wolf, Teodoro: Geografía y geología del Ecuador publicado por orden del Supremo Gobierno de la República con 12 láminas autotipicas, 47 ilustraciones en el texto y 2 cartas. Leipzig: Tipografía de F. A. Brockhaus, 1892. 671 pp. 4°.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- Códigos y leyes usuales de la República Argentina. Buenos Aires, Félix Lajouane, 1894. 2 v. 8°.
- Mensaje del presidente de la República al abrir las sesiones del Congreso Argentino en mayo de 1900. Buenos Aires, Imprenta "Tribuna," 1900. 40 pp. 8°.

## BOLIVIA.

- Ministerio de Gobierno y Fomento: Reglamento electoral de la República de Bolivia. La Paz, Imprenta del Estado, 1900. 25 pp. 8°.
- . Reglamento de imprenta de la República de Bolivia. La Paz, Imprenta del Estado, 1900. 16 pp. 8°.
- Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores: Memoria de relaciones exteriores y culto presentada al congreso ordinario de 1897. Sucre, Imprenta "Bolivar," 1898. 163 pp. 4°.
- . Memoria de relaciones exteriores y culto presentada al congreso ordinaria de 1898. Sucre, Tipografía Excelsior, 1899. 139 pp. 4°.
- Presupuesto general de la República de Bolivia para el año de 1894 . . . La Paz, Imprenta de "El Comercio," 1894. 142 pp. 4°.
- Proyectos de ley del Senado Nacional en la legislatura de 1897. Sucre, Imprenta "Bolivia," (n. d.) 81 pp. 8°.
- Redactor de la H. Cámara de Diputados de 1895. Sucre, Tipografía Excelsior, 1896. 2 v. 8°.
- Redactor de la H. Cámara de Diputados Legislatura ordinaria de 1897. Sucre, Tipografía "Excelsior," 1898. 2 v. 8°.

## BRAZIL.

O Acre. O direito da Bolivia; pensamento da Chancellaria Brasileira. Documentos para julgar a questão. Rio de Janeiro, Typographia do Jornal do Commercio, 1900. 218 pp. 8°.

Relatório apresentado ao supremo governo sobre a dupla missão que desempenhou de ministro plenipotenciario no Brazil e delegado nacional nos territorios do Acre, José Paravicini. Petropolis, Typographia de Jeronymo Silva, 1900. 128 pp. 8°.

Retrospecto commercial do "Jornal do Commercio," 1900. Rio de Janeiro, Typographia do Jornal do Commercio, 1901. 97 pp. 4°.

## CHILE.

Clasificación i normas de las nuevas líneas férreas: Línea trasandina de Tinguiririca á villa Mercedes. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta de los Ferrocarriles del Estado, 1900. 34 pp. 8°.

———. Informe 15. (Segunda Parte.) El primer trasandino por, construir por Don Omer Huet. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta "La Unión," [1901]. 20 pp. 8°.

Code civil Chilien, précédé d'une introduction par Raoul de la Grasserie . . . Paris, V. Giard & E. Brière, 1896. 400 pp. 8°.

Code de commerce Chilien promulgué le 23 novembre 1865, mis en vigueur le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1867. Traduit et annoté sur la dernière édition officielle du 20 septembre 1889, par Henri Prudhomme . . . Paris, G. Pedone-Lauriel, 1892. LXXII (1), 425 pp. 8°.

Documentos oficiales relativos á los límites entre Chile, Bolivia i la República Arjentina en la rejión de Atacama. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Mejía, 1898. 130 pp. 8°.

Documentos relativos á la conferencia de Buenos Aires. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Mejía, 1899. 118 pp. 8°.

La Puna de Atacama; artículos publicados en "El Porvenir," de Santiago de Chile, 1898. 130 pp. 8°.

Ministerio de Industria i Obras Públicas: Memoria del Ministro de Industria i Obras Públicas, presentada al Congreso Nacional en 1900. Santiago de Chile, 1900. 257 pp. 8°.

Ministerio de Hacienda: Memoria del Ministro de Hacienda, presentada al Congreso Nacional en 1898. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Nacional, 1898. LXXXVII, 767 pp. 8°. [Includes report of superintendent of customs.]

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores: Circular to the Chilean diplomatic corps. 1900. [In English and Spanish.] 1 pamph., 26 pp. 8°.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Mensaje del Presidente de la República. [1901.]

## GUATEMALA.

Secretaría de Fomento: Memoria de la Secretaría de Fomento. 1901. Guatemala, Imprenta Nacional, [1901]. 181 pp. 8°.

## MEXICO.

Secretaría de Estado y de Despacho de Hacienda y Crédito Público: Comercio exterior y navegación. Año fiscal de 1898-1899. Núm. 215. México, Tipografía de la Oficina Impresora del Timbre, 1901. 589 pp. 4°.

Secretaría de Fomento: Importación y exportación de la República Mexicana. Año de 1899 formadas por la Dirección General de Estadística . . . México, Tipografía de la Secretaría de Fomento, 1900. 233 pp. 4°.

## PERÚ.

Bolsa Comercial de Lima: Memoria que presenta la cámara sindical de la Bolsa Comercial de Lima á la junta general de socios del 29 de enero de 1901 siendo Presidente el Señor D. José Payán. Lima, Imprenta Gil, 1901. 33 pp. 8°.

Sociedad Nacional de Minería: Memoria que el Presidente de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería presenta á la consideración de la junta general dando cuenta de los trabajos de esa institución durante el año 1900. Lima, Imprenta La Industria, 1901. XIX, 52 pp. 8°.

## UNITED STATES.

## BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Brazil from 1800 to 1900. Compiled by P. Lee Phillips, Chief of Division of Maps and Charts, Library of Congress . . . Washington, Government Printing Office. 145 pp. 8°.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Eggs and their uses as food. C. F. Langworthy. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 32 pp. 8°.

———. The Mexican cotton-boll weevil. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 32 pp. 8°.

———. Practical suggestions for farm buildings. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 62 pp. 8°.

## INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Report of the governor of the territory of Hawaii to the Secretary of the Interior. 1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. ills., maps, 26 pp. 8°.

## INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Fourteenth annual report of the commission. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 305 pp. 8°.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Report on voyage of U. S. S. *Wilmington* up the Amazon. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1899. 23 pp. 8°.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. CXXXIX pp. 8°.

———. Monthly summary of commerce and finance. February, 1901. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 1896-2074 pp. sq. 8°.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

List of military publications, books, pamphlets, etc., received in the Adjutant-General's office, War Department, from November 1, 1900, to April 1, 1901. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 18 pp. 8°.

———. Manual of information relative to civil service. (Philippine Civil Service Board.) Manila, 1901. 70 III pp. 8°.

———. Monthly summary of commerce of the island of Cuba. September, 1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 140-212 pp. sq. 8°.

———. Translation of the law of eminent domain, extended to Cuba and Porto Rico by royal decree of June 13, 1884, and regulations for its application. (Division of Insular Affairs, March, 1901). Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 61 pp. 8°.

## URUGUAY.

- Consejo Nacional de Hygiene: Estadística sanitaria del Uruguay 1887-1896 por Joaquin Canabal, Presidente del Consejo N. de Hygiene. Montevideo, Tipografía de la Escuela Nacional de Artes y Oficios, 1899. (100 statistical tables.) 81 pp. 8°.
- Dirección General de Correos y Telégrafos: Telégrafos y teléfonos nacionales 1892 á 1899. Montevideo, Tipografía Escuela Nacional de Artes y Oficios, 1899. map, 861 pp. 8°.
- Oficina de Crédito Público: Deuda pública de la República O. del Uruguay. 1900. Montevideo, "La Nación," [1901]. n. p. obl. 4°.
- Mensaje del Presidente de la República . . . á la H. Asamblea general al inaugurar el tercer periodo de la XX legislatura. 15 de Febrero de 1901. Montevideo, Imprenta á vapor "La Nación," 1901. 87 pp. 8°.
- Ministerio de Fomento: Memoria presentada á la Honorable Asamblea general en el II periodo de la XX legislatura por el Ministro de Fomento correspondiente al ejercicio 1899. Montevideo, Imprenta de "El Siglo," 1900. 114 pp. 8°.
- Ministerio de Guerra y Marina: Indicador de disposiciones de carácter militar (1828-1900), compilado por Carlos M. Maeso, Oficial Mayor del Ministerio de Guerra y Marina. Montevideo, Imprenta "La Nación," 1900. 194 pp. 4°.

## VENEZUELA.

- Estatutos de la Sociedad Venezolana "Amigos de los Arboles." Carácas Tipografía Guttenberg, 1901. 8 pp. 8°.

**ADDITIONS DURING APRIL, 1901, TO PERMANENT FILES.**

- Boletín de Agricultura. San Salvador, Salvador. Semimonthly.
- El Comercio. Cuzco, Perú. Biweekly.
- Grito de Baire. Habana, Cuba. Monthly.
- A propaganda. Pernambuco, Brazil. Weekly.
- Revista de Derecho y Jurisprudencia. San Salvador, Salvador. Monthly.
- Revista Nacional. Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic. Monthly.

---

**PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES.**

Persons interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Library of the Bureau of the American Republics:

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- Argentinisches Wochenblatt. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
- Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
- Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.
- Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
- Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
- Bollettino Mensile. Rosario. Monthly.
- La Industria Molinera. Buenos Ayres. Semimonthly.
- La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
- La Plata Post. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
- La Prensa. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
- Le Commerce Extérieur Argentin. Buenos Ayres.
- Review of the River Plate. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.



## BELGIUM.

Bulletin Commercial (Bulletin of the Commercial Museum). Brussels. Weekly.

## BOLIVIA.

El Comercio. La Paz. Daily.  
El Comercio de Bolivia. La Paz. Daily.  
El Estado. La Paz. Daily.  
Revista Económica y Financiera. La Paz. Monthly.

## BRAZIL.

Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.  
Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.  
Lavoura (A). Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.  
Revista Agricola. São Paulo. Monthly.  
Revista Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.  
Revista de Electricidade. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.  
Revista Industrial e Mercantil. Pernambuco. Monthly.  
Revista Maritima Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.

## CANADA.

Canadian Manufacturer and Industrial World. Toronto. Semimonthly.  
Industrial Canada. Toronto. Monthly.

## CHILE.

Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago. Weekly.  
Chilian Times. Valparaiso. Semiweekly.  
Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.  
El Pensamiento Latino. Santiago. Semimonthly.  
Revista Comercial e Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.  
Verhandlungen des Deutschen Wissenschaftlichen Vereins. Santiago.

## COLOMBIA.

Diario Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.  
La Estrella de Panama. Panama. Weekly.  
Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.  
Star and Herald. Panama. Weekly.

## COSTA RICA.

Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional. San José.  
La Gaceta. (Oficial.) San José. Daily.

## CUBA.

La Escuela Cubana. Havana. Weekly.  
Revista del Foro. Havana. Quarterly.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

El Mensajero. Santo Domingo. Three times a month.  
Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.

## ECUADOR.

Gaceta Municipal. Guayaquil. Weekly.  
Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.  
Revista Comercial. Guayaquil. Monthly.

## ENGLAND.

Accounts relating to trade and navigation of the United Kingdom. London. Monthly.  
 Accounts relating to trade and commerce of certain foreign countries and British Possessions. London. Monthly.  
 Board of Trade Journal. London. Weekly.  
 British Trade Journal. London. Monthly.  
 Commercial Intelligence. London. Weekly.  
 Diplomatic and Consular Reports. London.  
 Feilden's Magazine. London. Monthly.  
 Freir's Colonial and Foreign Register. London. Monthly.  
 Geographical Journal. London. Monthly.  
 Journal of the Board of Agriculture. London. Quarterly.  
 Man; A monthly record of anthropological science. London. Monthly.  
 Mining (The) Journal. London. Weekly.  
 South American Journal. London. Weekly.  
 Times (The). London. Daily.

## FRANCE.

Le Nouveau Monde. Paris. Weekly.  
 Moniteur Officiel du Commerce. Paris. Weekly.  
 Revue du Commerce Extérieur. Paris. Semimonthly.  
 Revue Générale des Sciences. Paris. Semimonthly.  
 Revue Politique et Parlementaire. Paris. Monthly.  
 Tableaux Mensuels de Statistique Municipale de la Ville de Paris. Paris. Monthly.

## GERMANY.

Der Tropenpflanzer. Berlin. Monthly.  
 Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.  
 Handels-Kammer zu Hannover. Hanover.  
 Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. Monthly.  
 Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.  
 Thonindustrie Zeitung. Berlin.

## GUATEMALA.

Diario de Centro-America. Guatemala. Daily.  
 El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Daily.  
 La República. Guatemala. Daily.

## HONDURAS.

Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa.  
 El Pabellón de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.  
 Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.  
 La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa.

## ITALY.

Bollettino del Ministro degli Affari Esteri. Rome. (Irregular.)

## MARTINIQUE.

Les Colonies. St. Pierre. Daily.

## MEXICO.

American (The) Evolution. Mexico. Semimonthly.  
 Boletín de Agricultura, Minería é Industrias. Mexico. Monthly.

Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.  
 Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.  
 Boletín Postal de la Administración General de Correos de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. Mexico. Monthly.  
 Boletín Telegráfico. Mexico. Daily.  
 Diario Oficial. Mexico. Daily.  
 El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juárez. Monthly.  
 El Economista Mexicano. Mexico. Weekly.  
 El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.  
 El Hacendado Mexicano. Mexico. Monthly.  
 El Progreso de Mexico. Mexico. Weekly.  
 El Republicano. Aguascalientes. Weekly.  
 La Gaceta Comercial. Mexico. Daily.  
 Resumen de la Importación y de la Exportación. Mexico. Monthly.  
 Revista Científica y Boletín Meteorológico del Estado de Mexico. Toluca. Monthly.  
 Semana Mercantil. Mexico. Weekly.

## NICARAGUA.

Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily.  
 El Comercio. Managua. Daily.  
 La Patria. León.

## PARAGUAY.

La Enseñanza. Asunción. Semimonthly.  
 Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.

## PERU.

Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Monthly.  
 Boletín de Minas. Lima. Monthly.  
 El Comercio. Lima. Daily.  
 El Economista. Lima. Weekly.  
 El Peruano. Lima. Daily.  
 Padrón General de Minas. Lima.  
 Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.

## PORTO RICO.

Boletín Mercantil de Puerto Rico. San Juan. Daily.  
 La Correspondencia. San Juan. Daily.

## SALVADOR.

Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.

## UNITED STATES.

American Fertilizer. Philadelphia, Pa. Monthly.  
 American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.  
 Anglo-American Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.  
 Bulletin of books added to the Public Library of the city of Boston. Boston. Monthly.  
 Bulletin of the Free Museum of Science and Arts. Philadelphia. Quarterly.  
 Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Pa. Monthly.  
 Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 Cram's Magazine. Chicago. Monthly.  
 Engineering News and American Railroad Journal. New York. Weekly.

Expansionist (The). New York, N. Y. Daily.  
 Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.  
 Field Columbian Museum Publications. Chicago.  
 Forum (The). New York. Monthly.  
 Hispano-America. San Francisco, Cal. Monthly.  
 India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.  
 Library Journal. New York. Monthly.  
 Literary Digest. New York, N. Y. Weekly.  
 Modern Machinery. Chicago. Monthly.  
 Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.  
 National Geographic Magazine. Washington. Monthly.  
 Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.  
 Pan-American Magazine. Buffalo. Monthly.  
 Publications of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Philadelphia.  
 Publications of the New England Free Trade League. Boston.  
 Scientific American. New York. Weekly.  
 Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.  
 United States Consular Reports. Washington. Daily and Monthly.  
 World's Work. New York. Monthly.

## URUGUAY.

Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.  
 El Siglo. Montevideo. Daily.  
 La Nación. Montevideo. Daily.  
 Revista de la Unión Industrial é Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.

## VENEZUELA.

Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.  
 Venezuela. Caracas. Monthly. (Not received regularly.)  
 Venezuelan Herald. Caracas. (Not received regularly.)

# BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

## OFICINA DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

---

VOL. X.

MAYO, 1901.

No. 5.

---

### SINOPSIS DEL ACTA DE LA SESION DE LA COMISIÓN EJECUTIVA DEL 6 DE MAYO DE 1901.

Reunidos en el salón de recepciones diplomáticas del Departamento de Estado, el lunes 6 de mayo de 1901, los Señores que componen la Comisión Ejecutiva de la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, bajo la presidencia del Honorable Señor DAVID J. HILL, Secretario interino de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, se abrió la sesión, encontrándose presentes los Señores Don CARLOS MARTÍNEZ SILVA, Ministro de Colombia, Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Ministro de Costa Rica, y Don LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Ministro del Ecuador.

Hallóse también presente el Señor WILLIAMS C. FOX, Director interino de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, quien comunicó á la Comisión la noticia del fallecimiento del Señor Doctor Don HORACIO GUZMÁN, Secretario y Director interino de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, y manifestó además que por orden de la Comisión Ejecutiva se le había encargado temporalmente de desempeñar las funciones de Secretario y Director interino de la Oficina á partir desde el 24 de abril de 1901.

El Señor Ministro de Costa Rica ofreció entonces un proyecto de resolución expresivo del sentimiento con que la Comisión Ejecutiva se había enterado de la lamentable pérdida del Señor Doctor GUZMÁN; y este proyecto, que fué aprobado y adoptado por unanimidad, dice como sigue:

“Por cuanto la Comisión Ejecutiva de la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas se ha enterado con profunda pena del fallecimiento del Señor Doctor Dón HORACIO GUZMÁN, Secretario y Director interino de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas;

“Y por cuanto el Señor Doctor Don HORACIO GUZMÁN, tanto en su calidad de Delegado por Nicaragua en la Conferencia Internacional Americana que se celebró en Washington de 1899 á 1890, como en la de Ministro de aquel país, contribuyó á la fundación de la Oficina y le prestó siempre su apoyo y amistad, imbuido como lo estaba en el espíritu que anima á la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas;

“Por tanto se resuelve que se haga constar en el acta de esta sesión, como la mejor prueba del respeto y estimación con que la Comisión Ejecutiva de la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas consideró siempre los importantes servicios del Señor Doctor Don HORACIO GUZMÁN en la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, una adecuada expresión del sentimiento de pena con que la Comisión se ha enterado del fallecimiento de dicho Señor.”

El Señor Ministro de Costa Rica dió cuenta en seguida con un informe que él y el Señor Doctor GUZMÁN habían preparado en virtud de acuerdo de la Comisión Ejecutiva en una sesión anterior respecto á la manera de constituir la referida Comisión y al orden en que los Señores representantes de los países que componen la Unión Internacional deben servir en ella.

Este informe fué aprobado unánimemente.

Y como no hubo más asuntos de que tratar se levantó la sesión.

---

## FALLECIMIENTO DEL DOCTOR GUZMÁN.

La Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas cumple ahora con el triste deber de anunciar á los lectores del BOLETÍN MENSUAL la pérdida irreparable que acaba de sufrir con el fallecimiento de su Secretario y Director interino el Señor Doctor Don HORACIO GUZMÁN de Nicaragua.

La conexión oficial de este distinguido empleado con la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas data del 27 de mayo de 1897, en cuya fecha se hizo cargo de su secretaría. Debe considerársele, sin embargo, como uno de los fundadores de la Oficina porque él recomendó su establecimiento y apoyó las proposiciones que se hicieron para organizarla en la sesión celebrada el 14 de abril de 1890 por la Conferencia Internacional Americana, en la que él tomó parte como delegado de Nicaragua.

Su completo conocimiento de tres de las lenguas que se hablan en las Repúblicas constitutivas de la Unión Internacional, á saber, la castellana, la inglesa y la francesa, junto con la dominación suficiente del idioma portugués, y una perfecta inteligencia del propósito y objetos de la Oficina con que se hallaba de todo punto identificado, hicieron que se reuniesen en él las mejores circunstancias posibles para llenar á satisfacción los altos, y en ocasiones delicados, deberes confiados á su tacto y habilidad. Sea su nombre recordado con gratitud y permanentemente entre los amigos de la Oficina.

El Doctor GUZMÁN nació en Granada, Nicaragua, el día 3 de febrero de 1850, en circunstancias favorables de todo género por virtud de la alta posición, cultura y respetabilidad de su familia. Su padre, el Señor Don FERNANDO DE GUZMÁN, una de las más grandes figuras de Centro América, fué elevado dos veces á la silla presidencial de Nicaragua por el voto del pueblo. Su madre se distinguió por sus virtudes y por la noble y cristiana abnegación y fidelidad al deber que caracterizan tanto á su sexo cuando permanece fiel á la elevada misión que la Providencia Divina se ha servido confiarle.

Cuando apenas contaba 8 años de edad, Don HORACIO GUZMÁN fué enviado á este país para aprender, entre otras cosas, la lengua inglesa, en lo cual pronto obtuvo el éxito más completo. El establecimiento de enseñanza en que ingresó y donde aprendió los rudimientos esenciales de una sana y sólida educación, fué la academia conocida con el nombre de *Leicester Academy of Massachusetts*. Después de haber estudiado cuatro años en esta institución, regresó á sus hogares.

Algún tiempo después, hizo un viaje por Europa, deteniéndose en París, donde fijó su residencia como estudiante. Allí permanenció cuatro años, y allí se demostró á satisfacción su gusto y disposiciones especiales para los estudios médicos.

Algo más tarde regresó á los Estados Unidos y vino á Filadelfia, Pennsylvania, donde estudió medicina por espacio de cuatro años en la institución conocida con el nombre de *Jefferson Medical College*. Allí recibió el grado de Doctor, figurando el primero de su clase, en el año de 1882. Fué entonces cuando conoció á la Señorita MARÍA ESTER EWING, de Filadelfia, con quien contrajo matrimonio en 1883.

El Doctor GUZMÁN fué siempre considerado un gran médico, y tanto en Nicaragua como en los Estados Unidos llegó á alcanzar en este sentido una vasta y bien merecida reputación. Pero la altura de su posición social entre sus compatriotas y ciertas cualidades características de su espíritu, que lo hacían perfectamente adaptado para el ejercicio de la diplomacia, hicieron que su Gobierno se determinase á confiarle la representación de Nicaragua en los Estados Unidos de América, con el carácter de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario. El Presidente CLEVELAND lo recibió en este concepto el 29 de julio de 1887.

Durante el término presidencial de los Señores CARASO y SACASA en la República de Nicaragua, el Doctor GUZMÁN representó en Washington á su Gobierno sin interrupción de ninguna clase. Durante el término del Presidente ZELAYA el Doctor GUZMÁN fué llamado á su país; pero de allí volvió á los seis meses con el mismo carácter de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario no sólo para los Estados Unidos de América sino también para México.

En 1894 fué nombrado por el Gobierno del Salvador, previo consentimiento del de Nicaragua, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro

Plenipotenciario de aquella República cerca del Gobierno de Washington. Con este carácter prestó muchos y muy delicados servicios en el caso de extradición de EZETA, que hizo tanto ruido en su tiempo.

Como Ministro de Nicaragua fué parte en la cuestión entre las Repúblicas de Nicaragua y Costa Rica con respecto á la validez del Tratado de Límites de 15 de abril de 1858, y otros puntos de importancia, que se sometieron á la decisión arbitral del Presidente CLEVELAND, y que este decidió el 22 de marzo de 1888. Hizo también muchos y muy importantes trabajos en las cuestiones complicadísimas de diverso género suscitadas con motivo del Canal interoceánico de Nicaragua. Representó también á su país con mucho honor para este y para sí mismo en la Conferencia Internacional Americana de 1889-90. Y por último condujo á feliz terminación el complicado "Asunto de Bluefields" que quedó arreglado en 1894.

El Doctor GUZMÁN tuvo la gran satisfacción de disfrutar no sólo del respeto y estimación de sus colegas del cuerpo diplomático tanto de Europa como de América acreditado en Washington, sino también de la plena confianza de los Señores BAYARD, BLAINE y GRESHAM, Secretarios de Estado, los que en todo tiempo demostraron su apreciación de su gran tacto y habilidad.

En la Conferencia Internacional Americana de 1889-90, el Doctor GUZMÁN figuró como miembro de la primera Comisión de Organización, como Presidente de la Comisión de Reglamentos Sanitarios, y como Vocal de las Comisiones de Unión Aduanera, Comunicación por el Golfo de México y el Mar Caribe y Comunicación por Ferrocarril. Además del trabajo desempeñado por él satisfactoriamente en estas comisiones, las actas y registros de la Conferencia muestran que tomó parte, con no poco crédito, en la discusión de muchos otros asuntos, como por ejemplo el de la extradición de criminales, comunicación por el océano Pacífico, convención monetaria, proyecto de un banco internacional, y plan de arbitraje para el arreglo de las cuestiones entre las naciones de América.

El Doctor GUZMÁN fué también miembro de la Comisión Monetaria Internacional Americana que celebró ocho sesiones en Washington en 1891.

La superioridad de su inteligencia, la afabilidad de sus maneras, y su cortesía nunca desmentida y perfectamente natural y sincera, junto con su buena presencia, le aseguraron siempre desde el primero momento el afecto de todos los que se acercaron á él.

Una afección orgánica del hígado le arrebató la existencia el 23 de abril de 1901, á los cincuenta y dos años de edad.



## REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

## INFORME DE LOS DIRECTORES DEL FERROCARRIL OESTE DE BUENOS AIRES.

En el informe de los Directores del Ferrocarril Oeste de Buenos Aires, correspondiente al segundo semestre de 1900, se dice que, debido á lluvias extraordinarias, que ocurrieron en la parte norte de la provincia de Buenos Aires, desde el mes de mayo hasta el de septiembre del mismo año, el tráfico del ferrocarril había sufrido considerablemente, resultando que el producto bruto en el referido semestre fué £69,524 menos que en el correspondiente del año anterior.

La cosecha del maíz sufrió muchísimo, y además de eso, el mal estado de los caminos impidió conducir á las estaciones de la línea el que se pudo cosechar. De ahí provino que los ingresos originados por el transporte de este grano, y el del trigo y la lana, disminuyeron en valor de £82,605. En cambio, esa misma mala condición de los caminos obligó á los hacendados á hacer uso del ferrocarril para enviar sus animales al mercado, en vez de hacerlo como antes por las carreteras ordinarias, y de ahí resultó un aumento de £6,099 en las entradas. Hubo también gran aumento en el transporte de los carneros, por virtud del establecimiento de un nuevo mercado en la cercanía de Buenos Aires, en la línea del ferrocarril. Aunque la lana cosechada fué casi la misma en cantidad que en el año anterior, la inferioridad de los precios á que podía venderse determinó á los hacendados á retenerla en sus almacenes. Por esa causa la mayor parte de la lana será embarcada este año.

La disminución en el producto neto de este ferrocarril, durante el semestre, importó la suma de £41,060, que representa un 19.11 por ciento menos que de ordinario. La proporción entre los gastos de exportación y los productos, que en el semestre correspondiente del año anterior de 1899 había sido un 48.98 por ciento, subió en este á 50.57 por ciento. Muchos gastos nuevos se debieron á la acción destructora de las inundaciones.

## COMPAÑÍA DEL TRANVÍA DE BUENOS AIRES Y BELGRANO.

El informe de los Directores de la Compañía de Buenos Aires y Belgrano, correspondiente á 1900, dice que los ingresos ascendieron á £127,029 y los egresos á £89,137, dejando un saldo de £37,960. Después de proveer lo necesario para capitalizar una parte de esta suma al correspondiente interés, y de asignar £3,000 al fondo de renovaciones, queda todavía un sobrante de £16,911. De esto se ha repartido, por lo pronto, un dividendo de 3 por ciento, que fué abonado en el mes de octubre á los poseedores de las acciones A de preferencia; y los Direc-

tores recomiendan ahora que se paguen los dividendos siguientes: uno de 3 por ciento á los poseedores de las antedichas acciones *A* de preferencia, de manera que tengan en todo 6 por ciento; y uno de  $2\frac{1}{2}$  por ciento á los poseedores de acciones *B* de preferencia. El sobrante líquido de £1,474 pasará á la cuenta del nuevo año.

Los atrasos del dividendo cumulativo correspondiente á los poseedores de acciones *B* de preferencia subieron en diciembre 31 último á 17 por ciento. Deduciendo de esto el dividendo que ahora se recomienda los atrasos importarían  $14\frac{1}{2}$  por ciento.

### CULTIVO DEL TÉ EN TUCUMÁN.

Según lo publicado por la prensa argentina los experimentos que se han hecho recientemente respecto al cultivo del té, en la provincia de Tucumán, han resultado sumamente satisfactorios. Las esperanzas de obtener una cosecha de este artículo de buena calidad son muy halagadoras. En vista de este éxito, según informes recibidos, el cultivo del té promete convertirse en una nueva y provechosa industria en la provincia antes nombrada.

### NOTAS MISCELÁNEAS.

El Poder Ejecutivo ha resuelto prorrogar hasta el 1° de agosto del corriente año, el permiso para introducir libres de derechos aduaneros los sacos de arpillera. Esta prórroga es de gran importancia y beneficio para los agricultores dadas las grandes cantidades de cereales que se exportan anualmente de ese país.

---

## BRASIL.

### EXPOSICIÓN PERMANENTE EN LA CAPITAL DE MINAS GERAES.

El inmenso Estado de Minas Geraes, está dividido en dos distintas zonas: la una consagrada á la agricultura y la otra á la minería. La primera se ve en la necesidad de importar herramientas, instrumentos de agricultura y maquinaria para sus industrias, especialmente para la fabricación de mantequilla y queso. La segunda zona está autorizada (artículo 36 de la Ley de Aduanas de 22 de noviembre de 1899) para importar libres de derechos de aduana todos los instrumentos necesarios para la industria minera. Esta exención de derechos incluye rieles, carros y locomotoras, es decir, el material de ferrocarril necesario para el transporte de minerales.

El “Boletín Comercial” de Bruselas anuncia que el Gobernador de Minas Geraes ha sido autorizado por decreto presidencial para establecer en la capital del Estado una exposición permanente de todos los productos del mismo en los ramos de agricultura y minería. Aunque

todavía no se ha fijado la fecha para la apertura de este concurso, se cree que tendrá lugar en abril de 1902.

Se permitirá á las naciones extranjeras tomar parte en esta exposición, y se les concederá gratuitamente el espacio que necesiten para la construcción de edificios ó pabellones, en que exhiban sus respectivos artículos, ya sean materias primas, ya productos manufacturados.

Según lo informado por el Cónsul Belga en Cidade de Minas, los artículos que podrían exhibirse con mayor ventaja, son los siguientes, á saber: cañerías para la conducción del agua; armas de fuego, pues que una gran parte de las escopetas baratas importadas por Río de Janeiro son vendidas para el interior de este Estado: (si se trata de cañones se pueden presentar modelos, planos y fotografías de los mismos); materiales para ferrocarriles portátiles; vidrios de ventana y locería; hierro en planchas, cadenas, ferretería y cuchillería; cimientos; varnices; instrumentos músicos; papel de imprenta y de otras clases; alfombras y tapetes, paños y cachemiras; encajes y tiras bordadas, pañuelos, fichús, etc. (exceptuando tejidos de hilo y algodón, que son manufacturados en el país); brochas, instrumentos de agricultura; equipos y aparatos para cervecerías, y para fábricas de sombreros, zapatos, velas, etc. Esta enumeración no es completa, y es evidente que los fabricantes podrán enviar muchos artículos que no aparecen en ella. Es sin embargo necesario llamar la atención de dichos fabricantes á la inutilidad de enviar artículos que se fabrican en el país, como por ejemplo, velas, fósforos, cerveza, zapatos, sombreros y papel de estraza, los que de ser importados se encontrarán sujetos á grandes impuestos.

Se dice en el expresado informe que España y los Estados Unidos de América construirán pabellones en esta exposición permanente.

---

## CHILE.

### NOMBRAMIENTOS DIPLOMÁTICOS.

Entre los nombramientos diplomáticos recientemente hechos por el Gobierno Chileno, se encuentran los siguientes:

El Señor Don BELTRÁN MATHIERE, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario, cerca del Gobierno del Perú.

El Señor Don EMILIO BELLO CODESIDO, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario, cerca de los Gobiernos de México y de Centro América.

El Señor Don RICARDO SALAS EDWARDS, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario, cerca del Gobierno del Ecuador.

El Señor Don ALBERTO FABRES EGAÑA, Attaché de la Legación de Chile en los Estados Unidos de América.

## REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

### MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE.

El mensaje que leyó el Presidente de la República al Congreso Nacional al inaugurar su legislatura ordinaria de 1901, es un documento interesantísimo.

Dice el Presidente JIMENEZ que “la obra realizada, si no es aún todo lo que concibe y anhela nuestro amor á la República, basta á probar sin embargo la elevación del propósito que nos alienta y mueve en el cumplimiento del deber. El triunfo de las instituciones sobre el dominio de la fuerza; la virtualidad fecunda del orden jurídico, que devuelve al ciudadano los atributos de su personalidad política, serán siempre motivo de congratulación patriótica para los que compartimos en los actuales momentos las graves funciones del Poder Público.”

Manifiesta el Ejecutivo que para dar cima á sus propósitos benéficos no omite esfuerzo alguno, poniendo especial empeño en mantener el bien supremo de la paz.

Con referencia á las relaciones exteriores se expresa así el mensaje: “Por lo que hace á nuestras relaciones de Derecho Público Exterior, la cordialidad más absoluta las preside, pudiendo asegurarnos que, en el año transcurrido, se han afianzado más, si cabe, los vínculos que unen la República Dominicana con los demás Estados. \* \* \* Cordiales sobre todo han sido también las relaciones sostenidas con nuestra vecina la República de Haití. \* \* \* Varios asuntos de reconocida importancia abarca también este documento, y entre ellos el relativo al Congreso que habrán de celebrar en México los pueblos latinos de América y que habrá de producir, en el orden político, incalculables ventajas para los pueblos de nuestro continente. Lo que os recomiendo especialmente,” dice, “es lo referente á la misión de nuestro meritísimo compañero el Dr. HENRÍQUEZ. El arduo asunto que lo lleva á la gran metrópoli americana es de vital importancia para el país. Los detalles correspondientes los hallaréis con la necesaria amplitud en la Memoria que somete á vuestra consideración el Ministro encargado del Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores.”

También dice el Señor Presidente que “objeto de preferente atención ha sido para mi Gobierno organizar la Hacienda Pública, subsanando, en la medida de lo posible, los grandes errores que nos legara el antiguo régimen. Pláceme anunciaros que vamos alcanzándolo. La indemnización ‘Puente Ozama’ y la de Boimaire y Caccavelli han sido pagadas. La cuenta de la deuda extranjera tiene á su favor un haber de \$287,939.11.

\* \* \* \* \*

“La modificación de nuestros Códigos es ya una necesidad. Es preciso ir adecuándolos á nuestro medio social, modificando tanto la

legislación civil como la penal, pero muy singularmente esta última, conforme á los principios de la ciencia contemporánea.

\* \* \* \* \*

“Nuestro sistema carcelario exige que le consagréis también especial preferencia.

“En materia de instrucción pública no omite el Gobierno medio alguno para difundirla lo más extensamente posible, y las observaciones del Ciudadano Ministro sobre la necesidad de dotar las escuelas de mayor personal, con el aumento de remuneración á los que se dedican al ejercicio del magisterio, son de todo punto indiscutibles. Hay que organizar la enseñanza superior, sobre todo nuestro primer centro docente, el Instituto Profesional, para que sea la base de la futura Universidad de Santo Domingo.

\* \* \* \* \*

“El progreso material ha ido desenvolviéndose pujante y vigoroso y lo que hasta hoy se ha realizado demuestra, por modo evidente, el esfuerzo infatigable que venimos desplegando. \* \* \* La concesión otorgada al municipio del Seybo, para establecer una línea ferroviaria que, partiendo de esa cabecera llegue á la Romana, ha de contribuir poderosamente al progreso de las comarcas del este. Diversas empresas de igual índole, como la concesión á favor del Señor RICHARD SOLLNER para establecer otra línea ferroviaria en Montecristi, y á los Señores E. H. PETERS y COMPAÑÍA para realizar idéntico propósito en Barahona, se hallan en la actualidad pendientes y preocupan la atención del Gobierno. Es indispensable, como os dije al comenzar este mensaje, atraer el capital, ofreciéndole franquicias prudentes para aplicarlo al desarrollo de la riqueza pública.

\* \* \* \* \*

“En lo que se refiere á Correos y Telégrafos, ha sido ardua y fecunda la labor efectuada en ese Departamento. Las facilidades para el envío de la correspondencia, que se aumentan cada vez más, son una señal inequívoca del progreso que se ha alcanzado en dicho ramo. Una red telefónica cruza casi toda la República y con la rapidez del pensamiento se acortan las distancias entre nuestros pueblos. Ha sido secundada eficazmente por la iniciativa individual la acción del Gobierno; y ello es ejemplo de cuanto puede el esfuerzo privado cuando se consagra á obras de bien.”

El mensaje concluye así:

“Por grandes que sean los obstáculos, por innumerables las contrariedades, no serán bastantes á debilitar la fe de nuestro ánimo. En estos momentos supremos de la historia nacional, ofrendo á la patria el sacrificio de mi reposo, y hasta mi propia existencia si necesario fuere. Ciudadanos representantes! Que Dios inspire vuestro patriotismo para bien de la República y gloria de esta Asamblea!”

**IMPORTACIONES EN FEBRERO DE 1901.**

El BOLETÍN MENSUAL acusa recibo al Señor ALFREDO F. PELLERANO, de los interesantes datos referentes á la República Dominicana, que se ha servido remitirnos.

Las entradas de las Aduanas de la República durante el mes de febrero de este año, comparándolas con las del mismo mes en 1900, son como sigue:

Puertos.	1901.	1900.	Puertos.	1901.	1900.
Santo Domingo.....	\$60,010.07	\$44,858.74	Samaná.....	\$5,043.06	\$2,151.35
Puerto Plata.....	47,200.10	25,670.36	Montecristi.....	4,496.25	2,036.32
Macoris.....	60,830.87	52,274.80	Barahona.....	393.66	225.70
Sánchez.....	39,150.20	19,910.44	Total.....	222,269.83	147,340.67
Azua.....	5,145.62	212.96			

El Presidente de la República con fecha 8 de abril del presente año remitió al Congreso Nacional un mensaje en el cual recomendó la supresión de todos los derechos de exportación, cobrándose únicamente los diferenciales que están destinados á la amortización de los billetes del Banco Nacional.

---

## EL SALVADOR.

**INFORME DEL MINISTRO DE HACIENDA.**

El informe presentado por el Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público á la Asamblea Nacional el 14 de marzo último, es un documento de grande importancia, que da claro conocimiento de la situación económica del país, al terminar el año de 1900.

En él se muestra que en el citado año los ingresos en el Tesoro nacional ascendieron á \$6,293,462.35, de los cuales \$4,023,773.94 correspondieron á derechos de aduana, \$1,825,513.42 á impuestos de alcoholes y \$444,174.99 á los demás impuestos. Ha habido una ventaja sobre el año anterior de 1899, en el que las entradas llegaron á \$4,478,883.54, ó sea \$1,814,578.89 menos que en 1900. El total de lo recaudado por las importaciones de 1900 subió á \$2,036,337.25, y el de las exportaciones á \$550,439.36, lo que indica un movimiento muy satisfactorio en el comercio de ambas clases. La siguiente tabla da en detalle la importación y exportación durante el período mencionado:

Puertos.	Importación.	Exportación.
La Libertad.....	\$1,637,721.73	\$134,949.86
Sonsonate.....	1,250,230.25	300,946.97
La Unión.....	556,336.49	114,542.53
Otros puertos.....	29,046.11	.....
Total.....	3,473,334.58	550,439.36

Entre lo exportado se cuentan 365,499 cajas de frutas, con un peso de 54,384,773 libras, y valorizadas en \$9,142,690 plata. Entre las importaciones figuran 280,315 bultos de mercaderías, cuyo valor según factura ascendió á \$5,859,645. Las entradas provenientes del servicio de Correos, Telégrafos, Teléfonos, etc., subieron á \$444,174.99.

Los gastos del Gobierno en 1900 fueron como sigue:

Asamblea Nacional .....	\$56,722.61	Cartera de Instrucción Pública .....	\$266,158.95
Presidencia de la República .....	33,470.28	Cartera de Beneficencia ...	194,289.60
Cartera de Hacienda .....	370,366.28	Cartera de Guerra .....	1,268,124.28
Cartera de Fomento .....	322,247.19	Cartera Crédito de Público ..	3,182,447.89
Cartera de Gobernación...	830,387.63	Total .....	6,794,873.60
Cartera de Relaciones Exteriores .....	58,337.36		
Cartera de Justicia .....	312,321.53		

Casi la mitad de las rentas del Gobierno se invirtió en la amortización de la deuda pública.

Al principio de 1900, ascendió ésta á \$10,567,648, incluyendo capital é intereses. Las nuevas emisiones de bonos durante el año ascendieron á \$1,177,457.48, y los intereses de las emisiones precedentes á \$240,714.16; el total de estas tres sumas es \$11,985,819.64. La cantidad amortizada fué \$3,182,447.89, y por consiguiente el total de la deuda del Salvador á la terminación de 1900 fué \$8,803,371.75.

Por lo expuesto se ve que la situación económica del país es altamente satisfactoria y que el comercio extranjero y nacional se encuentran en una condición floreciente.

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

#### IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 898 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de marzo de 1901, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los nueve meses que terminaron en marzo de 1901, comparados con igual período de 1900. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de importación y exportación por cada una de las diversas aduanas, referentes á un mes cualquiera, no se reciben en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el día 20 del siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de marzo, por ejemplo, no se publican sino en mayo.

**COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN MARZO.**

En el mes de marzo de 1901, el comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos llegó á la cifra de \$200,417,514, contra \$220,679,681 en marzo de 1900. Las importaciones están representadas en \$75,946,840 para marzo de 1901, y \$86,522,456 para el mismo mes de 1900, lo que demuestra una reducción de \$10,575,616. Las exportaciones en marzo de 1901, incluyendo los artículos extranjeros reembarcados, fueron valorados en \$124,470,674, lo que demuestra una reducción de \$9,686,551, comparados con marzo de 1900, período en el cual llegó á un valor de \$134,157,225. Es de notarse que el comercio entre los Estados Unidos y Hawai y Puerto Rico fué incluido en el estado del comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos para marzo de 1900 y no incluido en marzo de 1901 ni en ningún otro cuadro posterior á junio 30 de 1900. El comercio de Hawai con los otros países está incluido en el estado del comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos después de la fecha mencionada, mientras que el comercio de Puerto Rico se especifica por separado. Un resumen de las importaciones y exportaciones por el mes de marzo de 1901, comparado con el del mismo mes del año anterior, según compilación oficial, da los siguientes datos estadísticos:

	1901.	1900.
<b>IMPORTACIÓN.</b>		
Artículos de alimentación y animales.....	\$21,335,954	\$21,842,142
Materia prima para industrias nacionales.....	28,650,887	33,873,951
Materias manufacturadas en todo, ó en parte, para industrias nacionales....	6,094,501	7,929,219
Artículos manufacturados.....	10,726,116	12,878,734
Artículos de lujo, etc.....	8,936,293	9,998,410
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>75,946,840</b>	<b>86,522,456</b>
<b>EXPORTACIÓN.</b>		
Productos de—		
La agricultura.....	78,529,951	77,905,812
Las fábricas.....	34,973,735	44,767,139
Las minas.....	2,952,411	3,573,349
Los bosques.....	4,101,851	3,764,754
La pesca.....	377,756	877,558
Misceláneos.....	839,632	860,355
Artículos extranjeros reexportados.....	2,695,338	2,408,256
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>124,470,674</b>	<b>134,157,225</b>

Las importaciones exentas de derechos fueron valoradas en \$36,-703,621 para marzo de 1901, contra \$40,034,087 para marzo de 1900; que representan 48.32 por ciento en 1901 y 46.27 por ciento en 1900. El total de derechos de Aduanas, recaudado durante el mes de marzo, fué de \$21,048,597, contra \$22,090,681, lo recaudado en 1900.

Por los nueve meses del año fiscal que termina en marzo de 1901 el valor total de las mercaderías extranjeras importadas á los Estados Unidos fué de \$599,481,143, contra \$641,776,030, cantidad en que fueron valoradas las mercaderías importadas en el mismo período del



año anterior; lo que muestra una disminución de \$42,294,887. Las mercaderías importadas libres de derechos durante el año de 1901 y 1900 representan el 39.99 por ciento y 43.45, respectivamente. Las exportaciones en el mismo período fueron valoradas en \$1,139,665,658, contra \$1,053,630,696 correspondiente á los mismos meses del año anterior. Las mercaderías extranjeras reexportadas en el presente año fiscal han sido valoradas en \$19,184,985, contra \$17,112,209 correspondiente á los primeros nueve meses del año fiscal anterior.

#### ESTADO DE LA HACIENDA EN ABRIL DE 1901.

Las entradas del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos en el mes de abril de 1901, fueron de \$47,767,851; un aumento de \$2,728,525 sobre las del mismo mes en 1900. Los gastos fueron de \$41,968,245; un aumento de \$1,064,318, comparándolo con abril de 1900. Esto deja un saldo de \$5,799,426 contra \$4,135,399 en el mismo mes de 1900. En los diez meses que terminaron en abril de 1901 el aumento de las entradas comparadas con las del mismo período en el año fiscal anterior, fué \$10,497,899, y el de los gastos, \$20,923,732.

El estado de la deuda pública demuestra que, en el mes de abril, la deuda de los Estados Unidos disminuyó \$4,397,653. El interés de la deuda ha disminuido \$6,150,030; la deuda, en la cual el interés ha cesado, disminuyó \$212,300; la deuda que no gana interés, aumentó \$15,364, mientras que el efectivo en el Tesoro disminuyó \$1,949,313.

La deuda, el 30 de abril, fué recapitulada así: Deuda que gana interés, \$995,350,380; deuda, cuyos intereses no corren más, \$1,557,840; deuda sin interés, \$382,331,244, que hace un total de \$1,379,239,464.

El efectivo en el Tesoro, estaba así representado: Fondo de reserva, en monedas de oro y pasta, \$150,000,000; fondos de garantía, para redimir certificados no pagados, monedas de oro, \$283,441,989; plata en *dollars* y pasta, \$487,400,000.

El fondo general de monedas de oro, pasta y certificados, es de \$96,767,053; el de plata en *dollars*, pasta y certificados, es de \$17,487,774; los billetes de los Estados Unidos ascienden á \$9,070,898; otros caudales \$17,595,247; depósitos en bancos nacionales \$98,322,828; todo lo que hace un total \$1,160,085,789.

Contra esto existen las siguientes obligaciones:

Certificados de oro, \$283,441,989; certificados de plata, \$435,521,000, billetes del Tesoro de 1890, \$51,880,000; diversas obligaciones, \$82,748,592; fondo de reserva, \$150,000,000, lo que deja un balance disponible de \$156,494,208 en efectivo.

Por la primera vez desde septiembre de 1898, los bonos emitidos por los Estados Unidos el 30 de abril de 1901, ascendieron á menos de un billón de *dollars*, debiéndose esta reducción á recientes compras efectuadas por el Secretario del Tesoro. La cantidad exacta al cerrar los

negocios en esa fecha, fué de \$995,350,280, lo cual representa el valor de \$427,448,530, ó sea casi el 43 por ciento, que pertenece á los bancos nacionales y depositados por ellos con el Gobierno para garantizar la circulación de sus billetes. De los \$445,940,750 de los nuevos bonos de 2 por ciento, que están en circulación, incluidos en ese total, los bancos tiene depositados \$384,800,700 ó sea del 86 por ciento.

La circulación de billetes de bancos nacionales, en 30 de abril de 1901, era de \$350,684,822, habiendo tenido un aumento de \$663,011 durante el mes, y de \$65,406,496 desde abril 30 de 1901.

### INFORMES SOBRE LAS COSECHAS.

Según los datos recibidos en el Departamento de Agricultura hasta mayo 1° del presente año, el área de trigo de invierno en cultivo, en los Estados Unidos, era de 28,267,000 acres, ó sea 2,015,000 acres, ó 6.7 por ciento, menos que el area sembrada en el otoño de 1900. Comparadas estas cifras con las del trigo de invierno cosechado en 1900, resulta un exceso de 2,032,000 acres ó sea 7.7 por ciento. Parte de la baja en el área del terreno es debida á la acción destructora de los piojos de la planta, y á una considerable cantidad de esta planta que se corta para forraje, como es de costumbre en algunos Estados. Para el área de terreno que queda en cultivo, su condición el 1° de mayo era de 94.1. Este promedio es 10.5 puntos sobre la condición general en el mes de mayo por los últimos diez años, pues sólo ha sido excedido tres veces en los últimos 17 años.

El promedio de la condición de la avena de invierno fué de 94.6 mientras que, en mayo 1° de 1900 fué de 88.5. Esto demuestra un promedio por los últimos diez años de 89.2. La presente condición es la más satisfactoria desde 1891.

El promedio de la condición de los terrenos para pasto fué el 1° de mayo de 1900 de 92.8 contra 90.8 el año anterior; un promedio de 91.1 por los diez años. El promedio de la condición de los terrenos para pasto de primavera fué de 91.5 contra 91.3 en mayo de 1900; un promedio de 91.1 por los últimos diez años.

De la cantidad total de terreno preparado para el cultivo, se estima que solamente 63.3 se ha aprovechado hasta el 1° de mayo; la proporción que generalmente se obtiene hasta esa fecha llega al 75 por ciento. Solamente tres veces, en los últimos quince años, este promedio ha sido tan bajo como en la presente ocasión.

### AUMENTO DE EXPORTACIONES DEL CARBÓN.

El anuncio de que el Gobierno inglés impondrá el gravamen de un chelín por tonelada de carbón que se exporte de ese país, viene á favorecer la exportación del carbón de los Estados Unidos, que está haciendo un rápido avance en los mercados del mundo. Los datos estadísticos del Departamento del Tesoro demuestran que las exportaciones de

carbón de este país, por el año fiscal de 1901, llegaron á 8,000,000 de toneladas, mientras que en el año anterior no llegó á 2,000,000; habiendo llegado en 1895 á 3,772,192 toneladas y en 1900 á 7,188,684 toneladas. Estas cantidades son pequeñas, comparadas con aquellas de la Gran Bretaña, ó si les compara con la área carbonífera de este país, la cual es varias veces más grande que cualquiera otra de las regiones carboníferas en otras naciones exportadoras. El aumento de la exportación de carbón en los Estados Unidos, sin embargo, se ha desarrollado rápidamente más que ningún otro país, y conserva ahora el tercer rango en las naciones exportadoras de este producto.

Las últimas estadísticas demuestran que en 1899 se produjeron 226,553,564 toneladas contra 220,094,787 toneladas producidas en el Reino Unido de la Gran Britaña é Irlanda. En 1890 la producción de los Estados Unidos fué solamente 140,882,729 contra 181,614,288 toneladas de producción inglesa. En 1899 el orden de las naciones, según su importancia en esa producción, fué como sigue: Inglaterra, Estados Unidos, Alemania, Francia, Bélgica, Austria, Rusia, etc. El promedio del aumento correspondiente á varios países en el período comprendido entre 1889 y 1898 fué de 70 por ciento para los Estados Unidos; 50 para Alemania; 30 para Francia, y para Inglaterra 19 por ciento.

Debido al desarrollo industrial de los Estados Unidos, con sus enormes plantas manufactureras, sus fundiciones de fierro y acero, y factorías de todas clases, la mayor parte de su producto de carbón se utiliza en el país; y sus depósitos de carbón, que aun existe sin explotar, no indican de manera alguna la necesidad de reducir las exportaciones de este combustible. No existe derecho de exportación de carbón en los Estados Unidos.

#### **VAPORES MERCANTES MODERNOS.**

El progreso efectuado en la construcción de buques de fierro se puede ver por el gran número de toneladas y múltiples órdenes que tienen en construcción las diversas compañías de los Estados Unidos. Las órdenes del Departamento de Marina representan casi 300,000 toneladas que, con las de carácter mercantil, tienen ocupados todos los arsenales de los Estados Unidos.

Es un hecho ya aceptado que los vapores más grandes son también los transportes más económicos, porque, entre otras ventajas, existe aquella de que los gastos individuales no se aumentan en proporción exacta al porte de los buques; y también resulta que dichos buques son relativamente mas fáciles de mover que los pequeños, y, por consiguiente, una reducción sustancial se puede obtener comparando el combustible que se consume con el cargamento que se conduce. Lo que esta diferencia representa puede comprenderse fácilmente, por la siguiente comparación, si el cargamento de uno de estos grandes vapores mercantes se condujera por medio de un ferrocarril, este convoy necesitaría tener la extensión de cerca de cinco millas de largo.

Las ventajas que reporta la construcción de grandes vapores con maquinaria relativamente pequeña, han sido inmediatamente, apreciadas tanto por los constructores como por los exportadores de buques de este país. La Eastern Shipbuilding Company de New London, Connecticut, tiene en la actualidad en sus astilleros dos vapores que darán 21,000 toneladas brutas y un desplazamiento total de 23,000 toneladas.

### COMERCIO DE FRUTAS.

El gran desarrollo de frutas en los Estados Unidos, especialmente en la costa del Pacífico, donde crecen, tanto las frutas semitropicales, como aquellas propias de climas templados, ofrece gran interés al convencer de cuánta es la influencia que tiene sobre las importaciones de frutas en este país. Tomando las importaciones de 1900 y comparando sus valores en números redondos con aquellos de 1890, se ve como han disminuido en los siguientes artículos:

	1900.	1890.	Diminución.
Grosellas .....	\$917, 000	\$1, 246, 000	\$329, 000
Naranjas .....	1, 087, 000	1, 917, 000	830, 000
Dátiles .....	410, 000	614, 000	204, 000
Ciruelas .....	47, 000	1, 789, 000	1, 742, 000
Pasas .....	531, 000	1, 997, 000	1, 466, 000
Frutas libres .....	663, 000	1, 391, 000	728, 000
Frutas aforadas .....	1, 327, 000	1, 777, 000	450, 000

Esto demuestra una disminución total de \$5,749,000, siendo digno de notarse que, mientras los valores de las grosellas y los dátiles demuestran disminución, las cantidades han aumentado en 3,123,000 libras y 1,665,000 libras, respectivamente. Por supuesto, estas frutas no se producen en los Estados Unidos.

De las frutas importadas, cuyo valor ha aumentado en los últimos diez años, son de compararse las siguientes:

	1900.	1890.	Aumento.
Higos.....	\$514, 000	\$457, 000	\$57, 000
Limones.....	3, 667, 000	3, 374, 000	293, 000
Preparadas ó preservadas .....	1, 238, 000	954, 000	284, 000
Plátanos.....	5, 878, 000	4, 654, 000	1, 224, 000

Estas cantidades representan un aumento de \$1,858,000, cuya mayor parte la compone el valor de los plátanos procedentes de las América latina, factor que ne puede entrar en comparación en el comercio de la costa del Pacífico, lo mismo sucede con los dátiles. El limón americano es la única que aparentemente no ha ganado la supremacía sobre el limón extranjero en los mercados locales; sinembargo, el cultivo de esta fruta se está desarrollando en California rápidamente.

El incremento que las frutas de los Estados están ganando á su favor en otros países, se puede ver por la siguiente tabla comparativa de exportación:

	1900.	1890.	Ganancia.
Manzanas .....	\$1, 445, 000	\$1, 231, 000	\$214, 000
Manzanas secas .....	2, 248, 000	1, 039, 000	1, 209, 000
Naranjas .....	270, 000	.....	270, 000
Ciruelas .....	1, 646, 000	.....	1, 646, 000
Otras frutas secas .....	2, 545, 000	1, 004, 000	1, 541, 000
Frutas en latas .....	3, 123, 000	698, 000	2, 425, 000
Otras preservadas .....	62, 000	59, 000	3, 000
Total .....	11, 479, 000	4, 031, 000	7, 448' 000

Estos totales manifiestan que el negocio de frutas ha llegado á un grado de prosperidad que sólo puede igualarse á las industrias que han alcanzado extraordinario éxito en los Estados Unidos.

### ESTUDIOS GEOLÓGICOS.

El plan adoptado para los estudios geológicos, que han de hacerse en el próximo año fiscal, fué anunciado al público el 25 de abril de 1901. Una parte importante de este trabajo será la determinación de la parte que no está todavía marcado de la frontera del noroeste entre los Estados Unidos y el Dominio de El Canadá. Esta línea divisoria será reconocida de nuevo y marcada temporalmente con postes de hierro en algunas localidades.

Se hará también un reconocimiento de toda la línea desde la cima de las montañas Rocallosas hasta el océano Pacífico, y para ello se designarán partidas que cooperen en los estudios topográficos con otras de igual clase de los Estados de Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia y Carolina del Norte.

Se harán también investigaciones especiales en las montañas Rocallosas en el Estado de Montana.

Hay el propósito de investigar igualmente las industrias de fabricar vidrio, y extracción del carbón así como también las fábricas de cemento que existen en el país. Igualmente se estudiarán por completo los pozos de gas del Estado de Louisiana, los depósitos de plomo y zinc en el Estado de Missouri; los depósitos en el Estado de Georgia, y las capas devonianas y carboníferas del Estado de Nueva York, con referencia especial al carbón de piedra, petróleo, gas del alumbrado, vidrio, etc.

### INDUSTRIA DEL COBRE Y SU DESARROLLO.

El consumo del cobre, tanto en los Estados Unidos como en Europa, ha llegado á su mayor altura; y en el período de los dos años y seis meses, últimamente transcurridos, fue tan grande que escasamente, se le pudo mantener en armonía con la producción.

Según datos obtenidos en Alemania, de personas entendidas en el negocio de metales, la producción total de cobre, en 1900, alcanzó á 279,000 toneladas métricas, ó sea un aumento de 8,200 toneladas sobre la del año anterior. Los Estados Unidos contribuyeron á ese total con 268,800 toneladas. Durante el primer trimestre de 1901, la producción total de cobre en los Estados Unidos fué de 67,163 toneladas métricas (2,240 libras) y durante el mismo período en el año anterior fué de 65,193. La producción en Europa, durante el período en comparación, fué de 21,059 toneladas en 1901 y de 20,663 en 1900. Aunque la demanda local de cobre continúa desde enero último han bajado las compras para el extranjero, como se ve por las exportaciones en los tres primeros meses del año en curso, que han sido tan solo de 25,274 toneladas, mientras que, en 1900, por dicho trimestre, llegó á 46,932. En 1896 este metal se vendía á 10 centavos la libra; pero el desarrollo de las empresas eléctricas ha cambiado tanto las condiciones que determinan su aplicación, que, desde 1897, se ha efectuado un aumento de 50 por ciento en su valor.

Se anuncia de México la formación de varias compañías mineras de cobre, con capitales americanos, especialmente en los Estados de Guerrero y Sonora.

#### CONSTRUCCIÓN DE PUENTES.

Un artículo recientemente publicado en el "Engineering Magazine" declara que, exceptuando el Canadá, los Estados Unidos están veinte años por delante de los otros países en el arte de construir puentes; y agrega que, en este país, el acero, material que se emplea para la construcción de aquellos, apenas vale la mitad, por cuanto la producción es muy abundante y de menos costo que en ningún otro país. En la Gran Bretaña, donde está muy restringido el trabajo por las asociaciones de obreros, uno de los jefes de estas ha admitido que el costo de la fabricación de acero, en ese país, es dos veces mayor que en los Estados Unidos.

El mercado para puentes es mayor en los Estados Unidos que en ninguna otra parte, si se nota que en la actualidad existen 190,000 millas de líneas férreas y que por término medio hay un puente cada 3 millas, lo que demuestra un total de 63,000 puentes, sin tener en consideración los que se necesitarán para los nuevos caminos. El aumento en el peso de en los carros y locomotoras en los Estados Unidos, ha dado por resultado asombrosos cambios económicos. Por ejemplo, el promedio del precio de los fletes en 1867 fué algo más de \$5 por tonelada, mientras que en 1900 solo llegó á 95 centavos; y, como en dicho año hubo un movimiento de 976,000,000 toneladas de carga, es fácil calcular la enorme economía que se ha hecho.

Los grandes carros que se usan en la actualidad conducen doble cantidad que los antiguos y, al mismo tiempo, las poderosas locomotoras arrastran carros y trenes adicionales.

Tal innovación, en el material rodante, ha obligado á sustituir los antiguos puentes con nuevas estructuras de materiales más pesados y fuertes. Además ha originado la creación de muchas compañías constructoras de puentes que pueden equiparse con las mejores maquinarias y proveerse de los métodos más adelantados, sin consideración á lo que cuesten.

Los fabricantes de puentes en Europa no están en igual condición, porque en las líneas férreas de Europa no ha aumentado la resistencia, como ha sucedido en América; por consiguiente, los puentes antiguos están en relación al tráfico, habiéndose reducido la demanda únicamente á nuevas estructuras de ligera construcción.

Las fábricas de los Estados Unidos están completamente equipadas para hacer los puentes mas pesados, en menos tiempo que el que emplearían las europeas en fabricaciones rudimentarias.

#### **DATOS Y NOTICIAS SOBRE COSECHAS EXTRANJERAS.**

El Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos está en negociaciones para hacer por cable el canje de datos y noticias sobre cosechas en Europa y otros centros productores de granos. Los arreglos con Hungría están ya concluidos, y el primer boletín, referente á las condiciones de las cosechas en ese país, fué publicado el 10 de mayo en curso. Los informes serán canjeados mensualmente y publicados tan pronto como se reciban. El sistema propuesto, además de tener carácter oficial, influirá en la estabilidad de precios en los mercados y será de valor para los agricultores, pues así decidirán mejor las épocas de las siembras, como las de colocación de sus cosechas. Dichos informes cablegráficos se concretarán al trigo, el maíz, la avena, la cebada y el centeno.

Durante los dos últimos años la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas ha publicado, en los idiomas de la Unión Internacional Americana, el informe mensual sobre cosechas que publica el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y ha propagado dicho informe, por medio de su BOLETÍN, entre los países que componen la Unión.

#### **INCREMENTO EN EL USO DEL TELÉFONO.**

Para dar cabal idea del enorme incremento en el uso del teléfono que se ha notado en los Estados Unidos, durante los últimos nueve años, pueden servir los datos que contiene la memoria presentada por la "American Telephone and Telegraph Company" á sus accionistas, el 2 de abril último. Ahora veinte años no había en todo el país más que 47,880 suscriptores con 29,714 millas de alambre telefónico; y ahora, ó mejor dicho, á fines de 1900, las estaciones centrales equipadas con instrumentos llegaron á 808,880, con 1,961,801 millas de alambres.

En enero de 1892 existían 788 estaciones centrales y 509 ordinarias ó sucursales. En 1901 las primeras llegaron á 1,348, y las segundas á

1,427. El total de millas de alambre empleado en este servicio era en 1892 de 266,456; en 1901 llegó á 1,354,202. El número de estaciones en 1892 era 216,017, y el de empleados 8,376; en 1901 las primeras llegaron á 808,880, y los segundos á 32,837.

En 1901 había 101,087 millas de líneas de teléfonos públicos, con 607,559 millas de alambre; las entradas que rindió este servicio público en sólo el año de 1900 importaron \$8,972,030.90. El total invertido, en el equipo y abastecimiento del sistema de teléfonos de largas distancias, hasta enero 1° de 1901, ascendió á \$16,152,021.

#### **SUPERIORIDAD DE LOS CARRETONES AMERICANOS.**

Al rompimiento de la guerra en el África meridional el Gobierno de la Gran Bretaña se proveyó, para su servicio de transportes, de carretones contruidos en diversos países, y entre ellos los Estados Unidos; y en un informe recientemente publicado de Lord ROBERTS, General en Jefe de las fuerzas británicas, al Ministerio de la Guerra del Reino Unido, se dice lo que sigue:

“Se importaron aquí por vía de prueba, procedentes de los Estados Unidos, seis carretones de los destinados á transportar ladrillos, y resultaron ser superiores á todos los otros de cualquiera forma y construcción hechos en el Cabo ó en ningún otro punto de la Gran Bretaña. Las ruedas eran de la madera dura que se llama ‘hickory,’ el cuerpo ó cama del carretón era de nogal, y toda la parte metálica era de acero. La superioridad que se demostró de estos vehículos fué debida sin duda á la circunstancia de que, en los Estados Unidos, se usan mucho carretones tirados por mulas para el transporte de las mercaderías, y en general para todo transporte militar. Y de esto ha resultado que los fabricantes han aprendido por experiencia práctica cuál es el mejor tipo de un carretón y cuáles son los materiales más apropiados para construirlo. Debe agregarse que los carretones de que se trata cuestan considerablemente menos que los de Bristol en Inglaterra.”

#### **INCREMENTO EN EL COMERCIO CON CENTRO AMÉRICA.**

Los vapores de las diversas compañías sudamericanas de buques de vapor que hacen viajes regulares por rutas que terminan en puertos de los Estados no recibieron carga alguna con destino á San Francisco en ninguno de los puertos centroamericanos con anterioridad al mes de abril de 1901, dejándose este servicio enteramente á los vapores regulares de Panamá. Pero después de la fecha indicada los vapores sudamericanos han estado trayendo carga de diversos puertos de Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua y El Salvador, á precios que han resultado ventajosos para los exportadores. Los importadores creen que este movimiento estimulará el tráfico entre los Estados Unidos en la América Central y será de gran beneficio á esta última. También se dice que los vapores regulares de Panamá están trayendo cargamentos más grandes y valiosos de Centro América y una gran cantidad de café pro-



ducido en aquellas regiones, que hasta ahora había sido siempre transportado á través del istmo ó dando la vuelta al Cabo de Hornos, está ahora llevándose á Nueva York y á Europa por vía de San Francisco.

El día 30 de abril de 1901 el vapor *City of Pará* trajo á San Francisco el cargamento más grande que hasta ahora haya llegado allí abordo de un vapor de Panamá; y la mayor parte de este cargamento consistió en café, del que había 25,929 sacos. De estos 9,470 vinieron destinados al mercado de San Francisco, 1,573 al de Nueva York y 14,886 en tránsito para Europa.

Antes del *City of Pará* otro buque denominado el *City of Sydney* había traído 23,759 sacos de café de Centro América, la mayor parte de los cuales estaba destinado para Europa.

### PRODUCCIÓN DE LA SAL EN CALIFORNIA.

Según opinión de personas autorizadas en la materia, la sal americana es igual en todos respectos á la famosa sal española ó á cualquiera otra. Esta industria se ha desarrollado considerablemente en los Estados Unidos durante los últimos veinte años, habiendo triplicado la producción, y disminuídose de 40 á 6.4 por ciento las importaciones en el mismo período. Terrenos cenagosos á lo largo de la costa, que en un tiempo fueron considerados sin valor, están hoy día utilizándose con ventaja, especialmente en el condado de Alameda, California, donde hay vastas localidades de tierra baja.

Al principiar la estación de la seca, se llenan de agua del mar, por medio de bombas apropiadas para este servicio, los depósitos que para su recepción habían sido preparados, lo cual se hace excavando el suelo hasta llegar á una capa de arcilla dura que sirve como fondo, y amontonando al rededor, en forma de borde ó muralla circular, la tierra excavada. Después de diferentes operaciones de concentración y purificación, se recoge en montones, por medio de un gran arado movido por un cable doble, la sal precipitada. Á fin de evitar la formación de grandes masas de cristales, se usa un aparato mecánico, que está siempre sumergido en el saladar, y en movimiento constante. Así que la salmuera está para cristalizar, empieza á funcionar el arado, que arrastra y hecha á un lado en montones la sal obtenida. Esta, después de seca, podrá usarse para usos ordinarios. En algunos establecimientos, donde los métodos de trabajo están más adelantados, se emplean procedimientos de purificación, usándose grandes calderas calentadas por tubos de vapor, donde se pone la salmuera, y donde por la evaporación, ó de otro modo, se eliminan ciertas impurezas que imparten á la sal un sabor amargo.

Cuando los montículos de sal que se han formado por medio del arado, y que se han alineado uno tras otro convenientemente, están perfectamente secos, se acostumbra reunirlos y formar con ellos grandes pirámides en ocasiones de niuchas toneladas de peso. De estos se toma la sal para ponerla en sacos, que se envían á San Francisco, de donde se la remite á sus destinos.

**FABRICACIÓN DE AZÚCAR DE REMOLACHA.**

Se da por cosa cierta que han llegado á completarse ciertas negociaciones emprendidas por capitalistas para fundar un establecimiento, el más grande que haya en el mundo para la fabricación del azúcar de remolacha. Una sociedad anónima con seis millones de pesos de capital y titulada Arkansas Valley Sugar, Beet and Irrigation Land Company, ha sido organizada con domicilio en el condado de Prowers, Colorado. Están interesados en ella un gran número de capitalistas de Nueva York. La compañía ha comprado ya todas las pertenencias de la denominada Great Plains Water Company, que comprenden cerca de 125,000 acres de tierra á lo largo del río Arkansas en la parte sudeste de Colorado, y se espera que la colonización de estos terrenos con agricultores que se dediquen al cultivo de la remolacha será emprendida en breve tiempo. Más de dos millones de pesos se gastarán en mejorar estas tierras en 1901.

**NUEVOS VAPORES FRUTEROS.**

La Compañía de Construcción de Buques de la ciudad de Toledo en Ohio (en las orillas del lago Erie) que funciona con el nombre de The Great Shipbuilding Company of Toledo, Ohio, acaba de celebrar un contrato en que se obliga á construir dos buques de vapor capaces de navegar en el mar para la compañía denominada United States Fruit Company of Boston, Massachusetts, por el precio de \$400,000. Estos vapores tendrán una velocidad de 14 nudos por hora, y cada uno será de 262 pies de largo con 40 de ancho y 24 de profundidad. Los vapores podrán conducir carga y pasajeros. La compañía para quien se destinan estas dos nuevas embarcaciones hace un grande tráfico en el ramo de frutas con las Antillas, la América Central y México.

**PROYECTADA EXPOSICIÓN DE PRODUCTOS ESPAÑOLES.**

El Cónsul-General de los Estados Unidos en Barcelona, España, ha comunicado al Departamento de Estado en Washington, la noticia de que hay un proyecto de hacer una exposición de productos españoles en la ciudad de Nueva York y en la de la Habana en Cuba. El hecho fué publicado también en el diario del Comercio de Barcelona, explicando que estas exposiciones habrán de ser de productos naturales é industriales de la Península española, y tienen por objeto el desenvolvimiento del comercio español. Se han escogido las ciudades de Nueva York y Habana para hacer en ellas la exhibición porque la situación de ambas ciudades sirve para constituir las en bases de comercio con los Estados Unidos, México y los países centroamericanos, y para dominar una muy gran porción del comercio de Cuba.

**PRODUCCIÓN DE LANAS.**

Las agencias de DUN Y COMPAÑÍA de New York, según informes de varios corresponsales, han publicado que la producción de lanas en los

Estados Unidos será en el presente año tan grande como lo fué en 1900. El ganado inverná perfectamente y la lana, se dice, se halla en condiciones excepcionalmente buenas. De las lanas que se cosecharon el año pasado, se hallan en poder de los productores de un 10 á un 50 por ciento, según las localidades, respectivamente. La cosecha en el Estado de Montana se estima en 25,000,000 libras para el presente año; en 18,000,000 en el de Wyoming; en 15,000,000 libras en el Territorio de New México y en 10,000,000 en el Estado de Colorado, siendo estas secciones las más abundantes en lana.

### INTERESANTES INFORMES SOBRE EL MISSISSIPPI.

El Mississippi, de 2,550 millas de extensión, es el río más grande de Norte América. Las facilidades que presta á la navegación y á otros fines, han hecho que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos haya encomendado el estudio y cuidado de este río á una Comisión cuyas atribuciones consisten en de estudiar detalladamente su curso y la topografía de sus contornos naturales y artificiales, atender al sondeo del canal y á la colocación, de tres en tres millas, de señales permanentes en toda la ribera, y tener á su cargo todos los proyectos de mantener en buen orden, ó profundizar, el lecho del río.

En un informe enviado por esta Comisión al último Congreso de Navegación que tuvo lugar en París, extractamos los siguientes datos relativos á este gran río:

El río nace en el Lago Itasca, donde el Estado de Minnesota ha reservado una extensión de terreno de 35 millas. El río principia su curso, con un cauce de 30 pies de ancho y 5 de profundidad, á una elevación de 1,560 pies sobre el nivel del mar. La navegación comercial comienza á las 25 millas de su nacimiento. Á las 60 el Gobierno ha construido un gran depósito, que contiene 93,746,000,000 pies cúbicos de agua, con el objeto de mantener la navegación en toda época. La navegación de vapores principia en la boca del río Minnesota, 548 millas distante de su nacimiento, y á una altura de 690 pies sobre el nivel del mar. Faros y pilones se encuentran situados á lo largo de su curso y toda la asistencia necesaria á la navegación se suministra sin dificultad. La diferencia entre la marea alta y baja es no menos de 37 pies en San Luis, lugar en que la corriente tiene un declive de 6 pulgadas por milla. En algunos sitios el curso del río es muy tortuoso. Uno de los trabajos dificultosos que tiene esta Comisión, es la de hacer limpiar el río de los trozos de madera que son arrastrados, así como de los maderos que se proyectan y otros que son detenidos en el canal, lo cual hace peligrosa la navegación. Estos obstáculos son removidos por lanchas construidas expresamente para este fin. El lodo, arena y otras materias, que constantemente van depositándose en el canal, son removidos por dragas, capaces de remover 40,000 yardas cúbicas por hora. La delta del río cubre una área de 400,000

millas cuadradas. Estima la Comisión en 362,000,000 toneladas los materiales arrastrados por las aguas hacia el Golfo de México; cantidad que si se calculara como carga, al ínfimo precio de un vigésimo de centavo por tonelada y por milla, llegaría á una suma mayor de \$1,000,000,000.

#### OFICINA DE CARTAS REZAGADAS EN LA ADMINISTRACIÓN DE CORREOS DE HAWAI.

Por orden del Ministro de Correos de los Estados Unidos de América, se estableció en marzo 26 último en el correo de Honolulu, una oficina de cartas rezagadas (*dead-letter office*), á donde irán á parar todas las cartas no entregadas ó no reclamadas, en todo el territorio de Hawai, así como todos los demás artículos cuya trasmisión no es permitida por la Unión Postal.

#### HARINA DE BUNIATOS.<sup>1</sup>

La "American Flour Manufacturing Company" (Compañía Americana Manufacturera de Harina) que recientemente ha sido organizada y autorizada como persona jurídica en el Estado de New Jersey, se propone construir molinos para hacer harina de buniatos. Se necesitarán de \$15,000 á \$20,000, para erigir uno que sea capaz de producir 100 barriles por día. Se cree que esta harina podrá fabricarse de manera que su precio en venta no pase de \$5 por barril. Se asegura que mezclándola con las harinas de trigo, centeno y cebada, se harán estas más duraderas, á la vez que más ricas y nutritivas. Esta nueva industria abre ancho campo para la explotación de los grandes plantíos de buniatos que abundan en los países meridionales.

En un boletín sobre este tubérculo, recientemente publicado por el Departamento de Agricultura en Washington, se dice que los dueños de las diversas patentes que han sido concedidas respecto á maquinaria y procedimientos para reducirlo á harina, abrigan la confianza de poder proveer á los consumidores con un artículo alimenticio, sumamente nutritivo y agradable al gusto, capaz de usarse en multitud de formas y de venderse muy barato.

El análisis químico de esta harina, tal como lo ha hecho el mencionado Departamento, es como sigue:

	Por ciento.
Agua .....	11. 33
Substancias grasas .....	. 62
Fibra .....	2. 21
Cenizas .....	1. 84
Fécula .....	50. 03
Glucosa .....	10. 75
Sucrosa .....	19. 61
Proteína .....	1. 94
Substancias no determinadas .....	1. 67

<sup>1</sup> Este utilísimo tubérculo es el mismo conocido en los países hispano-americanos con el nombre de "camote," y también de "batata."

**ESTADÍSTICAS MORTUARIAS DE MANILA (ISLAS FILIPINAS).**

De un estudio comparativo practicado por la Sección de Asuntos Insulares del Departamento de Guerra en Wáshington, referente á la mortalidad en Manila, resulta que esta ciudad es relativamente sana, si se le compara con otras ciudades tropicales y aun con algunas de los Estados Unidos; pues, según este estudio, el promedio de la mortalidad en 1900 fué de 34.47 por mil habitantes, mientras que en Hongkong fué de 23.83, en Macao de 54, en Bombay de 51.36, en Rio Janeiro 31.11, en New York de 20.53, y en Filadelfia de 19.58. Un examen de las respectivas causas de mortandad nos muestra, pues, que no hay razón alguna para alarmarse por el número de defunciones á consecuencia de plagas epidémicas, porque las cifras de estas son, en algunos casos, menores que las ocasionadas por otras enfermedades. Se estima que la séptima parte de las defunciones en el mundo entero, se debe á la tuberculosis pulmonar. Algo más, cuando las epidemias en Manila han llegado á su más alto grado de desarrollo, las defunciones ocurridas no han podido exceder á las originadas por la tuberculosis que, después de las enfermedades infantiles, es la que hace mayores estragos, La estadística de mortalidad en Manila, correspondiente á diciembre de 1900, registra 108 defunciones de tuberculosis pulmonar y 189 de enfermedades infantiles.

Como prueba de la gravedad que atribuyen á la tuberculosis pulmonar las juntas de sanidad en todas partes, se puede citar que la ciudad de San Francisco tiene establecida una cuarentena contra todos los casos de consunción procedentes de otros lugares. Esta enfermedad es muy general en todas las islas Filipinas y esto es debido, tanto al clima como á la predisposición de sus habitantes para contraerla. Se ve, por consiguiente, que hay que temer más el aumento de esta enfermedad que el de cualquiera epidemia.

No registra la historia que Filipinas haya sido visitada por una plaga bubónica de consideración, y lo que debe llamar más la atención es que mientras esta terrible enfermedad aparecía periódicamente azotando á Hongkong y Macao, Manila conservó su inmunidad. Sin embargo, en 1900 causó alarma el descubrimiento de unos pocos casos esporádicos en Intramuros donde, debido á la pronta acción de las autoridades de sanidad, se evitó una epidemia. Esta alarma tuvo, no obstante, efectos benéficos, por cuanto la posibilidad de que la población fuese visitada por alguna plaga epidémica, hizo que el Cuerpo de Sanidad diera los pasos convenientes para evitar su propagación, practicando, entre otras cosas, la distribución, en 1,930 casas, de veneno para matar ratas, animales que, como se sabe, contribuyen á la propagación de esta epidemia. Un resumen de las defunciones ocurridas en Manila durante el año pasado, á causa de la peste bubónica, demuestra (1900) que el promedio anual fué de 66 por

mil habitantes. De los 271 casos que fueron registrados durante el año á que se hace referencia, 186 fueron de chinos, 82 de filipinos y 3 de americanos, habiendo sido 199, ó sea un 73 por ciento, los que terminaron fatalmente.

Este es un promedio de defunciones muy bajo, si se le compara con el número de las causadas por la tuberculosis pulmonar, cuya enfermedad, calculando el número de las ocurridas en el mes de diciembre como término medio, causó durante el año 1,296 defunciones. Considerando que Manila está situada en los trópicos, el promedio de defunciones indica, en muchas enfermedades, una disminución y la pone al nivel de las ciudades tropicales más sanas del mundo.

#### **DERECHOS DE ADUANA SOBRE EL AZÚCAR DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.**

El día 4 de mayo de 1901, el Secretario del Tesoro de los Estados Unidos expidió una circular dirigida “á los empleados de las aduanas y demás partes interesadas” que dice lo que sigue:

“En cumplimiento de lo dispuesto por la sección 5 de la ley de 24 de julio de 1897, se declara por el presente que un derecho adicional de 10 centavos por kilómetro se ha de imponer á los azúcares de la República Argentina, en virtud de ser esta cantidad la representante de la prima que paga la referida República por la exportación de dicho artículo, cuya prima se satisface después de haberse pagado el impuesto ó contribución interior.

“Como en la República Argentina no se paga prima alguna por azúcar que se exporte sin satisfacer el referido impuesto interior, el artículo que así fuera exportado no quedará sujeto al derecho adicional del párrafo anterior.

“Al hacer la entrada de los azúcares exportados sin prima y que solamente hayan sido favorecidos con una rebaja del impuesto interior, será necesario someter á la consideración del Departamento, antes de que se efectuó la liquidación, prueba satisfactoria de que la exportación tuvo lugar en el orden que se pretende.”

---

### **MÉXICO.**

#### **CANJE DE PAQUETES POSTALES CON LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.**

La Guía Postal de los Estados Unidos para el mes de abril de 1901, contiene una lista de las oficinas postales en México, en que pueden aceptarse paquetes para los Estados Unidos, con tal que su peso no exceda de 5 kilos (11 libras). El peso de los que se despachan de los Estados Unidos para México, utilizando esta misma rama del servicio, está limitado á 4 libras y 6 onzas (2 kilos).

La mencionada lista enumera 260 oficinas postales repartidas en los diferentes Estados de la República, en el orden que sigue:

Aguascalientes .....	2	Oaxaca .....	7
Campeche .....	3	Puebla .....	15
Chiapas .....	4	Querétaro .....	3
Chihuahua .....	15	San Luis Potosí .....	13
Coahuila .....	16	Sinaloa .....	9
Colima .....	2	Sonora .....	10
Durango .....	8	Tabasco .....	7
Guadalajara .....	1	Tamaulipas .....	9
Guanajuato .....	17	Tlaxcala .....	6
Guerrero .....	6	Veracruz .....	23
Hidalgo .....	8	Yucatán .....	8
Jalisco .....	10	Zacatecas .....	9
México .....	12	Distrito Federal .....	1
Michoacán .....	9	Baja California .....	6
Morelos .....	6	Territorio Tepic .....	6
Nuevo León .....	9		

#### NUEVAS CONCESIONES.

Según el “Diario Oficial,” el General FRANCISCO NARANJO ha obtenido del Gobierno Mexicano una importante concesión, mediante la cual podrá hacer uso de las aguas del río Salado, en la Municipalidad de Lampazos, del Estado de Nuevo León, para emplearlas en trabajos de irrigación á cuyo efecto construirá ciertas obras hidráulicas. El concesionario importará libres de derechos, por una sola vez, todas las máquinas, instrumentos científicos y aparatos necesarios para el trazo, construcción y explotación de las citadas obras.

La línea de vapores denominada “Pacific Navigation Line” ha contratado con el Gobierno el establecimiento de un servicio regular de transporte, entre los puertos de Guaymas y San Benito, tocando en cada viaje en los puertos de La Paz, Altata, Mazatlán, San Blas, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Puerto Ángel, Salina Cruz y Tonalá, pudiendo tocar también, en Santa Rosalía, Agiabampo y Topolobampo. La duración de cada viaje redondo no podrá exceder de dos meses. Este servicio se instalará con dos vapores, cuyo número podrá aumentarse cuando así lo requieran las necesidades del tráfico. La Compañía recibirá una subvención de \$3,000 por cada viaje de ida y vuelta entre Guaymas y San Benito y \$1,000 por cada viaje de la misma clase, entre Manzanillo y San Benito. La Compañía tendrá el derecho de extender su servicio hasta Centro América.

En cumplimiento de un decreto del Ejecutivo, de abril 1° último, las Casas de Moneda de la Republica admitirán hasta el 30 de junio próximo, las barras de plata destinadas á la acuñación que contengan cuando menos 850 milésimos de ley. El límite anterior era 900 milésimos.

**PRODUCTOS DEL RAMO DE CORREOS.**

Los ingresos de la Administración General de Correos, durante los ocho meses transcurridos en el presente año fiscal, han sido los siguientes:

Por venta de timbres .....	\$1, 215, 341. 08
Cajas de apartado .....	41, 761. 00
Multas y aprovechamientos .....	17, 396. 33
Giros postales interiores .....	111, 444. 15
Giros postales exteriores .....	1, 980. 02
Giros de editores .....	18, 349. 23

Lo cual arroja un total de ingresos de \$1,406,271.81 ó sea un aumento total de \$137,937.86 respecto al mismo período del año anterior.

**NUEVA FUNDICIÓN DE METALES.**

Un sindicato americano acaba de resolverse á construir en el Parral, Chihuahua, una gran fundición. En la actualidad la industria minera en esa localidad es muy activa, á tal extremo que la línea del ferrocarril no da abasto para el transporte de minerales.

**PROYECTO PARA UN ESTABLECIMIENTO DE LAVAR LANAS.**

Anuncia el "Mexican Herald" que en México se sienten manifestas dificultades para la manufactura de los tejidos de lana, á causa de las escasas facilidades que se tienen para la debida preparación de la materia prima, lo que ha disminuido la producción de las fábricas, especialmente en los Estados de Tlaxcala y Puebla, donde esta industria prevalece. Estas fábricas han tenido siempre que importar de los Estados Unidos ó de otros países, las lanas que usan, por no otra razón que la mera carencia de máquinas locales para lavar aquel artículo. Parece que lo mismo sucede en Centro y Sud-América, que producen finas y variadas calidades.

Con el propósito de alentar la industria lanera de México, un importante sindicato inglés ha enviado un personero á esa ciudad con el objeto de fijar la mejor localidad para la erección de una planta de lavar lanas; y se dice que el lugar más aparente para esa instalación es Manzanillo, en la costa occidental.

**COMPAÑÍA AGRÍCOLA DE PLANTACIONES.**

Con el nombre de Mexican Plantation Company de Wisconsin, Estados Unidos, se ha registrado, el 20 de abril último, en la ciudad de La Crosse, una compañía que se propone especular en plantaciones de hule y caña de azúcar en el istmo de Tehuantepec y otros lugares de México, con un capital nominal de \$700,000, siendo sus accionistas americanos casi en su totalidad.

**PREPARACIÓN DEL HENEQUÉN EN LA BAJA CALIFORNIA.**

Un despacho á la prensa dice que en abril 26 del presente año salió de San Francisco el vapor *Chico* con material y elementos por valor



de \$50,000 para un establecimiento de preparar el henequén en Barren Shore de Baja California, á 100 millas al norte de la bahía de Magdalena. Se agrega, además, que esta compañía cuenta con el apoyo de la denominada McCormick Harvester Company de Chicago que se ha decidido á emprender este negocio á causa del limitado abastecimiento de henequén de Yucatán.

---

## NICARAGUA.

### NUEVA LEY REGLAMENTANDO LA IMPORTACIÓN DE VINOS.

Con fecha 8 de enero de 1901, el Presidente ZELAYA dictó el siguiente decreto relativo á la importación de vinos al país:

#### DECRETA.

ARTÍCULO 1°. Los vinos extranjeros que se importen por las Aduanas de la República, deberán venir acompañados de la correspondiente factura consular, en la cual conste la declaración formal de la casa vinícola de ser aquellos vinos “legítimos de uva,” la que deberá expresar su lugar y demás referencias que garanticen la pureza de dichos vinos; además, confesarán la riqueza alcohólica de ellos. Solamente con estos requisitos podrán gozar del bajo aforo que les acuerda la tarifa vigente.

ART. 2°. Para hacer eficaz la prescripción del artículo anterior, los Cónsules no autorizarán ninguna factura sin estar seguros de la legitimidad de los vinos que se desean exportar, para lo cual, podrán ellos establecer otros requisitos que comprueben la declaración de la casa, si ésta no bastase.

ART. 3°. Los vinos que no traigan factura consular, ó que trayéndola no viniesen declarados en ella como vinos “legítimos de uva,” pagarán por su grado de riqueza alcohólica como si fueran licores fuertes del más alto aforo, con un recargo adicional del 20 por ciento.

ART. 4°. En el caso de que los vinos no traigan la declaración atrás expresada, para el efecto de aplicar el aforo correspondiente, se sacarán dos tantos de cada vino que examinarán al ebulioscopio por separado el Administrador y el Contador Vista respectivo, á fin de precisar la riqueza alcohólica. Si hubiese diferencia entre los dos ensayos, se abocarán ambos empleados para rectificar juntos tanto en uno como en otro aparato la operación; de ese nuevo examen se aplicará el aforo al grado mayor que resulte.

ART. 5°. En el pedimento de registro que se haga, los interesados deberán expresar si son ó no legítimos los vinos, así como su fuerza alcohólica, en cuyo caso los empleados de la Aduana procederán de conformidad con lo establecido en los artículos precedentes.

ART. 6°. Por encontrada fijamente la riqueza alcohólica de los vinos, serán éstos entregados á sus dueños inmediatamente después, en la forma establecida para la mercancía extranjera registrada.

ART. 7°. No obstante los requisitos establecidos en el artículo 2° de esta ley, la Aduana podrá, en casos sospechosos, mandar analizar de la manera que lo creyere conveniente, los vinos que aparezcan como tales.

ART. 8°. La falta de cumplimiento por parte de los Cónsules á las obligaciones consignadas en el artículo 2° ya citado, será penada con multa de cincuenta á doscientos pesos; las reincidencias se castigarán con los apremios que determine el Ministerio del ramo.

ART. 9°. El presente decreto es adicional de los Aranceles aduaneros de 25 de noviembre de 1899, modifica en todas sus partes el Decreto de 31 de julio de 1900 y empezará á regir el 1° de abril próximo, excepto el artículo 4° que tendrá efecto desde esta fecha.

---

## URUGUAY.

### INFORME DEL DIRECTORIO DEL FERROCARRIL CENTRAL DEL URUGUAY.

Según el informe oficial del Directorio del Ferrocarril Central del Uruguay, el importe total de los ingresos en el segundo semestre de 1900, experimentó una disminución de £5,455, ó sea un 3.38 por ciento, menos que en el mismo período del año anterior. El total de los gastos de explotación fué £93,837, que equivalen al 60.22 por ciento de los ingresos. El hecho de que en el mismo semestre de 1899 los gastos fueron £86,371, ó sea el 53.56 por ciento de los ingresos, acusa un aumento de £7,466, ó 6.66 por ciento. Fuertes lluvias y desastrosas inundaciones ocurrieron en los últimos meses del año económico, y continuaron hasta noviembre. La cosecha de lana fué retenida por los hacendados, en vista de la inferioridad de los precios á que el artículo podía venderse; de donde resultó una disminución en los ingresos del camino. Con referencia al transporte del ganado vivo, el informe hace constar que hubo un aumento de 82.66 por ciento en el número de animales transportados y de un 90.27 por ciento en los ingresos.

---

## EXPOSICIÓN PAN-AMERICANA DE BÚFFALO.

La ciudad de Búffalo abrió las puertas de la Exposición Pan-Americana á la inspección del mundo entero, el 1° de mayo del año en curso. Aunque no todos los edificios se hallaban completamente listos y parte de sus terrenos carecían de los últimos toques artísticos, la exposición

estaba casi expedita para su desempeño, cuando el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, que á la sazón se hallaba en Vicksburg, Mississippi, cientos de millas de distancia, tocó el botón eléctrico que hizo principiar todo el mecanismo de la exposición.

La exposición es más grande y comprende más de lo que probablemente proyectaron sus iniciadores. Una gran parte de los gastos, es decir, cerca de diez millones de *dollars* fueron proporcionados por la preciosa ciudad, en la cual se encuentra situada la exposición.

Veintitres de los Estados de la Unión han votado sumas de dinero para edificios y exhibiciones y los demás Estados y Territorios tienen adecuadas exhibiciones, que representan gran utilidad é inmenso valor. El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos patrocinó el proyecto, votando la suma de \$500,000. Á esta tangible evidencia, de la aprobación de este país, el Congreso agregó la declaración de que "sería de desear la permanencia de la Exposición Pan-Americana en la frontera del Niágara provista convenientemente de exhibiciones de las artes, industrias, manufacturas y productos agrícolas, mineralógicos y marítimos para dar una idea del desarrollo maravilloso del hemisferio occidental, durante el siglo XIX<sup>o</sup> y además, que, "la proyectada Exposición Pan-Americana, estando concretada á este hemisferio, sería incuestionablemente de gran beneficio á los intereses comerciales, no solamente de este país, sino del hemisferio entero, y por consiguiente debería obtener la sanción del Congreso de los Estados Unidos." Inspirada la Exposición de Búffalo en la idea Pan-American, halló el prototipo de la arquitectura hispanoamericana el más aparente para los edificios, copiando exactamente edificios típicos, que si no igualan, serán mejor que la asombrosa "White City" (Ciudad Blanca) en Chicago durante la exposición de 1893.

La Exposición de Búffalo es de cierto modo el reflejo de la Conferencia Pan-Americana que tuvo lugar en Wáshington en 1889, y de la cual nació la idea de la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas; que dió por resultado el establecimiento de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas.

Mientras que delegados de todos los países latino-americanos y de los Estado Unidos se reunirán en octubre de 1901 en la Ciudad de México, para la segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana, un cuerpo no menos numeroso y de influencia, compuesto de delegados de todos los países americanos, se reunirá también en Búffalo durante el verano para estrechar sus relaciones comerciales en beneficio de mútuos intereses.

Durante seis meses, la Exposición podrá ofrecer la oportunidad de estudiar los productos de todos los países de este hemisferio, donde se puede asegurar que nunca antes de ahora, se ha hecho igual manifestación de los recursos de las Américas, como se puede ver hoy en Búffalo. Los beneficios que reporte esta Exposición son reconocidos perfecta-

•

mente por los países americanos, como lo muestra la actividad con que han estado preparando sus exhibiciones, y las que darán al pueblo de Norte América una idea completa de la variedad de industrias y recursos naturales.

Varios de los países que toman parte en esta Exposición han construido edificios especiales, tanto en los terrenos del Estado, como en la sección de exhibiciones extranjeras.

La República Argentina tiene 1,500 pies cuadrados de espacio en el edificio de Floricultura, y 3,700 en el edificio de Agricultura. Se hallan en camino, de Buenos Aires á Búffalo, 30 toneladas de productos argentinos para la Exposición. Las exhibiciones de lanas, mármoles y manganoso serán admirables; así mismo habrá fotografías para ilustrar los diferentes productos exhibidos. La suma destinada por esta República para su representación en la Exposición es de \$30,000; el representante oficial de esta República es el Teniente JUAN S. ATTWELL.

El Gobierno de Bolivia tiene asignado 2,400 pies cuadrados de espacio, repartidos en los edificios de Agricultura, Minería, Etnología y Arqueología. El representante del Gobierno es el Señor Don RAMÓN PANDO, hijo del Presidente de esa República, presidente de la Comisión Boliviana. El Señor Don MANUEL VICENTE BALLIVIÁN es el comisionado especial en La Paz, y está á cargo de la remisión de productos bolivianos á este país.

Los Estados Unidos del Brasil tienen 500 pies cuadrados en el edificio de Agricultura, y 400 en los terrenos para establecer un ingenio brasilero en miniatura, que muestre el cultivo del café, hule y otros productos de ese populoso país.

La suma designada por Chile para participar en esta Exposición es de \$170,000 y es la suma de dinero mayor que este país ha votado para tomar parte en exposiciones. El edificio chileno que se está construyendo en los terrenos de la Exposición tiene una forma rectangular de dos pisos, está hecho de acero y cristal, tiene 160 por 150 pies y 38 de alto; por consiguiente el espacio ocupado en este edificio es de 9,000 pies cuadrados. Este edificio fué concluido el 1° de mayo y cuesta más ó menos \$28,000, estando construido de tal manera, que se puede desarmar fácilmente y enviarlo á Chile cuando termine la Exposición. La representación de este país está encomendada al Señor Don JULIO PÉREZ CANTO.

Colombia ha nombrado al Señor Don LUIS CUERVO MÁRQUEZ, Encargado de Negocios de ese país en los Estados Unidos, como comisionado especial en esta Exposición.

Costa Rica tiene 1,660 pies cuadrados de espacio, distribuidos de la siguiente manera: 120 en el edificio de Horticultura, 400 en el de Floricultura, 30 en el de Minería, 600 en el de Etnología y Arqueología, 240 en Productos Nacionales y 270 en Misceláneas. El representante de Costa Rica es el Señor Don JUAN J. ULLOA, Cónsul General de ese país en Nueva York.

Cuba tiene un edificio de 150 por 275 pies que cuesta \$25,000. La Isla hará una exhibición de todos sus productos. El Presidente de la Exposición en la Habana es el Señor Don PERFECTO LA COSTE, Secretario del Departamento de Agricultura, Comercio é Industria.

La República Dominicana tiene un pabellón que cubre un espacio de 4,000 pies cuadrados, cuyo costo ha sido de \$4,000. Muchas de sus exhibiciones serán expuestas en ese edificio, pero el Gobierno hará también una exhibición en el de Etnología. El distrito de Samaná tiene una gran exhibición. El Señor Don FRANCISCO LEONTE-VÁZQUEZ, Encargado de Negocios de dicha República en los Estados Unidos, es el representante y comisionado del Gobierno Dominicano y los otros dos miembros de la Comisión son los Señores General ALEJANDRO WOS Y GIL, Ex-Presidente de la República, y el Señor Don OSCAR HUTTLINGER, Cónsul de la citada República en Nueva York.

El Gobierno del Ecuador ha votado la suma de \$16,000 oro, para esta Exposición, y tiene edificado un pabellón en el cual se exhibirán los productos de ese país. Este Gobierno estará representado por Don F. MORA SILVA, Cónsul General de la República en Nueva York.

El Gobierno de Guatemala no tiene edificio especial, pero sus productos serán exhibidos en otros edificios. El espacio asignado con este fin es como sigue: 150 pies cuadrados en el de Minería, 400 en el de Horticultura, 400 en el de Agricultura y 200 en los de Etnología y Arqueología. El Sr. J. PEARSON, natural de Guatemala, está edificando un pequeño pabellón en los terrenos de la Exposición, en el cual exhibirá ciertas colecciones de productos de ese país.

El Gobierno de Haití ha aceptado oficialmente la invitación que se le hizo para que participara en esta Exposición y el Ministro de Agricultura de ese país hará una exhibición especial de su Departamento.

El edificio de Honduras está completamente concluido, ha costado \$6,000 y su construcción es preciosa. La colección general de productos de ese país se encuentra expedita. Habrá también una especial exhibición etnológica y entre las importantes exhibiciones de ese país se encontrarán aquellas referentes á Minería y Floricultura. El Señor Don FRANCISCO ALTSCHUL es el Presidente de la comisión de Honduras.

El Gobierno de México acaba de concluir un edificio muy atractivo de dos pisos, ocupando un espacio de 60 por 40 pies, destinada tan sólo á la exhibición de metales, cuyo importe ha sido de \$5,000. Además de esto, México tiene asignado 3,000 pies cuadrados en el edificio de Agricultura, 2,000 en el de Floricultura, 2,000 en el de Horticultura, 3,000 en el de Manufacturas y 2,000 en los de Etnología y Arqueología, El Directorio de la Exposición de Búffalo tiene todo preparado para que la compañía de Rurales y la Banda Marcial enviadas por México, sean debidamente alojadas en los terrenos de la Exposición. También tendrá otro edificio para exhibiciones especiales de Ordenanza, Materiales de Guerra y Equipos Navales.

Nicaragua tiene 150 pies cuadrados en el edificio de Minería, 300 en el de Horticultura, 400 en el de Agricultura, 350 en el de Floricultura, 200 en el de Etnología y Arqueología. El Señor Don LUIS CORREA, Ministro de Nicaragua en los Estados Unidos, es el Presidente de la comisión de esa República.

El Paraguay no tomará parte en esta Exposición, pero el Señor D. A. RUTIS, Cónsul del Paraguay en Filadelfia, hará una exhibición privada de las muestras de productos de su país, obtenidos del Museo Comercial de Filadelfia y de la "Smithsonian Institution."

La República del Perú tiene 1,000 pies cuadrados en el edificio de Agricultura, 500 en el de Manufacturas, 500 en el de Floricultura y 500 en el de Minería. El Presidente de la Comisión para este país es el Señor Don FEDERICO BLUME.

El Gobierno de Puerto Rico ha destinado la suma de \$10,000 para que la isla figure en esta Exposición y ha comisionado al Señor Ingeniero Don ARMANDO MORALES, para construir un edificio, ó pabellón, propio de Puerto Rico, de 43 por 78 pies y 20 de altura al costo de \$2,000 oro. Puerto Rico también tiene 1,200 pies cuadrados de espacio en el edificio de Agricultura.

La República del Salvador hará una exhibición colectiva de sus productos en un espacio 1,500 á 2,000 pies cuadrados. El Doctor DARIÓ GONZÁLEZ es el Presidente de la Comisión que representa ese país.

Tanto Uruguay como Venezuela estarán representadas por exhibiciones particulares. Los Gobiernos de dichas Repúblicas han manifestado su sentimiento por no estar expeditas para participar de esta Exposición de una manera oficial.

La exhibición hecha por la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas da una idea de la magnitud de su obra, desde los días de su creación. El mapa en relieve del Ferrocarril Intercontinental, cuya construcción fué recomendada por la Conferencia Internacional Americana en 1889, muestra los diversos países de este continente que atravesará dicho ferrocarril.

Esta exhibición despierta más interes, por el trabajo en miniatura que muestra, geográficamente arreglado, todos los productos de los diversos países que atraviesa dicho ferrocarril.

Varios mapas especialmente de México y Brasil, son muestras de los esfuerzos de la Oficina. También exhibe varios estantes con publicaciones de esta Oficina, desde la época de su creación á esta fecha. Las paredes están adornadas con retratos fotográficos de personas que han sido notablemente identificadas con asuntos Pan-Americanos. Las vidrieras, que ocupan el espacio de los salones, contienen interesantes documentos, muchos de ellos originales, algunos facsímiles y otras reproducciones fotográficas de documentos relativos á la historia de este hemisferio.

Uno de los atractivos más notables de esta Exposición es una colección de fotografías de las pinturas colombinas de la Universidad de Notre-Dame, Indiana.

## COMERCIO DE LA AMÉRICA LATINA CON LA GRAN BRETAÑA.

En los informes publicados mensualmente por el Gobierno inglés ("Accounts relating to trade and navigation"), respecto al comercio del Reino Unido con la América latina, en el primer trimestre de 1901, acompañados por estadísticas comparativas de lo acaecido en años anteriores, en el mismo período, encontramos los siguientes datos:

El total de las importaciones á la Gran Bretaña, procedentes de la América latina, ascendió en este período á £4,083,104, que comparado con el correspondiente trimestre del año anterior, arroja un aumento de £50,714.

Estos informes no incluyen todas las transacciones comerciales en general, sino simplemente mencionan las principales importaciones y exportaciones presentándolas en globo.

Las importaciones procedentes de la República Argentina, en el período citado, comparándolo con el del año anterior, son como sigue:

Artículos.	1901.	1900.	Artículos.	1901.	1900.
Ganado vacuno.....		£28,959	Cueros.....	£14,623	£7,481
Ganado lanar.....		122,421	Sebo y estearina.....	65,356	67,913
Trigo.....	£885,491	1,020,581	Linaza.....	834,426	391,259
Maíz.....	64,800	425,590	Total.....	2,482,581	2,445,062
Carneros.....	521,502	380,472			
Azúcar.....	96,383	886			

No hubo importaciones de ganado vacuno ni lanar, debido á la epidemia que prevaleció por algún tiempo, tanto en la Argentina como en el Uruguay.

Las importaciones procedentes de la República del Brasil fueron las siguientes:

	1901.		1900.	
	Libras.	Valor.	Libras.	Valor.
Café.....	1,121,000	£26,465	1,086,000	£18,865
Azúcar, concreto.....	6,777,100	37,961	969,200	4,642
Algodón.....	3,026,800	88,954	7,978,700	188,107
Total.....		148,380		211,614

Del Perú, los productos especialmente citados son los siguientes:

	1901.		1900.	
	Libras.	Valor.	Libras.	Valor.
Azúcar, concreto.....	2,919,300	£14,464	13,882,800	£74,557
Lana de alpaca, vicuña y llama.....	1,078,959	49,579	1,071,569	55,611
Cobre (toncladas).....	1,749	68,110	1,132	48,305
Total.....		132,153		178,473

De las importaciones procedentes de la República de Chile sólo se mencionan las de cobre. En el año 1901, fueron 11,346 toneladas, del valor de £430,249; en 1900, 16,480 toneladas, del valor de £395,808. Es presumible que todo el salitre importado en la Gran Bretaña fué procedente del Perú.

De otros países de Sud América en general, las importaciones fueron: lanas: en 1901, 19,115,019 libras, por valor de £525,795; en 1900, 16,086,401 libras, por valor de £534,073; mientras la cantidad de lana aumentó, su valor disminuyó considerablemente, de un promedio de \$16.16 por quintal que valía en 1900 á \$13.35 en 1901.

De Centro América las importaciones fueron: café, en 1901, 12,045,600 libras, por valor de £363,946; en 1900, 8,272,300 libras, por valor de £267,360. El promedio del valor del café en 1900 fué de \$15.72 por quintal, contra \$14.69 en 1901.

El valor total de las principales exportaciones á la América latina, en el primer trimestre de 1901, alcanzó á la suma de £2,450,336, contra £2,626,953 en 1900. Es de notarse que los principales artículos exportados se manufacturan también en los Estados Unidos; y que este país debería tomarlo en consideración para aumentar su comercio con Sud América. La gran ventaja que tienen los exportadores ingleses es el servicio directo y frecuente de los vapores con que cuentan, y otra no menos importante, que produce benéficos resultados, es el largo plazo que conceden á los compradores.

Entre los principales artículos de exportación están los géneros de algodón, de los cuales se hicieron las siguientes ventas, durante el primer trimestre de 1901:

Países.	Cantidades en yardas.	
	1901.	1900.
Antillas, no inglesas .....	16,085,500	21,358,800
México .....	5,598,600	11,171,100
Centro América .....	12,171,100	12,817,800
Colombia .....	14,376,400	4,149,800
Venezuela .....	11,452,400	2,194,600
Perú .....	10,293,300	7,463,900
Chile .....	17,470,900	27,346,600
Brasil .....	15,909,700	19,244,100
Uruguay .....	4,788,100	7,857,000
República Argentina .....	17,863,200	27,477,000
Total .....	126,009,200	141,080,700

Estas fueron valorizadas en £1,291,005 en 1901, contra £1,349,259 en 1900; lo cual representa más de la mitad del valor total de las exportaciones por el período mencionado.



En detalle, las exportaciones, con sus respectivos valores, fueron como sigue:

Artículos.	1901.	1900.
<b>ANTILLAS (NO INGLÉSAS).</b>		
Ferretería.....	£6, 150	£4, 754
Hierro para ferrocarril.....	697	7, 314
Hojas de hierro galvanizado.....	8, 239	9, 447
Hierro fundido y forjado.....	15, 076	21, 261
Costales y sacos.....	2, 126	4, 752
Total.....	32, 288	47, 528
<b>MÉXICO.</b>		
Artículos de algodón.....	66, 105	113, 043
Artículos de lino.....	6, 954	9, 253
Hierro para ferrocarriles.....	18, 364	51, 061
Hojas de hierro galvanizado.....	16, 058	28, 612
Total.....	107, 481	201, 969
<b>COLOMBIA.</b>		
Artículos de algodón.....	110, 338	28, 756
Artículos de lino.....	18, 941	2, 418
Total.....	129, 279	31, 174
<b>VENEZUELA.</b>		
Artículos de algodón.....	100, 505	16, 655
<b>PERÚ.</b>		
Artículos de algodón.....	112, 594	74, 048
Tisúes de lana.....	32, 624	16, 105
Tisúes de estambre.....	15, 909	8, 846
Hierro de ferrocarril.....	20	135
Hierro fundido y forjado.....	9, 125	7, 465
Total.....	170, 272	106, 599
<b>CHILE.</b>		
Artículos de algodón.....	183, 756	249, 595
Tisúes de lana.....	40, 919	46, 586
Tisúes de estambre.....	28, 524	48, 202
Alfombras.....	10, 523	14, 679
Ferretería y cuchillería.....	9, 195	6, 595
Hierro de ferrocarril.....	1, 838	2, 338
Hierro en barras.....	8, 422	10, 908
Hierro fundido y forjado.....	21, 021	28, 131
Hojas de hierro galvanizado.....	22, 251	34, 291
Total.....	326, 749	441, 485
<b>BRASIL.</b>		
Artículos de algodón.....	191, 326	208, 221
Artículos de yute.....	1, 530	1, 626
Hilaza de yute.....	77, 353	49, 871
Artículos de lino.....	7, 663	9, 285
Tisúes de lana.....	15, 512	14, 878
Tisúes de estambre.....	20, 649	18, 326
Cobre forjado.....	9, 596	11, 584
Ferretería y cuchillería.....	12, 988	13, 594
Hierro de ferrocarril.....	17, 478	34, 724
Alambre, no telegráfico.....	4, 518	3, 639
Hojas de hierro galvanizado.....	5, 658	11, 063
Hierro en barras.....	6, 117	7, 187
Hierro fundido y forjado.....	27, 606	41, 418
Hojas de lata.....	12, 916	13, 369
Acero manufacturado.....	1, 305	6, 894
Cuero.....	7, 896	9, 797
Cimiento.....	2, 030	6, 060
Artículos del Oriente y loza.....	15, 944	14, 520
Aceite vegetal.....	14, 051	11, 452
Total.....	452, 136	487, 508
<b>URUGUAY.</b>		
Artículos de algodón.....	53, 777	85, 826
Tisúes de lana.....	16, 691	18, 489
Tisúes de estambre.....	14, 863	34, 739
Hierro en barras.....	1, 243	6, 955
Hierro de ferrocarril.....	42, 608	8, 970
Hojas de hierro galvanizado.....	11, 054	10, 558
Total.....	144, 236	165, 537

Artículos.	1901.	1900.
<b>ARGENTINA.</b>		
Artículos de algodón .....	£207,520	£298,858
Artículos de lino .....	7,620	7,284
Tisúes de lana .....	45,105	53,697
Tisúes de estambre .....	40,907	88,867
Alfombras .....	20,488	31,151
Ferretería y Cuchillería .....	11,061	11,427
Hierro en barras y ángulos .....	11,118	25,989
Hierro de ferrocarril .....	148,181	58,472
Alambre, no telegráfico .....	15,668	13,564
Hojas de hierro galvanizado .....	100,903	153,431
Hierro fundido y forjado .....	78,764	47,403
Hojas de lata .....	15,192	17,704
Ciniento .....	11,119	7,663
Artículos orientales y loza .....	14,009	15,287
Total .....	727,655	830,797
<b>SUD AMÉRICA.</b>		
Locomotoras .....	82,170	77,768
Máquinas para la agricultura .....	7,009	1,997
Otras máquinas .....	28,642	27,671
Máquinas de coser .....	11,098	4,300
Maquinarias para la Agricultura .....	11,417	19,047
Maquinarias para la minería .....	9,259	12,898
Maquinarias para fábricas textiles .....	14,463	37,530
Otras maquinarias y trabajos de molinos .....	87,021	107,492
Monturas y arneses .....	8,656	8,998
Total .....	259,745	297,701

Puede ser de interés, al conocer estos datos, imponerse que Gran Bretaña importó de los Estados Unidos durante el primer trimestre de 1901, mercaderías por valor de £83,000,000, contra £26,000,000 en el mismo período de 1900. También, que las exportaciones de Gran Bretaña á los Estados Unidos, por estos meses, fueron valorizados en £2,923,000, contra £3,919,000 en el correspondiente período de 1900.

## EL VIRUS OVINO.

### NUEVO VIRUS PARA VACUNACIÓN.

El BOLETÍN MENSUAL debe á la cortesía del Señor FÉLIX E. CASTRO, director propietario de "El Comercio," del Cuzco, Perú, quien actualmente se halla recorriendo los Estados Unidos, el valioso é interesante artículo científico relativo á las ventajas que ofrece la vacuna de cabra, trabajo del eminente médico peruano, Doctor ANTONIO LORENA, natural del Cuzco, antigua capital de los Incas, que se inserta á continuación:

"El cultivo de la vacuna animal está al alcance de los municipios más exangües, me explicaré con mayor sencillez. La más escasa municipalidad en el terreno económico puede proporcionarse á muy poco costo el fluido ó la linfa vaccínifera. Véase como.

"Ya había utilizado hace años, el Doctor CALMETTE, en Cochinchina, los óvidos (ovejas) para procurarse la vacuna que iba á faltarle; todavía entonces, se aseguraba que la cabra y el conejo de Castilla eran susceptibles para reemplazar á la ternera en la producción de la vacuna; que por lo que respecta al perro, en este papel de utilización, se sabía desde

JENNER y SACCO, que era apropiado para sufrir la infección vaccinal. En fin, hasta los primeros meses del año que estamos mediando no se hicieron serias y extensas experiencias, exceptuando las verificadas por HERVIEUX en el estrecho círculo del laboratorio; aunque no por esto sean insuficientes para llegar á las conclusiones de que la vacuna de la cabra es tan igual á la humana y la de ternera, una vez que recorre idénticas faces en su desarrollo, asegurando la misma inmunidad contra la viruela; algo más todavía: HERVIEUX afirmó ante la Academia de medicina de París, 'que la vacunación de un sujeto humano con vacuna de cabra da resultados que rivalizan con el tipo más perfecto de la vacuna clásica.'

"Últimamente, el Doctor PARGIN inoculó la vacuna de ternera á las cabras de Kabília, en Argelia, el resultado fué completo y la transmisión ó vacunación de 205 hombres dió buen suceso en 150 fallando en 55; estos hechos comparó con los producidos por la vacuna de ternera que, sobre 1,200 vacunados salió fallida en 180 individuos. La proporción centesimal de esta experimentación comparativa se representa así: vacuna cáprica, 78 por ciento; vacuna bovina (ternera), 85 por ciento; se ve pues, que 7 es la diferencia, cifra que representa la equivalencia de una y otra vacuna.

"Lo que se deduce de lo anterior es demasiado obvio á primera vista, no es necesario estudiarlo, es suficiente verlo. Se sabe lo que cuesta una ternera y una cabra: la una exige establo y abundante y sazonado pasto, la otra se nutre alegremente, entre febriles y atrevidos saltos, con el magro matorral. Sobradamente se sabe también lo que importa en dinero y cuidados el establo vaccinal, pues, con las cabras no se necesitan establos, alfalfa ó heno, ni mucho menos, ningún otro forraje cultivado, segado y gavillado; el *modus faciendi* es como sigue: se rasura una mitad del vientre de la cabra, se jabona enérgicamente, se practican en seguida escarificaciones largas de una pulgada, separadas las unas de las otras por un espacio igual al de las incisiones, y luego se siembra sobre esas soluciones de continuidad el *cow-pox* (vacuna de vaca), terminada la inoculación se devuelve la cabra á su vida montaraz observándola diariamente, cuando regresa en las tardes á su redil.

"Tenemos municipios pobres, paupérrimos, y no obstante, el último de ellos sería capaz de disponer cada día de vacuna fresca, exenta de gérmenes tuberculosos, porque en la cabra jamás se ha notado la tuberculosis; hágase un pequeño esfuerzo de voluntad, y bajo el dominio de cuán favorables circunstancias! como nunca se han presentado: nuestras provincias empiezan á ser dotadas con médicos titulares, llamados á poner en acción su ventajosa competencia para salvar por millares á nuestros abandonados comprovincianos de las garras de la más letal de las enfermedades.

"Los ligeros apuntes anteriores no me habría atrevido á formularlos, si varios casos de vastos critemas (manchas rojas semejantes á las de la erisipela) acompañados de fiebre, aparato que justamente alarmó á los

padres de familia, no se hubieran ofrecido en el reducido campo del ejercicio de mi profesión; eritemas que afectaban la forma aparente de la erisipela y que, para mí, han sido producidos por defecto de asepsia (limpieza ó aseo) en la operación de la vacuna, que se hace muy á prisa, aturdidamente, cuando de tiempo en tiempo nos es posible adquirir los tubos remitidos de Lima, los que consideramos de muy fácil y rápida alteración.

“Y aquí pondría punto final creyendo haber cumplido mi deber de publicar un algo de los varios algos—á lo Sancho—que penosamente, con mucho trabajo, llego á coger entre los algos que leo; pero no puedo con sólo esto quedar satisfecho: me está obsesando la imagen de aquellas tiernas criaturas con sus bracitos hinchados y enrojecidos, debo decir á las señoras madres de familia, por más que sepa que estas señoras saben mucho, muchísimo más que yo, debo decirlas: que la linfa vaccinal conserva su virulencia, su eficacia, por más de seis meses; que deben preferir la que expide el Instituto de Vacuna de Lima, porque siendo vacuna animal, excluye todo riesgo de contagio sifilítico; que se puede hacer vacunar en cualquier edad aun en los primeros días después del nacimiento, cuando hay epidemia de viruelas; es cierto de toda evidencia que excepcionalmente la viruela hiere antes de los seis meses, por lo que será más racional la inoculación á partir de las seis semanas; que se debe lavar con jabón y agua boricada (una cucharada de ácido bórico para un litro de agua hervida) el sitio destinado para recibir las inoculaciones; que la lanceta, ó la aguja, ó la pluma debe lavarse con agua fenicada, ó enrojarse ligeramente á la llama del alcohol antes de cada vacunación; que se debe esperar la desecación de los puntos inoculados antes de bajar las mangas de la camisa; que se debe recubrir con un lienzo limpio y suave y evitar los rozamientos fuertes, son medidas que á causa de su vulgaridad no habría debido siquiera mencionar.”

---

## BIBLIOGRAFÍA.

**En esta sección del Boletín Mensual se tratara de los libros y folletos enviados á la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, que se refieren á asuntos relacionados con los países de la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.**

El canje de publicaciones de Centro y Sud América puede efectuarse por conducto de la “Smithsonian Institution,” Wáshington, D. C., por medio de las agencias de distribución que tiene en aquellos países, y que son las siguientes:

Argentina: Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires.

Bolivia: Oficina Nacional de Inmigración, Estadística y Propaganda Geográfica, La Paz.

Chile: Universidad de Chile, Santiago.

Colombia: Biblioteca Nacional, Bogotá.

Costa Rica: Oficina de Depósito, Reparto y Canje Internacional, San José.

Guatemala: Instituto Nacional de Guatemala, Guatemala.

Honduras: Biblioteca Nacional, Tegucigalpa.

México: Todos los envíos gozan de la franquicia del correo.

Nicaragua: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Managua.

Paraguay: Oficina General de Informaciones y Canje y Comisaría General de Inmigración, Asunción.

Perú: Biblioteca Nacional, Lima.

El Salvador: Museo Nacional, San Salvador.

Uruguay: Oficina de Depósito, Reparto y Canje Internacional, Montevideo.

Venezuela: Museo Nacional, Caracas.

Con el título de "Our Consuls and our Trade" (Nuestros Cónsules y Nuestro Comercio) ha publicado Mr. FREDERICK EMORY, Jefe de la División de Comercio Extranjero en el Departamento de Estado en Washington, en el número de mayo de este año de la revista citada (*The World's Work*), un interesante artículo que contiene muchas noticias de importancia, desconocidas algunas de ellas para el pueblo americano, y en completa refutación de la teoría de que el servicio consular tiene por necesidad que ser malo en virtud de estar desempeñado por individuos que obtuvieron sus puestos, en la mayor parte de las veces, por razones políticas ó personales. Por el contrario, como se dice en el artículo, "los extranjeros que hablan de estas cosas inteligentemente estiman que los frecuentes cambios que se efectúan en nuestro cuerpo consular pueden alegarse como una razón satisfactoria de la grande utilidad, reconocida por todos, que del servicio de los cónsules americanos se deriva en cuanto á extender y fomentar el comercio."

Mr. EMORY llama la atención de los lectores hacia el hecho de que "el servicio consular de los Estados Unidos ha llegado hoy á ser considerado, por las mejores y más autorizadas opiniones en el extranjero, como la organización más eficaz de su clase que exista en el mundo para fomentar la venta de las mercancías, estimular la industria y el espíritu de empresa nacional, y para informar bien á los exportadores de las condiciones del comercio en cada uno de los mercados importantes del globo." También demuestra Mr. EMORY que ha habido también quejas del servicio consular británico, y que éste se ha modelado por el de los Estados Unidos hasta el extremo de que el periódico oficial que ve la luz con el nombre de "Board of Trade Journal" haya dejado de publicarse mensualmente, para convertirse en una publicación semanal. Se dice igualmente en el artículo que Alemania distribuye sus informes comerciales á la manera que lo hacen los Estados Unidos, según lo declara sus mismas autoridades oficiales, publicando informes especiales sobre asuntos relativos al tráfico, y sobre las oportunidades que se presentan para la introducción de manufacturas alemanas.

En la revista titulada "The World's Work" (El Trabajo del Mundo) correspondiente al mes de mayo de 1901 se encuentra un artículo debido á la pluma de Mr. J. D. WHELPLEY, con el título de "President Díaz and his Successor" (El Presidente Díaz y su sucesor). En él se hace una explicación más ó menos detallada de la situación política de México, y se mencionan los nombres del General Don BERNARDO REYES, que es ahora Ministro de la Guerra, y el del Señor Don JOSÉ IVES LIMANTOUR, Ministro de Hacienda, como "las personas más naturalmente llamadas á suceder al Primer Magistrado." Hablando de las sucesivas administraciones del Presidente Díaz y de las grandes cosas que ha llevado á cabo, el autor del artículo lo recapitula todo en breves frases del modo que sigue:

"Veinticinco años de paz para una nación de catorce millones de habitantes que habían estado en guerra con otros pueblos y entre ellos mismos por espacio de medio siglo; educación obligatoria, libertad religiosa, seguridad de vida y hacienda para naturales y extranjeros, la creación de una clase media; un ejército moderno de 38,000 soldados instruidos y armados con rifles de Mauser y mandados por oficiales que hicieron sus estudios en una escuela militar moderna; representación de México en todas las capitales extranjeras de alguna importancia; un aumento de 420 á 8,000 millas de ferrocarril; un aumento de \$35,000,000 á \$78,000,000 en el rendimiento de metales preciosos; un aumento de \$23,000,000 á \$75,000,000 en las exportaciones; el empleo de \$30,000,000 de capital extranjero en fábricas de tejidos de algodón, y de muchos millones más en cervecerías, fábricas de papel y varias otras empresas; un aumento general en los jornales de los trabajadores de 18 á 60 centavos por día; un Gobierno cuyos gastos se cubren siempre con sus rentas, dejando un sobrante en banco de \$18,000,000 en efectivo; y una capital de 450,000 habitantes en la que ahora se están gastando cerca de \$10,000,000 para proveerla de agua, alumbrado, cloacas y pavimentos."

También se ha recibido un folleto publicado por el Profesor OTIS TUFTON MASON, de la División de Etnología del Museo Nacional en Wáshington, con el título de "A primitive Frame for Weaving Narrow Fabrics" (Un telar primitivo para géneros angostos), que contiene hermosas láminas que ayudan sobremanera á la inteligencia del texto. En éste se demuestra con claridad y precisión que el arte de tejer entre los pueblos bárbaros consiste simplemente en unir filamentos de materiales flexibles, como por ejemplo, paja, astillas, hilos, etc., bien sea torciéndolos ó cubriéndolos con otro material, ó también arreglándolos en forma de trenzilla, como se observa generalmente en la fabricación de canastos, esteras, redes, etc., cuando se hacen á mano. El segundo paso en el acto de tejer consiste en la aplicación de algún sistema ó procedimiento que apresura ó perfecciona el trabajo manual.

En todas las clases de este arte por procedimientos mecánicos, se

ejecutan siempre las siguientes operaciones: levantar y bajar respectivamente diferentes series de filamentos que forman los "encrues;" arrojar la lanzadera ó ejecutar alguna operación equivalente; insertar el hilo de trama y arreglarlo convenientemente por medio del dedo, la aguja, la lanzadera, ó cualquiera otra cosa destinada al mismo objeto.

Este folleto contiene además una descripción del modo de tejer los géneros, hacer canastos y redes, etc., que está en uso entre las diferentes tribus indias, demostrando la maravillosa habilidad y finura con que en muchas ocasiones se hace ese trabajo.

Con el título de "Soies et Tissus de Soies" (Sedas y Tejidos de Seda) han publicado los Señores SCHWARZENBACH-ZEUNIER y H. E. STREULI-HUNI de Zurich, miembros del jurado de la Exposición Universal de París de 1900 (imprensa de K. J. Wyss, Berna), un informe detallado de las operaciones del jurado de la clase 85 de que los dos fueron miembros, y un examen minucioso de todos los productos que fueron exhibidos en la Exposición. El aspecto técnico del asunto y todo lo relativo al mejoramiento de la maquinaria para hacer tejidos, están tratados consumo juicio en unas pocas páginas.

El progreso de esta industria desde el año de 1889 se estudia separadamente para cada uno de los países productores. Y aunque se pretende en este informe que las fábricas francesas de Lyons son superiores á las de todas las demás naciones en lo relativo á la producción de novedades, se hace constar sin embargo el gran progreso que se ha llevado á cabo en los Estados Unidos de América por obreros italianos, y más tal vez que todos por los alemanes.

Acompañan al folleto diversas tablas en que se muestra el estado de la importación de las sedas suizas y francesas, y el de la producción general de la seda en los diferentes países que están luchando por obtener la supremacía en este respecto en los mercados del mundo.

El Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos ha dado á la luz pública, como circular número 23, Sección de Mercados Extranjeros, un folleto de 16 páginas titulado "Importaciones y Exportaciones de Productos Agrícolas de 1896 á 1900." Los datos que se contienen en esta publicación están fundados en informes oficiales suministrados por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento del Tesoro. El folleto demuestra que en el año de 1896 el valor total de los productos agrícolas extranjeros importados en los Estados Unidos representó la suma de \$391,029,407, y que el valor total de los productos agrícolas nacionales exportados representó \$574,298,264, de donde resulta un exceso en el valor de las exportaciones de \$183,368,857.

En 1900 el valor de las importaciones de estos mismos productos fué \$420,139,288, lo que muestra un aumento de poco más que \$29,000,000, mientras que el valor total de esta clase de exportaciones fué \$844,616,530, de donde resulta una ganancia de más de \$270,000,000. El exceso de las exportaciones en 1900 fué \$424,477,242.

La biblioteca de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas ha recibido el interesante libro titulado "Geografía y Geología del Ecuador" que acaba de publicar el Doctor Don TEODORO WOLF, profesor que fué del Instituto Politécnico de Quito y geólogo del Gobierno. Esta obra, que contiene unas 700 páginas de muy buena impresión, puede considerarse como una de las publicaciones más completas y fidedignas que hasta ahora se hayan hecho en el asunto. La obra ha sido impresa por orden del Gobierno y contiene varias láminas y dos mapas que ayudan al conocimiento de las materias que en ella se tratan.

El libro está dividido en cinco partes, á saber: Geografía, Geología, Meteorología, Geografía, Botánica y Zoología, y Archipiélago de Galápagos. Tiene también un Apéndice en que se contienen muchas noticias útiles y no generalmente conocidas respecto á esta República.

Bajo el título de "Ueber Kautschuklienen und andere Apocynen" (Lianas y otras plantas que contienen goma elástica perteneciente á la familia Apocynacea), el Doctor HANS HALLIER ha publicado un libro sumamente interesante para los que estudian esta materia. La obra es esencialmente botánica y sin duda de gran valor para los adeptos á esta ciencia. Bajo el punto de vista de los intereses comerciales tal vez no lo sea tanto, sobre todo porque está escrita en gran parte en latín. Contiene descripciones y tablas en que se ponen de manifiesto las propiedades características de las diferentes plantas que contienen goma elástica, siendo fácil reconocer desde luego por lo que en ellas se dice cuáles son las plantas en que más abunda esa sustancia.

Acaba de darse al público un librito muy bien impreso y embellecido por varios grabados y doce láminas de color, en que los directores de la Exposición Pan-Americana de Búfalo dan la historia de este certamen desde su inepción hasta el 1º de mayo de 1901, en que fué formalmente inaugurada. La bella ciudad en que se efectúa la Exposición está descrita admirablemente en este trabajo, á que se ha puesto el título de "Pan-American Exposition Booklet." La Junta de Publicaciones (Board of Publicity) de la Exposición enviará gratis á todo el que lo pida un ejemplar de este libro.

Acaba de aparecer en Bruselas, Bélgica, un semanario titulado "La Revue Américaine" que tiene por objeto promover los intereses de los países latino-americanos. En él se trata de asuntos relativos á la política, la industria, la hacienda, el comercio, la minería, la inmigración y la literatura de las Repúblicas Americanas de origen latino. Su principal objeto, sin embargo, es estimular el comercio entre Bélgica y la América latina.

"La Guía del Viajero á Montevideo" es un volumen de 150 páginas, cuyo autor es el Señor PEDRO MÚÑOZ ANAYA, de aquella ciudad. Este útil librito está elegantemente impreso y convenientemente arreglado, y contiene datos y noticias de importancia respecto á la ciudad de Montevideo y la República del Uruguay.



# BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

## SECRETARIA DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

---

VOL. X.

MAIO DE 1901.

No. 5.

---

### ACTA DA SESSÃO DA COMMISSÃO EXECUTIVA DA UNIÃO INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS.

A Comissão Executiva da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas reuniu-se na sala de recepções da Secretaria de Estado, segunda feira, 6 de Maio de 1901. Presidiu á reunião o Honrado DAVID J. HILL, Secretario de Estado Interino, como Presidente da comissão.

Os outros membros que estiveram presentes foram:

O Sr. CARLOS MARTINEZ SILVA, Ministro da Colombia;

O Sr. JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, Ministro de Costa Rica;

O Sr. LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Ministro do Ecuador;

O Sr. WILLIAMS C. FOX, Director Interino da Secretaria das Republicas Americanas, tambem esteve presente.

O Director annunciou á comissão a morte do Dr. HORACIO GUZMÁN, Secretario e Director Interino da Secretaria das Republicas Americanas, e disse que, por determinação da comissão executiva, foi designado para desempenhar provisoriamente o cargo de Secretario e Director Interino da Secretaria das Republicas Americanas, a partir do dia 24 de Abril de 1901.

O Ministro de Costa Rica apresentou as seguintes resoluções expressivas do pezar que á comissão executiva tinha occasionado a morte do Dr. GUZMÁN, que foram unanimemente adoptadas:

Considerando que a comissão executiva tem sabido com profundo pezar o fallecimento do Dr. HORACIO GUZMÁN, Secretario e Director Interino da Secretaria das Republicas Americanas, e

Considerando que o Dr. HORACIO GUZMÁN, tanto como delegado de Nicaragua na Conferencia Internacional Americana que teve lugar em

Washington em 1889-90, como Ministro daquelle paiz contribuiu á creação da Secretaria e foi sempre sustentador e amigo della, imbuido como era no espirito que inspira á União Internacional das Republicas Americanas,

Resolve—se que uma expressão de pezames pela lamentavel morte do Dr. HORACIO GUZMÁN seja incorporada na acta desta sessão, como um testemunho do alto apreço e respeito que a Commissão Executiva sempre sentia pelo Dr. GUZMÁN.

O ministro de Costa Rica apresentou um relatorio que preparou em collaboração com o finado Dr. GUZMÁN, conforme instrucções dadas numa reunião anterior da Commissão Executiva, que se refere á organização da Commissão Executiva e a ordem em que os representantes dos paizes de que se compõe a União Internacional devem servir nella.

O relatorio foi unanimemente adoptado.

Levantou-se a sessão.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 6 de Maio de 1901.

---

## FALLECIMENTO DO DR. GUZMÁN.

A Secretaria das Republicas Americanas cumpre agora o triste dever de annunciar aos leitores do BOLETIM MENSAL a perda irreparavel que acaba de soffrer com o fallecimento do seu Secretario e Director Interino o Sr. Dr. HORACIO GUZMÁN, de Nicaragua.

A connexão official deste distincto empregado com a Secretaria das Republicas Americanas data do 27 de Maio de 1897, em cuja data se fez cargo de sua secretaria. Deve ser considerado, sem embargo, como um dos fundadores da Secretaria porque elle recommendou seu estabelecimento e apoiou as proposições que se fizeram para organizal-a na sessão celebrada o 14 de Abril de 1890 pela Conferencia Internacional Americana, na qual tomou parte como delegado de Nicaragua.

Seu completo conhecimento de tres das linguas que se fallam nas Republicas constitutivas da União Internacional, a saber, a hespanhola, a ingleza e a franceza, junto com um conhecimento sufficiente do idioma portuguez, e uma perfeita intelligencia do proposito e objectos da secretaria com que se achava de todo ponto identificado, fizeram que se reunissem nelle as melhores circumstancias possiveis para satisfazer os altos, e ás vezes delicados, deveres confiados a seu tacto e habilidade. Seja seu nome recordado com gratidão e permanentemente entre os amigos da Secretaria.

O Dr. GUZMÁN nasceu em Granada, Nicaragua, no dia 3 de fevereiro de 1850, em circumstancias favoraveis de todo genero por virtude da alta posição, cultura e respeitabilidade de sua familia. Seu pae, o Senhor FERNANDO DE GUZMÁN, uma das mais grandes figuras da

America Central, foi elevado duas vezes á cadeira presidencial de Nicaragua pelo voto do povo. Sua mãe se distinguiu por suas virtudes e pela nobre e christã abnegação e fidelidade ao dever que caracterizam tanto seu sexo quando permanece fiel á elevada missão que a Providencia Divina se tem servido confiar-lhe.

Quando apenas contava oito annos de idade, HORACIO GUZMÁN foi enviado a este paiz para aprender, entre outras cousas, a lingua inglaza, no qual prompto obteve o exito mais completo. O estabelecimento de ensino em que entrou e onde aprendeu os rudimentos essenciaes de uma sã e solida educação, foi a academia conhecida com o nome de *Leceister Academy of Massachusetts*. Depois de haver estudado quatro annos nesta instituição, regressou a seu paiz.

Algum tempo depois, fez uma viagem para a Europa, detendo-se em Pariz, onde fixou sua residencia como estudante. Alli permaneceu quatro annos, e alli demonstrou á satisfação seu gosto e disposições especiaes para os estudos medicos.

Mais tarde regressou aos Estados Unidos, e veio á Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, onde estudou medicina por espaço de quatro annos na instituição conhecida com o nome de *Jefferson Medical College*. Alli recebeu o gráo de doutor, figurando o primeiro de sua classe, no anno de 1882. Foi entáo quando conheceu á Senhorita MARIA ESTHER EWING de Philadelphia, com quem contrahiu matrimonio em 1883.

O Dr. GUZMÁN foi sempre considerado um grande medico, e tanto em Nicaragua como nos Estados Unidos chegou a alcançar neste sentido uma vasta e bem merecida reputação. Mas a altura de sua posição social entre seus compatriotas e certas qualidades caracteristicas do seu espirito que o faziam perfeitamente adaptado para o exercicio da diplomacia fizeram que seu Governo se determinasse a confiar-lhe a representação de Nicaragua nos Estados Unidos de America, com o caracter de Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario. O Presidente CLEVELAND o recebeu neste concepto o 29 de Julho de 1887.

Durante o termo presidencial dos Senhores CARASO e SACASA na Republica de Nicaragua, o Doutor GUZMÁN representou em Washington seu Governo sem interrupção de nenhuma classe.

Durante o termo do Presidente ZELAYA o Dr. GUZMÁN foi chamado a seu paiz; mas d'alli voltou aos seis mezes com o mesmo caracter de Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario não só para os Estados Unidos de America mas tambem para Mexico.

Em 1894 foi nomeado pelo Governo do Salvador, previo consentimento do de Nicaragua, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario daquella Republica cerca do Governo de Washington. Com este caracter prestou muitos e muito delicados serviços no caso de extradição de Ezeta, que fez tanto ruido em seu tempo.

Como Ministro de Nicaragua foi parte na questão entre as Republicas de Nicaragua e Costa Rica com respeito á validade do Tratado de

Limites de 15 de Abril de 1858, e outros pontos de importancia, que se submeteram á decisão arbitral do Presidente CLEVELAND e que este decidiu no dia 22 de Março de 1888. Fez tambem muitos e muito importantes trabalhos nas questões complicadissimas de diverso genero suscitadas com motivo do Canal interoceanico de Nicaragua. Representou tambem seu paiz com muita honra para este e para si mesmo na Conferencia Internacional Americana de 1889-90. E por ultimo conduziu á feliz terminação o complicado "Assumpto de Bluefields" que ficou arranjado em 1894.

O Dr. GUZMÁN teve a grande satisfação de desfrutar não só do respeito e apreço de seus collegas do corpo diplomatico tanto de Europa como de America acreditado em Washington, mas tambem da plena confiança dos Senhores BAYARD, BLAINE, e GRESHAM, Secretarios de Estado, os quaes em todo tempo demonstraram sua apreciação de seu grande tacto e habilidade.

Na Conferencia Internacional Americana de 1889-90, o Dr. GUZMÁN figurou como membro da primeira commissão de organização, como presidente da commissão de regulamentos sanitarios, e como vocal das commissões de união aduaneira, communicação pelo Golfo de Mexico e o Mar das Antilhas e communicação por via ferrea. Além do trabalho desempenhado por elle satisfactoriamente nestas commissões, as actas e registros da conferencia mostram que tomou parte, com não pouco credito, na discussão de muitos outros assumptos, como por exemplo o da extradicação de criminaes, communicação pelo oceano Pacifico, convenção monetaria, projecto de um banco internacional, e plano de arbitramento para o arranjo das questões entre as nações de America.

O Dr. GUZMÁN foi tambem membro da Commissão Monetaria Internacional Americana que celebrou oito sessões em Washington em 1891.

A superioridade de sua intelligencia, a affabilidade de suas maneiras, e sua cortezia nunca desmentida e perfeitamente natural e sincera, juntamente com sua boa presença, lhe asseguraram sempre desde o primeiro momento a sympathia de todos os que se acercaram a elle.

Uma afeição organica do figado lhe arrebatou a existencia o 23 de Abril de 1901, aos cincoenta e dous annos de idade.

---

## BRAZIL.

### AMAZON TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Pelo relatorio relativo ao anno terminado em 30 de Junho ultimo, ve-se que a receita montou a £14,427 17s. 4d. e a despeza a £39,996 15s. 5d.

Com a somma de £8,900 para juros e amortização das debentures, o deficit foi de £34,468 18s. 1d. que acrescentado ao saldo devedor

transportado na importancia de £29,300 3s. 2d., eleva esse saldo a £63,769 1s. 3d. a ser transportado para o exercicio seguinte.

A renda do trafego accusa um augmento real comparada com a do anno passado, mas houve consideravel redução na subvenção paga pelo Governo por causa das interrupções. Isto provém de haver sido paga por inteiro a subvenção em parte do anno terminado em 30 de Junho de 1899.

Em fins de 1899 a Directoria contratou para o seu serviço o Capitão W. H. LACY, homem de grande experiencia em assumptos telegraphicos; o qual partio immediatamente para o Amazonas e assumio o commando do vapor *Viking*.

O Capitão LACY começou immediatamente a reparar o cabo, ficando em Abril do anno passado restabelecida a communicação entre Manãos e Pará. Derão-se depois muitas interrupções, mas vencerão-se muitas difficuldades, e espera a Directoria fazer um serviço melhor no futuro.

Vão muito adiantados os trabalhos da linha terrestre e já estava funcionando a secção entre Manãos e Itacoatiara.

Trata a companhia de levantar dinheiro para a terminação da linha terrestre, compra ou construcção de um vapor proprio para concertos do cabo no rio Amazonas, pagamento de emprestimos temporarios e capital de custeio.

#### IMPORTAÇÃO DE FERRO GALVANIZADO EM FOLHAS.

Diz o Consul belga que as folhas de ferro galvanizado e enrugado que se importam no Brazil vem em dous tamanhos, que são de 70 centimetros por 1.70 metros e de 90 centimetros por 80 centimetros. Diz-se que ainda que se recebem da Inglaterra grandes quantidades deste material, estão-se introduzindo folhas de manufactura norte-americana porque pesam menos. Esta classe de mercadorias paga direitos aduaneiros segundo o peso.

#### FABRICAÇÃO DE JUTA EM BRAZ.

O consul belga em São Paulo, num relatorio que dirigiu ultimamente ao seu Governo, diz que a fabrica de Santa Anna em Braz, suburbio da cidade de São Paulo, occupa-se na producção de aniagem para saccoes de café. Essa fabrica outr'ora foi occupada na manufactura de tecidos de algodão. A fabrica, que em seu principio tinha sómente 50 teares, conta hoje 600 teares. Recentemente iniciou-se a propaganda para o acondicionamento do café em saccoes de algodão, e si tiver exito, os proprietarios da fabrica montarão as machinas necessarias para a manufactura desta classe de tecidos.

#### NOTAS MISCELLANEAS.

No dia 1º de Abril entrou em execução entre os Estados do Amazonas, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo, Paraná,

Santa Catharina e Rio Grande do Sul e os paizes da União Postal, o serviço de vales internacionaes, regulado pelo accordo de Washington de 1897, a que adherio o Governo Brasileiro.

## CHILE.

### RECEITAS ADUANEIRAS POR PORTOS.

Segundo as estatisticas para o anno de 1900, as receitas das diversas alfandegas da Republica do Chile foram as seguintes:

Antofagasta .....	\$1,422,160.63	Pisagua .....	5,413,515.27
Arica .....	117,219.71	Talcahuano .....	271,405.75
Caldera .....	218,374.61	Taltal .....	3,088,931.39
Coquimbo .....	957,261.02	Tocopilla .....	6,039,373.04
Coronel .....	582,026.41	Valdivia .....	566,732.21
Iquique .....	36,695,908.63	Valparaiso .....	19,598,044.33
Mellipull .....	48,306.77		

Em virtude do decreto de 18 de Novembro 1893, os empregados das alfandegas receberão gratificações annuaes tendo por base uma tabella feita de accordo com a renda liquida das respectivas alfandegas e os vencimentos. A importancia das gratificações para 1900 é de \$942.68 em Mellipull e de \$205,701.65 em Valparaiso.

### NOMEAÇÕES DIPLOMATICAS.

Entre as nomeações diplomaticas feitas ultimamente pelo Governo chileno, são as seguintes:

Sr. BELTRAN MATHIERE, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario junto ao Governo do Peru;

Sr. EMILIO BELLO CODESIDO, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario junto aos Governos do México e das Republicas da America Central;

Sr. RICARDO SALAS EDWARDS, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario junto ao Governo do Equador;

Sr. ALBERTO FABRES EGAÑA, addido da Legação chilena em Washington.

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### CONDIÇÃO DAS COLHEITAS.

O relatorio da Secção de Estatistica do Departamento da Agricultura correspondente ao 1º de Maio de 1901, mostra que a extensão da area de trigo de inverno sob cultivo nessa data foi de 28,267,000 geiras, ou sejam 2,015,000 geiras ou 6.7 por cento menos que a que se semeou no outono de 1900, e 2,032,000 geiras ou 7.7 por cento mais que a area de

trigo colhida em 1900. A diminuição de terrenos cultivados se deve em parte aos estragos da mosca e em parte ao facto de que uma superficie consideravel foi cortada para forragem. A condição média da area sob cultivo no dia 1° de Maio de 1901 era 94.1. Este promedio é dous pontos maior que o obtido durante os ultimos dez annos e foi superado sómente tres vezes em um periodo de dez e sete annos.

A condição média do centeio o 1° de Maio de 1901 era 94.6, contra 88.5, que se obteve em 1° de Maio de 1900, e 89.2 que tem sido a média em Maio durante os ultimos dez annos. A condição actual do centeio é a maior que tem alcançado desde 1891.

A condição média dos terrenos para pastos em 1° de Maio de 1901 era 92.8, contra 90.8 em Maio de 1900 e 91.1, que foi a média para o mez de Maio durante os ultimos dez annos. A condição média dos pastos de primavera era 91.5, contra 91.3 em Maio de 1900 e 91.1, que foi a média para o mez de Maio durante os ultimos dez annos.

A lavra de primavera realizada em todo o paiz se calcula em 63.3 por cento de todo o que se tem em projecto realizar, contra 75 por cento que é a proporção de trabalho que geralmente se alcança naquella data.

#### **SERVIÇO TELEPHONICO.**

É de muito interesse o relatorio do director interino da "American Telephone and Telegraph Company," submettido á reunião annual dos accionistas que teve lugar em Nova York no dia 2 de Abril de 1901. Segundo este relatorio tem sido enorme o desenvolvimento do serviço telephonico nos Estados Unidos durante os ultimos nove annos. Ha vinte annos, houve no paiz 47,880 assignantes do serviço telephonico e 29,714 milhas de linhas telephonicas. Ao terminar o anno de 1900, houve 808,880 estações centraes e 1,961,801 milhas de linhas em funcionamento.

Em 1° de Janeiro 1892 houve 788 estações centraes e 509 estações subordinadas; em 1901 houve 1,348 estações centraes e 1,427 estações subordinadas. A extensão total das linhas neste serviço foi de 266,456 milhas em 1892 e de 1,354,202 milhas em 1901. O numero total de estações em 1892 foi de 216,017 e de 800,880 em 1901. O numero de pessoas empregadas neste serviço em 1892 foi de 8,376 e de 32,837 em 1901.

Em 1901 houve 101,087 milhas de linhas telephonicas de longa distancia, com 607,559 milhas de arame. A renda deste serviço montou a \$8,972,030.90 em 1900. O capital empregado neste systema de telephons até 1° de Janeiro de 1901 foi de \$16,152,021.

#### **COMMERCIO EXTERIOR DE BOSTON.**

O valor total do commercio exterior do porto de Boston no anno de 1900, foi, em algarismos redondos, de \$203,000,000. Ha actualmente dez linhas de navegação a vapor que fazem um serviço regular entre

este porto e diversos portos da Europa, e dentro dos dous proximos mezes serão estabelecidas mais duas linhas, uma para Londres e a outra para Hamburgo. Em fins de Maio de 1901, serão empregados no serviço de transportes marítimos quarenta e nove vapores de 250,000 toneladas.

Admitte-se que o serviço entre Boston e Liverpool é melhor do que o entre qualquer outro porto dos Estados Unidos e este porto, pois ha quatro linhas que tem 19 vapores occupados constantemente neste commercio. A tonelagem destes vapores varia de 8,000 a 13,900. O serviço com Londres, que é apenas inferior ao estabelecido com Liverpool, tem tres linhas com 11 vapores. Boston tem um serviço directo para Glasgow, Avonmouth, Bristol, Hull, Copenhagen, Rotterdam, e Hamburgo.

No anno civil de 1899 mais de 1,800,000 toneladas de cargas foram levadas de Boston para a Europa. Em 1900 a quantidade exportada foi de 1,690,000 toneladas. A guerra Boer e as difficuldades na China prejudicaram o commercio de exportação deste porto, porque o Governo da Grã Bretanha tomou para o serviço de transporte de tropas mais que a metade dos vapores occupados neste commercio. Aconteceu, porém, que as linhas de navegação tinham quasi promptos para serem lançados ao mar alguns novos vapores, de sorte que nos ultimos doze mezes a frota de transportes marítimos tem sido augmentada em 100,000 toneladas, sendo de uma tonelagem total de 250,000 os vapores actualmente occupados no commercio deste porto. As companhias de navegação inglezas reconhecem as possibilidades de Boston. Suas facilidades de vias ferreas e de docas são taes que se poderiam carregar 400,000 toneladas de mercadorias por mez, si houvessem embarcações para transportal-as atravez do Atlantico. A exportação de cereaes de Boston augmenta constantemente.

Seus elevadores para cereaes tem a capacidade de 3,500,000 alqueires. O facto de estar o porto de Boston mais proximo a Liverpool por um dia de viagem do que os outros portos dos Estados Unidos, tem lhe dado a preferencia na exportação de gado, carnes e productos alimenticios sujeitos a perecer. Ainda que as docas e armazens existentes são sufficientes para as embarcações actualmente occupadas neste commercio, ha abundante espaço para novas docas e armazens. O novo elevador para grãos de 2,000,000 alqueires de capacidade que vai ser construido em Boston pela Estrada de Ferro Central de Nova York, fará subir a 5,500,000 alqueires a capacidade total dos armazens desta classe.

#### A PRODUÇÃO DO SAL NA CALIFORNIA.

O sal americano é julgado pelos peritos igual em todos os respeitos ao famoso sal da Hespanha, assim como ao de outra qualquer procedencia. Essa industria tem havido um rapido desenvolvimento nos Estados Unidos nos ultimos vinte annos, tendo-se triplicado a pro-



dução neste periodo e diminuido as importações de 40 por cento a 6,4 por cento. Terrenos pantanosos ao longo da costa que outr'ora consideravam-se sem valor algum, são hoje utilizados com proveito. Essa industria tem sido especialmente lucrativa na California, o terreno de exploração sendo uma vasta baixada no condado de Alameda, que em alguns pontos fica abaixo do nivel do mar. Em principios da estação secca as aguas salgadas da bahia são tiradas por bombas para grandes reservatorios especialmente preparados para este fim. Realizados varios processos de concentração e purificação, o sal precipitado é reunido por meio de um grande arado, puxado por um cabo duplo.

Nos tachos de agua salgada haapparelhos mechanicos mantidos em constante movimento para quebrar o sal e prevenir a sua crystallização demasiada. Quando a agua salgada começa a crystallizar-se, introduz-se nella o arado que vai lançando o sal em pilhas onde se deixa para seccar. Em algumas salinas mais progressivas usam-se processos mais completos de purificação, empregando-se grandes tachos de agua salgada providos de tubos de vapor. Este processo extrãe do sal as impurezas que si fossem retidos tenderiam a dar-lhe um sabor acre. Quando as pilhas estão sufficientemente seccas, o sal é amontoado em grandes pyramides, contendo às vezes muitas toneladas. Isto feito, é prompto para ser embarcado. Depois de ensaccado, é despachado para San Francisco para ser distribuido.

### PRODUÇÃO DO COBRE.

O consumo do cobre, tanto nos Estados Unidos como na Europa, chegou a sua maior cifra nos ultimos dous annos e meio, esforçando-se a produção para corresponder as necessidades do consumo. Havia periodos quando a produção com difficuldade pôde fazer face ás exigencias do commercio legitimo. Segundo uma auctoridade allemã sobre o commercio de metaes em 1900, a produção total de cobre do mundo montou a cerca de 279,000 toneladas metricas, o que mostra um augmento de 8,200 toneladas comparada com a produção do anno anterior. Para este total, os Estados Unidos contribuíram com 268,800 toneladas.

A produção total de cobre dos Estados Unidos no primeiro trimestre de 1901 foi de 67,163 toneladas metricas, em comparação com 65,193 toneladas para o mesmo periodo do anno anterior. A produção da Europa neste periodo foi de 21,059 toneladas em 1901 e de 20,653 toneladas em 1900. Ainda que continua a procura do cobre nos Estados Unidos, tem havido uma diminuição consideravel nas exportações deste producto desde o mez de Janeiro, sendo de 25,274 toneladas as exportações de cobre no primeiro trimestre de 1901, comparadas com 46,932 toneladas no primeiro trimestre de 1900.

Este metal vendeu-se em 1896 por menos de 10 centavos a libra, porém, o desenvolvimento de empresas electricas tem alterado de tal

maneira as condições governando sua applicação que se tem realizado um augmento de 50 por cento no seu valor desde 1897.

Varias novas empresas mineiras têm sido organizadas com capital americano, para explorar o cobre no Mexico, especialmente nos Estados de Guerrero e Sonora.

### RELATORIO INTERESSANTE SOBRE O MISSISSIPPI.

O rio do Mississippi (2,550 milhas de extensão) é, em grande parte, sob a inspecção de uma Commissão nomeada pelo Governo dos Estados Unidos. Essa commissão está encarregada do estudo minucioso do curso desta grande via fluvial, assim como de estudos topographicos de suas margens. Tambem tem de estudar e medir o leito, pôr marcos permanentes á distancia de tres milhas em toda sua extensão e responsabilisa-se por todos os projectos de rectificar e aprofundar o leito do rio.

O relatorio submettido pela Commissão do rio Mississippi ao ultimo Congresso de Navegação, que se reuniu em Pariz, contem dados muito interessantes acerca do maior rio da America do Norte e a região que atravessa. Deste relatorio teem-se obtido os seguintes factos:

O rio nasce no lago Itasca, onde o Estado de Minnesota tem feito uma reservação de 35 milhas. O rio sahe do lago com uma largura de 30 pés e uma profundidade de 5 pés e está a 1,560 pés acima do nivel do mar. O rio é navegavel até a distancia de 25 milhas do lago. Á distancia de 60 milhas da nascente, o Governo tem construido reservatorios com uma capacidade de 93,746,000,000 pés cubicos d'agua com o fim de manter a profundidade do rio sufficiente para a navegação. É navegavel por vapores até o foz do rio Minnesota que está á distancia de 548 milhas da nascente e 690 pés acima do nivel do mar. Encontam-se pharoes e balizas em toda sua extensão e se fornecem todos os auxilios possiveis á navegação. Quando é preciso, as barras são dragadas e as margens protegidas por ramos tecidos.

A differença de altura entre as aguas maximas e minimas em St. Louis é não menos de 37 pés. Neste lugar o leito do rio desce á razão de seis pollegadas por milha. O curso do rio em diversos pontos é muito sinuoso. Por exemplo, a distancia entre a fronteira do sul do Estado de Arkansas e a cidade de Greenville, Estado de Mississippi, em linha directa é de só 15 milhas, ao passo que a distancia pelo rio é de 40 milhas. Uma das maiores difficuldades com que tem de lutar a commissão são as madeiras boiantes e os immensos troncos que se encontram no leito do rio, tornando perigosa a navegação.

Estes são tirados por barcos especialmente construidos para este serviço. A remoção da areia e outro material que estão sendo depositados constantemente no leito do rio pela acção da grande massa d'agua é effectuada por meio de dragas accionadas por bombas centrifugas, as quaes podem levantar 40,000 jardas cubicas de areia por hora.

A delta do rio tem 500 milhas de extensão, 30 a 40 milhas de largura e abrange uma area de 400,000 milhas quadradas. Calcula a commissão que 362,000,000 toneladas de material são levadas annualmente pelo rio e depositadas no Golfo do Mexico.

#### **FARINHA DE BATATAS DOCES.**

Organisou-se e incorporou-se recentemente no Estado de Nova Jersey a “American Flour Manufacturing Company.” Essa companhia propõe-se construir moinhos para fazer farinha da batata doce. Exige-se a somma de \$15,000 a \$20,000 para a construcção de um moinho com uma producção diaria de 100 barricas de farinha. Calcula-se que essa farinha poderá ser vendida pelo baixo preço de \$5 por barrica. Será empregada misturada com farinhas de trigo, de centeio e de milho, as quaes, diz-se, são por este meio conservadas e tornadas mais nutritivas. Essa industria offerecerá grandes oportunidades de utilisar as enormes colheitas de batatas doces nos Estados do Sul.

#### **SECÇÃO DE CARTAS EM REFUGO NO HAWAII.**

De ordem do Director Geral dos Correios dos Estados Unidos foi creada no dia 26 de Março de 1901 uma secção dependente da repartição postal de Honolulu, que terá a seu cargo o preparo e processo da correspondencia cahida em refugio nas diversas agencias postaes do Hawaii. Até hoje, essas correspondencias foram remettidas á repartição postal em Washington.

#### **DIREITO ADDICIONAL SOBRE O ASSUCAR PROCEDENTE DA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.**

No dia 4 de Maio de 1901, o Secretario do Thesouro dos Estados Unidos expediu os seguintes regulamentos aos collectores das alfandegas e outros interessados:

“De conformidade com as disposições da Secção 5 da lei de tarifa de 24 de Julho de 1897, será imposto e cobrado sobre o assucar procedente da Republica Argentina um direito addicional igual á importancia liquida do premio pago pela Republica Argentina sobre a exportação do assucar que tem sido sujeito ao imposto interno, isto é, 10 centavos por kilogramma.

“Como nenhum premio é pago pêla Republica Argentina sobre o assucar exportado sem pagar o imposto interno, tal assucar não será sujeito ao direito addicional de conformidade com a secção 5.

“Si o assucar na epoca da exportação não tiver recebido o premio, mas sómente o reembolso do imposto interno, os documentos provando tal exportação deverão ser submettidos ao Secretario do Thesouro para sua determinação.”

## MEXICO.

**PERMUTA DE PACOTES POSTAES ENTRE O MEXICO E OS ESTADOS UNIDOS.**

O periodico “The United States Postal Guide,” em seu numero correspondente ao mez de Abril 1901, contem a lista das agencias postaes do Mexico de onde se podem expedir para os Estados Unidos pacotes postaes pesando não mais de 5 kilogrammas. O peso dos pacotes postaes expedidos dos Estados Unidos para o Mexico é limitado a 4 libras e 6 onças.

A dita lista contem 260 agencias postaes de toda parte da Republica do Mexico, sendo os differentes estados representados assim:

Aguascalientes .....	2	Oaxaca .....	7
Campeche .....	3	Puebla .....	15
Chiapas .....	4	Querétaro .....	3
Chihuahua .....	15	San Luis Potosí .....	13
Coahuila .....	16	Sinaloa .....	9
Colima .....	2	Sonora .....	10
Durango .....	8	Tabasco .....	7
Guadalajara .....	1	Tamaulipas .....	9
Guanajuato .....	17	Tlaxcala .....	6
Guerrero .....	6	Veracruz .....	23
Hidalgo .....	8	Yucatan .....	8
Jalisco .....	10	Zacatecas .....	9
México .....	12	Distrito Federal .....	1
Michoacan .....	9	Baja California .....	6
Morelos .....	6	Territorio de Tepic .....	6
Nuevo León .....	9		

## URUGUAY.

**APROVEITAMENTO DE PRODUCTOS ANIMAES.**

O vice-consul da Allemanha, em Fray-Bentos, tem dirigido ao seu Governo um relatorio sobre o aproveitamento dos residuos de animaes nos salgadeiros. Diz-se que ha alguns annos os ossos, etc., foram espremidos para extrahir o sebo que continham e os residuos, depois de seccos, foram empregados como combustivel. Alguns estabelecimentos têm recentemente introduzido melhoramentos neste sentido. No salgadoiro de “Fray-Bentos” da companhia de Liebig, os ossos, depois de extrahido o sebo, estão moidos, dando assim um guano animal que contem de 7 a 8 por cento de ammonia e de 14 a 18 por cento de acido phosphorico. As linguas são compradas por diversas firmas, e, depois de conservadas, são vendidas como linguas de Fray-Bentos ou Paysandu. Tambem a companhia de Liebig tem sido preparando por algum tempo uma excellente sopa do rabo de boi que tem muita procura. Alguns estabelecimentos estão occupados na salga e exportação de tripas de gado.

**RELATORIO SOBRE A ESTRADA DE FERRO CENTRAL DO URUGUAY.**

Segundo o relatorio official da Directoria da Estrada de Ferro Central do Uruguay, as rendas dessa via ferrea no ultimo semestre de 1900 mostram uma diminuição de £5,455 ou de 3.38 por cento, comparadas com as do mesmo periodo do anno anterior. As despesas de custeio montaram a £93,837, ou a 60.22 por cento das rendas, comparadas com £86,371 ou 53.56 por cento das rendas no ultimo semestre de 1899, o que mostra um augmento de £7,466 ou 6.66 por cento. Houve abundantes chuvas e cheias desastrosas nos ultimos mezes do anno financeiro as quas continuaram até Novembro. A tosquia da lã foi demorada em consequencia dos baixos preços recebidos por este producto, e consequentemente as rendas provenientes do seu transporte foram reduzidas. Segundo o relatorio houve um augmento de 82.66 por cento no numero de animaes vivos transportados e de 90.27 por cento nas receitas provenientes desta fonte.

---

**EXPOSIÇÃO PAN-AMERICANA EM BUFFALO.**

No dia 1º de Maio de 1901 a Exposição Pan-Americana de Buffalo foi aberta á inspecção do mundo. Não estavam concluidos todos os edificios e aos terrenos faltavam os ultimos toques dos jardineiros paisagistas, mas ficou virtualmente prompta a exposição quando o Presidente dos Estados Unidos então em Vicksburg, Estado de Mississippi, apertou o botão electrico que poz em movimento as machinas em Buffalo, a distancia de centenas de milhas. A exposição é maior e mais comprehensiva do que se julgou possivel fazel-a pelos seus emprehendedores. Grande parte do custo, importando em cerca de \$10,000,000, foi contribuida pela formosa cidade de Buffalo. Cerca de vinte e tres Estados da União votaram verbas para edificios ou para a exposição de seus productos, ao passo que quasi todos os Estados e Territorios restantes se fazem representar de modo apropriado por collecções de grande valor e utilidade.

O Governo dos Estados Unidos approvou a projecto votando a verba de \$500,000. E como uma prova de seu assentimento, o Congresso accrescentou a declaração de que “convem dar apoio á celebração de uma Exposição Pan-Americana na fronteira do Niagara, na cidade de Buffalo, para fazer conhecer o desenvolvimento maravilhoso do Hemispherio Occidental durante o seculo XIX, por uma exposição das artes, industrias, manufacturas e productos do solo, das minas e da pesca.” Além disso, declarou que “a projectada Exposição Pan Americana, sendo limitada ao Hemispherio Occidental, seria sem duvida de grande beneficio aos interesses commerciaes, não só deste paiz, como de todo o Hemispherio, e deveria, portanto, ser sancionada pelo Congresso dos Estados Unidos.”

Inspirada pela ideia do pan-americanismo, a Exposição de Buffalo encontrou sua nota característica na architectura hispano-americana, as construcções lembrando as que se encontram na parte sudoeste dos Estados Unidos, assim como as que existem até a extremidade meridional de Patagonia.

Associa-se a isto o systema de côr que se tem empregado que faz os edificios da exposição iguaes si não superiores á maravilhosa “cidade branca” de Chicago durante a Exposição Colombiana em 1893.

A Exposição de Buffalo é em alguns respeitos a reflexão da conferencia pan-americana que teve lugar em Washington em 1889-90, e que foi o principio da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas, resultando na creação da Secretaria das Republicas Americanas. Ao passo que delegados officiaes de todos os paizes latino-americanos e dos Estados Unidos se reunirão na cidade de Mexico, em Outubro de 1901, maior numero de delgados de todos os paizes americanos, ainda que sem character official, se terão reunido em Buffalo durante o verão e terão promovido relações commerciaes mais estreitas entre si com proveito commum.

Durante o periodo de seis mezes, a Exposição offerecerá opportunidades para o exame dos productos de todos os paizes do Hemispherio Occidental. Affirma-se que nunca houve uma representação tão geral dos recursos de todos os paizes americanos como a que se verá em Buffalo.

Os paizes latino-americanos reconhecem os beneficios que hão de ser obtidos desta Exposição e têm mostrado grande actividade na preparação de exposições que darão ao povo norte-americano uma ideia completa de suas diversas industrias e de seus recursos naturaes. Varios dos paizes teem construido edificios especiaes na avenida destinda á exposição dos productos dos Estados e das nações estrangeiras.

A Republica Argentina tem o espaço de 1,500 pés quadrados no edificio de florestas e de 3,700 pés quadrados no edificio de agricultura, e trinta toneladas de productos argentinos destinados á Exposição foram embarcados de Buenos Ayres para Buffalo. O Sr. Tenente JOHN S. ATTWELL representa este governo na Exposição.

Ao Governo da Bolivia foi concedido o espaço de 2,400 pés quadrados, distribuido nos edificios de agricultura, mineralogia e ethnologia. O representante official do Governo é o Sr. RAMON PANDO HIJO, filho do Presidente da Republica, quem foi nomeado presidente da Comissão boliviana.

Aos Estados Unidos do Brazil foi concedido o espaço de 500 pés quadrados no edificio de agricultura e de 400 pés quadrados nos terrenos para estabelecer uma fazenda, mostrando o cultivo do cafe, da borracha e de outras productos deste paiz, que em extensão de territorio e numero de habitantes é o maior da America do Sul.

Importa em \$170,000 a quantia votada pelo Chile para tomar parte na exposição, que é a maior somma que jamais votou este paiz para

tal fim. O pavilhão do Chile está situado na rua das Nações e occupa um espaço de 9,000 pés quadrados e seu custo é de cerca de \$28,000. É de forma rectangula de dous andares e está construido de aço e vidro. Ao encerrarse a exposição, o pavilhão será desfeito e enviado ao Chile para ser outra vez construido. Este paiz faz-se representar pelo Sr. JULIO PEREZ-CANTO. A Republica da Colombia nomeou o Sr. Dr. LUIS CUERVO-MARQUEZ, encarregado de negocios da Colombia em Washington, como commissario especial deste paiz na exposição.

Costa Rica tem 1,660 pés quadrados de espaço distribuido assim: 120 pés no edificio de horticultura, 400 pés no edificio de florestas, 30 no de minas, 600 no de ethnologia, 240, no edificio de productos nacionaes e 270 em productos miscellaneos. O representante de Costa Rica é o Sr. Dr. JUAN J. ULLOA, Consul Geral junto ao Governo dos Estados Unidos.

Cuba tem um pavilhão de 150 por 275 pés, que custou \$25,000. Essa ilha fará uma exposição comprehensiva de seus recursos. O presidente da commissão pan-americana em Havana é o Sr. PERFECTO LA COSTE, Ministro do Departamento da Agricultura, Commercio e Industria.

O pavilhão de Santo Domingo na Exposição comprehende uma area de 4,000 pés quadrados e custou cerca de \$4,000. Muitos dos productos de Santo Domingo serão expostos no pavilhão, mas o Governo tenciona fazer uma exposição tambem no edificio de ethnologia.

O Districto de Samana contribue uma extensa collecção. O Sr. FRANCISCO LEONTE-VASQUES, encarregado de negocios da Republica Dominicana nos Estados Unidos, é o representante e commissario especial da Republica na Exposição.

O Governo do Equador votou a verba de \$16,000 e tem um pavilhão na Exposição. O Governo é representado pelo Sr. F. MORA SILVA, Consul-Geral do Equador em Nova York.

Guatemala exhibirá seus productos em diversos edificios. Este Governo tem 159 pés quadrados no edificio de mineração, 400 no edificio de horticultura, 400 no de agricultura e 200 no edificio de ethnologia. No pequeno pavilhão deste paiz far-se-ha uma exposição collectiva de certos productos de Guatemala.

Haiti será representada na Exposição. O Ministro da Agricultura em Port-au-Prince está preparando uma exposição especial do seu Departamento.

Honduras tem um pavilhão na Exposição e o paiz exporá uma extensa collecção de seus productos. Haverá tambem uma exposição ethnologica. O Sr. FRANCISCO ALT SCHUL é o presidente da commissão pan-americana de Honduras.

O Mexico tem um edificio de 60 pés de comprimento por 40 pés de largura, que é destinado á exposição mineira desta Republica. Além deste, tem 3,000 pés quadrados no edificio de agricultura, 2,000 no edificio de florestas, 2,000 no de horticultura, 3,000 no edificio de

manufacturas e 2,000 no de ethnologia. A Republica fará uma exposição especial de petrechos navaes e de artilheria. O Sr. ALBINO R. NUNCIO é presidente da Commissão Mexicana.

O espaço concedido a Nicaragua é distribuido assim: 150 pés quadrados no edificio de mineralogia; 300 no edificio de horticultura; 400 no de agricultura; 350 no de floricultura; 200 no de ethnologia e archeologia. Este paiz é representado pelo Sr. LUIS F. COREA, Ministro de Nicaragua em Washington.

Os productos do Paraguay serão expostos como exposições por individuos.

Peru tem o espaço de 1,000 pés quadrados no edificio de agricultura, 500 no de manufacturas, 500 no de florestas e 500 no de mineralogia. O presidente da commissão é o Sr. FEDERICO BLUME.

Porto Rico tem votado a verba de \$10,000 e tem uma exposição typica do rancho de Porto Rico. A este paiz foi concedido o espaço de 1,200 pés quadrados no edificio de agricultura para a exposição de seus productos agricolas.

A Republica do Salvador fará uma exposição collectiva de seus productos em um espaço de 1,500 a 2,000 pés quadrados. A Republica é representada pelo Sr. Dr. DARIO GONZALES. Expositores individuaes exhibirão diversos productos do Uruguay.

Venezuela será representada por expositores individuaes.

A collecção da Secretaria das Republicas Americanas foi feita com o objecto de mostrar o escopo de seus trabalhos e custou cerca de \$8,000. O mappa em relevo da Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental, cuja construcção foi suggerida na Conferencia Internacional Americana de 1889-90, dá idea do trajecto dessa via ferrea pelos paizes deste continente. O interesse nesta exhibição é augmentada pela exposição em miniatura, geographicamente disposta em vidraças, dos principaes productos dos paizes que a Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental vai atravessar.

Varios mappas em manuscripto, notavelmente os do Mexico e do Brazil, evidenciam os esforços da Secretaria neste sentido. Nos estantes vêm-se as publicações da Secretaria, desde o seu estabelecimento até hoje. Nas paredes são penduradas photographias de officiaes e homens que têm sido identificados de modo eminente com negocios pan-americanos. Os mostradores contem interessantes documentos, alguns originaes, outros *facsimiles* e ainda outros reproduções photographicas de documentos pertencentes á historia deste hemispherio.

Uma feição eminente da exhibição é a collecção de reproduções photographicas das pinturas muraes colombianas da Universidade de Notre Dame.



## COMMERCIO ENTRE GRÃ BRETANHA E OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

Do periodico "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation," publicação mensal do governo da Grã Bretanha, foram tomados os seguintes dados estatísticos relativos ao commercio do Reino Unido com os paizes latino-americanos durante o primeiro trimestre do anno civil de 1901, comparado com o do mesmo periodo do anno anterior. A dita publicação não enumera todas as transacções commerciaes realizadas entre os diversos paizes, mas sómente os principaes artigos de importação e exportação. No caso de algumas das exportações da Grã Bretanha, os paizes a que se destinam não estão discriminados, mas apparecem na rubrica geral de "America do Sul." Os paizes da America Central são agrupados juntos, de modo que se não podem obter estatisticas correspondentes aos diversos paizes desta parte da America separadamente.

Consideradas em seu conjuncto, as importações da Grã Bretanha provenientes da America latina no primeiro trimestre de 1901 accusam um augmento comparadas com as do anno anterior, sendo no valor de £4,032,390 em 1900 e de £4,083,104 em 1901.

Os artigos importados da Republica Argentina nos dous periodos em comparação e seus valores foram os seguintes:

Artigos.	1901.	1900.
Gado em pé .....		£28,959
Gado ovelhum .....		122,421
Trigo .....	£885,491	1,020,581
Milho .....	64,800	425,590
Carneiros gelados .....	521,502	380,472
Assucar .....	96,383	386
Couros .....	14,623	7,481
Sebo e estearina .....	65,356	67,913
Linhaça .....	834,426	391,259
Total .....	2,482,581	2,445,062

O facto de que não houve importações de gado em pé e ovelhas da Republica Argentina no anno de 1901 foi devido á prevalencia de uma epidemia por entre o gado dessas secções, a qual agora tem desaparecido. O maior augmento havido foi nas importações de linhaça, sendo de 2,988,216 alqueires no primeiro trimestre de 1901 e de 1,486,368 alqueires no mesmo periodo de 1900. A quantidade de trigo importada foi de 4,339,333 alqueires de 60 libras cada um contra 5,331,833 alqueires no primeiro trimestre de 1900. A quantidade de milho importada nos dous periodos em comparação foi de 483,571 alqueires e de 3,780,357 alqueires, respectivamente.

Da Republica do Brazil foram importados nos respectivos periodos em comparação os seguintes artigos:

Artigos.	1901.	1900.
Café.....	£26,465	£18,865
Assucar não refinado .....	37,961	4,642
Algodão.....	83,954	188,107
Total.....	148,380	211,614

A quantidade de café importada foi de 1,121,000 libras em 1901 e de 1,086,000 libras em 1900; assucar não refinado, de 6,777,100 libras em 1901 e de 969,200 libras em 1900; algodão, 3,026,800 libras e 7,978,700 libras, respectivamente.

Do Peru, os productos enumerados e os seus valores foram os seguintes:

Artigos.	1901.	1900.
Assucar não refinado .....	£14,464	£74,557
Lã de alpaca, vicunha e lhama .....	49,579	55,611
Cobre .....	68,110	43,305
Total.....	132,153	178,473

As quantidades destes generos que se importaram nos dous periodos em consideração foram as seguintes: assucar não refinado, 2,919,300 libras em 1901 e 13,882,800 libras em 1900; cobre de toda classe, 1,749 toneladas em 1901 e 1,132 toneladas em 1900; lã, 1,078,959 libras e 1,071,569 libras, respectivamente.

Do Chile, o cobre é o unico artigo importado. A quantidade total deste mineral importada no primeiro trimestre de 1901 foi de 11,346 toneladas, no valor de £430,249, contra 16,480 toneladas no valor de £395,808 em 1900. A maior parte do cobre importado em 1901 foi em parte manufacturado. Não se dá estatistica sobre as importações de nitrato chileno, ainda que a maior parte das entradas deste genero vieram sem duvida do Chile.

Da America do Sul, em geral, as importações foram: 19,115,019 libras de lã no valor de £525,795 em 1901, contra 16,086,401 libras no valor de £534,073 em 1900. Ainda que se nota um augmento na quantidade deste genero importada em 1901, houve consideravel diminuição no seu valor. O preço médio baixou de £3.32 por 100 libras em 1900 a £2.75 por 100 libras em 1901.

Da America Central, tomada em seu conjuncto, o unico genero enumerado é o café, do qual se importaram no primeiro trimestre de 1901, 12,045,600 libras no valor de £363,046, contra 8,272,300 libras no valor de £267,360 no mesmo periodo de 1900. O preço médio por 100 libras baixou de £3.23 em 1900 a £3.02 em 1901.

O valor total dos generos enumerados que se exportaram para a America latina nos primeiros tres mezes de 1901 foi de £2,450,336 contra £2,626,953 no mesmo periodo de 1900. Os principaes artigos exportados são os mesmos que produzem os Estados Unidos. Neste

commercio os Estados Unidos devem tomar maior parte que actualmente têm, especialmente no que se refere aos mercados da America do Sul. A principal vantagem de que gozam os exportadores britannicos sobre os americanos é a communicação directa e frequente a vapor com os portos da America do Sul. Os longos prazos concedidos pelos exportadores britannicos tambem produzem beneficos resultados. As fazendas de algodão em peça são um dos principaes artigos de exportação. O seguinte quadro mostra as quantidades exportadas para os paizes latino-americanos no primeiro trimestre de 1901, comparadas com as do mesmo periodo de 1900:

Paizes.	Quantidades (jardas).	
	1901.	1900.
As Antilhas (exclusive das Antilhas Britannicas).....	16,085,500	21,358,800
Mexico .....	5,598,600	11,171,100
America Central.....	12,171,100	12,817,800
Colombia .....	14,376,400	4,149,800
Venezuela .....	11,452,400	2,194,600
Peru .....	10,293,300	7,463,900
Chile.....	17,470,900	27,346,600
Brazil.....	15,909,700	19,244,100
Uruguay.....	4,788,100	7,857,000
Republica Argentina .....	17,863,200	27,477,000
Total.....	126,009,200	141,080,700

Essas mercadorias foram avaliadas em £1,291,005 em 1901 contra £1,349,259 em 1900, representando mais que a metade do valor total das exportações nos periodos em referencia.

As exportações e seus valores foram discriminados assim:

Artigos.	1901.	1900.
AS ANTILHAS.		
Ferragens.....	£6,150	£4,754
Ferro para estradas de ferro .....	697	7,314
Ferro galvanizado em folhas .....	8,239	9,447
Ferro fundido (manufacturado).....	15,076	21,261
Saccos de empacotar.....	2,126	4,752
Total.....	32,288	47,528
MEXICO.		
Fazendas de algodão em peça .....	66,105	113,043
Fazendas de linho em peça.....	6,954	9,253
Ferro para estradas de ferro .....	18,364	51,061
Ferro galvanizado em folhas .....	16,058	28,612
Total.....	107,481	201,969
COLOMBIA.		
Fazendas de algodão em peça .....	110,338	28,756
Fazendas de linho em peça .....	18,941	2,418
Total.....	129,279	31,174
VENEZUELA.		
Fazendas de algodão em peça .....	100,505	16,655
PERU.		
Fazendas de algodão em peça.....	112,594	74,048
Tecidos de lã.....	32,624	16,105
Tecidos de estambre .....	15,909	8,846
Ferro fundido (manufacturado).....	9,125	465
Total.....	170,272	106,599
CHILE.		
Fazendas de algodão em peça .....	183,756	249,595
Tecidos de lã.....	40,919	46,586
Tecidos de estambre .....	28,524	48,302
Tapetes .....	10,823	14,679

Artigos.	1901.	1900.
CHILE—continua.		
Ferragens e cutelaria .....	£12,988	£13,594
Ferro para estradas de ferro .....	17,478	34,724
Ferro em barra .....	8,422	10,908
Ferro fundido (manufacturado).....	21,621	28,131
Ferro galvanizado em folhas.....	22,251	34,291
Total.....	326,749	441,465
BRAZIL.		
Fazendas de algodão em peça .....	191,326	208,221
Fazendas de juta em peça .....	1,530	1,626
Filaça de juta .....	77,363	49,871
Fazendas de linho em peça .....	7,663	9,285
Fazendas de lã .....	15,512	14,878
Fazendas de estambre .....	20,649	18,326
Cobre forjado .....	9,596	11,584
Ferragens e cutelaria .....	12,988	13,594
Ferro de estrada de ferro .....	17,478	34,724
Arame (exclusive de arame de telegrapho) .....	4,518	3,639
Ferro galvanizado em folhas .....	5,658	11,063
Ferro em barras .....	6,117	7,187
Ferro fundido (manufacturado).....	27,606	41,418
Folha de Flandres .....	12,916	13,369
Aço manufacturado.....	1,305	6,894
Couro .....	7,896	9,797
Cimento .....	2,030	6,060
Porcelana e louço de barro .....	15,944	14,520
Óleo de sementes .....	14,051	11,452
Total.....	452,136	487,508
URUGUAY.		
Fazendas de algodão em peça .....	53,777	85,826
Fazendas de lã .....	16,691	18,489
Fazendas de estambre .....	14,863	34,739
Ferro em barra .....	1,243	6,955
Ferro de estrada de ferro .....	42,608	8,970
Ferro galvanizado em folhas .....	11,054	10,558
Total.....	144,236	165,537
REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.		
Fazendas de algodão em peça .....	207,520	298,858
Fazendas de linho em peça .....	7,620	7,284
Fazendas de lã .....	45,105	53,697
Fazendas de estambre .....	40,907	88,867
Tapetes .....	20,488	31,151
Ferragens e cutelaria .....	11,061	11,427
Ferro angular e em barra .....	11,118	25,989
Ferro de estrada de ferro .....	148,181	58,472
Arame (exclusive de arame de telegrapho).....	15,668	13,564
Ferro galvanizado em folhas .....	100,903	153,431
Ferro fundido (manufacturado).....	78,764	47,403
Folha de Flandres .....	15,192	17,704
Cimento .....	11,119	7,663
Porcelana e louça de barro .....	14,009	15,287
Total.....	727,655	880,797
AMERICA DO SUL.		
Locomotivas .....	82,170	77,768
Machinas a vapor para fazendas .....	7,009	1,997
Outras machinas a vapor .....	28,642	27,671
Machinas de coser .....	11,098	4,300
Machinas agricolas .....	11,417	19,047
Machinas de mineração .....	9,259	12,898
Machinas para fabrica de tecidos.....	14,463	37,530
Outras machinas .....	87,021	107,492
Obras de selleiro e arreios.....	8,656	8,998
Total.....	259,745	297,701

Pode ser de interesse notar aqui que, segundo o mencionado periodico a Grã Bretanha, importou dos Estados Unidos durante o primeiro trimestre de 1901, mercadorias no valor de cerca de £33,000,000 contra £26,000,000 no mesmo periodo de 1900. As exportações da Grã Bretanha para os Estados Unidos durante os primeiros tres mezes de 1901 foram no valor de £2,923,000 contra £3,919,000 no periodo correspondente de 1900.

## O VIRUS OVINO.

## NOVO VIRUS PARA VACINAÇÃO.

O BOLETIM MENSAL deve á cortezia do Sr. FELIX E. CASTRO, director proprietario de “El Comercio” do Cuzco, Peru, quem actualmente se acha recorrendo os Estados Unidos, o valioso e interessante artigo scientifico relativo ás vantagens que offerece a vaccina ovina, trabalho do eminente medico peruano, Doutor ANTONIO LORENA, natural do Cuzco, antiga capital dos Incas, que se transcreve em seguida:

“O cultivo da vaccina animal está ao alcance dos municipios mais exangues; me explicarei com maior simplicidade: a mais escassa municipalidade no terreno economico pode proporcionar-se a mui pouco custo o fluido ou a lymphá vaccinica. Veja-se como:

“Já tinha utilizado ha annos, o Dr. CALMETTE, em Cochinchina, as ovelhas para procurar-se a vaccina que ia a faltar-lhe; todavia então se assegurava que a cabra e o coelho de Castilha eram susceptiveis para substituir a ovelha na producção da vaccina; que pelo que respeita ao cão, neste papel de utilização, se sabia desde Jenner e Sacco, que era apropriado para soffrer a infecção vaccinal. Em fim, até os primeiros mezes do anno corrente não se fizeram serias e extensas experiencias, exceptuando as verificadas por HERVIEUX no estreito circulo do laboratorio. Isto porem não é sufficiente para chegar ás conclusões de que a vaccina da cabra é tão igual á humana e á bovina, uma vez que recorre identicas phases em seu desenvolvimento, assegurando a mesma immunnidade contra a variola. Demais, HERVIEUX affirmou perante a Academia de Medicina de Pariz ‘que a vaccinação de um sujeito humano com vaccina de cabra dá resultados que rivalisam com o typo mais perfeito da vaccina classica.’

“Ultimamente, o Dr. PARGIN inoculou a vaccina bovina ás cabras de Kabilia, em Argelia; o resultado foi completo e a vaccinação de 205 homens deu bom resultado em 150, deixando de ter effeito em 55; estes factos comparou com os produzidos pela vaccina bovina que, de 1,200 vaccinados, fálhou em 180 individuos. A proporção desta experiencia comparativa se representa assim: Virus ovino, 78 por cento; vaccina bovina, 85 por cento; ve-se a differença de 7 por cento a favor desta.

“O que se deduz do anterior é demasiado obvio á primeira vista. Sabe-se o que custa uma terneira e uma cabra. Uma exige curral e abundante e sazonado pasto, a outra nutre-se com a escassa vegetação das montanhas e planicies. Sabe-se tambem o que importa em dinheiro e cuidados o estabelecimento vaccinal, pois, com as cabras não se necessitam curraes, alfafa ou feno, nem nenhuma outra forragem cultivada, o *modus operandi* sendo como segue: Uma metade do ventre da cabra é rapada e lavada energicamente com sabão, e em seguida se praticam nelle escarificações largas de uma pollegada, separadas as

umas das outras por um espaço igual ao das incisões, e logo se rociam sobre essas soluções impregnadas de vaccina de vacca. Terminada a inoculação se devolve a cabra a sua vida montanheira, observando-a diariamente quando regressa nas tardes a seu redil.

“Temos municipios muito pobres, mas não obstante, o ultimo delles seria capaz de dispôr cada dia de vaccina fresca, isenta de germens tuberculosos, porque na cabra jamais se tem notado a tuberculosis. Faça-se um pequeno esforço de vontade e nossas provincias começariam a ser dotadas com medicos titulares, chamados a pôr em acção sua vantajosa competencia para salvar milhares de nossos compatriotas das garras da mais lethal das enfermidades.

“Não teria feito as ligeiras observações anteriores, si varios casos eruptivos, acompanhados de febre, não tivessem apparecido no reduzido campo do exercicio de minha profissão, erupções que, na minha opinião, teem sido produzidas por falta de limpeza ou asseio na operação da vaccina, que se faz muito á pressa, quando de tempo em tempo é possivel adquirir os tubos remettidos de Lima, os quaes consideramos de mui facil e rapida alteração.

“E aqui poria ponto final creendo haver cumprido meu dever, publicando algum pouco sobre este assumpto, mas não posso com só isto ficar satisfeito. A imagem daquellas ternas criaturas com seus braços inchados e avermelhados me obriga dizer ás mães de familia que a lymphá vaccinal conserva sua efficacia por mais de seis mezes e que a que expede o Instituto de Vaccina de Lima é preferida porque sendo vaccina animal, exclue todo risco de contagio syphilitico e que se pode fazer vaccinar em qualquer idade ainda nos primeiros dias depois do nascimento, quando ha epidemia de variola.”

---

## BIBLIOGRAPHIA.

Nesta secção do Boletim Mensal se tratará dos livros e folhetos enviados á Secretaria das Republicas Americanas que se referem a assumptos de interesse aos paizes da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

Ao periodico “World’s Work” de Maio de 1901, contribue o Sr. J. D. WHELPLEY um interessante artigo intitulado “President Diaz and his Successor.” Este esboço expõe a situação politica do Mexico e indica como successores do Executivo em Chefe o Sr. General BERNARDO REYES, actual Ministro da Guerra da Republica e o Sr. JOSÉ YVES LIMANTOUR, Ministro da Fazenda. O escriptor dá o seguinte summario do que tem conseguido o Presidente DIAZ nas suas successivas administrações:

“Vinte e cinco annos de paz para uma nação de 14,000,000 de seres, que tinha sido travados em guerras nacionaes e estrangeiras durante meio seculo; instrucção compulsoria; liberdade de culto; segurança de

vída e propriedade nacionaes e estrangeiras; creação de uma classe média; um exercito moderno de 38,000 soldados equipados de espingardas de Mauser e sob o commando de officiaes graduados de uma moderna escola militar; representação do Mexico na capital das principaes nações estrangeiras; um augmento da extensão das vias ferreas de 420 a 8,000 milhas; um augmento de \$35,000,000 a \$78,000,000 na producção dos metaes preciosos; um augmento de \$23,000,000 a \$75,000,000 nas exportações; o emprego de \$30,000,000 de capitães estrangeiros em fabricas de algodão e de mais milhões em cervejarias, fabricas de papel e em muitas outras empresas; um augmento dos salarios de 18 a 60 centavos por dia; um governo, cujas despezas são sempre inferiores ás suas reccitas e que tem um saldo nos cofres do Thesouro de \$18,000,000 em moeda corrente; uma cidade capital de 400,000 habitantes que despende annualmente a somma de \$10,000,000, com os serviços de abastecimento d'agua, luz, esgotos e calçamentos."

"Our Consuls and Our Trade" (Nosses Consules e Nosso Commercio), é o titulo de um interessante artigo publicado em "World's Work," no numero de Maio, pelo Sr. FREDERIC EMORY, chefe da secção de commercio exterior, da Secretaria de Estado dos Estados Unidos. Este contem muitas informações que são novas, mesmo a americanos, e é uma refutação completa da theoria de que "Como o serviço consular faz-se em grande parte por homens nomeados por conveniencias politicas ou pessoas, tem de dar de necessidade máos resultados." Pelo contrario, "Ha autoridades estrangeiros que julgam as frequentes mudanças que se effectuam em o nosso corpo consular uma das causas da utilidade confessadamente maior dos consules americanos em promover relações commerciaes."

O Sñr. EMORY chama a attenção para o facto de que "o serviço consular dos Estados Unidos tem chegado a ser considerado por auctoridades estrangeiras a mais efficaz organização de sua classe no mundo para estender os mercados dos Estados Unidos, animar as industrias nacionaes e fazer conhecer aos exportadores as condições commerciaes de todos os mercados do mundo." Diz tambem que se queixa do serviço consular da Grã Bretanha e faz notar que este tem imitado os Estados Unidos, convertendo o "Board of Trade Journal," seu órgão official, em uma publicação semanal. A Allemânia é citada como distribuindo informações commerciaes "do modo dos Estados Unidos," pela publicação de relatorios especiaes sobre o commercio, os productos, oportunidades para a introducção de manufacturas allemãs, etc.

A Secretaria da Agricultura dos Estados Unidos tem publicado, como circular No. 23 da Secção de Mercados Exteriores, um pamphleto de 16 paginas intitulado "Agricultural Imports and Exports, 1896-1900" (Importações e Exportações agricolas, 1896-1900). Essa obra comprehende todas as mercadorias que parecem por sua natureza

pertencer á categoria agricola e baseia-se nos dados estatisticos do commercio publicados pela Repartição de Estatistica da Secretaria do Thesouro. O pamphleto mostra que o valor total dos productos agricolas importados pelos Estados Unidos em 1896, foi de \$391,029,407, e o valor total dos productos agricolas exportados foi de \$574,298,264, ou um excesso de exportações sobre importações de \$183,368,857. O valor das importações agricolas em 1900 foi de \$420,139,288, o que mostra um augmento sobre as de 1896, de um pouco mais de \$29,000,000, ao passo que o valor total das exportações agricolas foi de \$844,616,530, sendo um augmento sobre as de 1896, de mais de \$270,000,000. O excesso das exportações desta classe sobre as importações em 1900 foi de \$424,477,242.

Appareceu em Bruxellas, Belgica, um novo jornal com o titulo de “La Revue Américaine,” que se dedica aos interesses dos paizes latino-americanos. Este jornal trata de assumptos relativos á politica, industrias, finanças, commercio, mineração, immigração e litteratura das diversas Republicas americanas, exceptuando-se os Estados Unidos. Essa publicação tem por seu fim principal o desenvolvimento de transacções commerciaes entre Belgica e os paizes latino-americanos.

Um novo livrinho intitulado “Pan-American Exposition Booklet,” elegantemente impresso e com gravuras e illustrações de cor, acaba de ser publicado pelos directores da Exposição Pan-Americana, que dá o historico dessa exposição desde o seu inicio até o 10 de Maio 1901, dia em que ficou aberta ao publico. Essa publicação contem a descripção da formosa cidade em que a exposição tem sido desenvolvida e levada á conclusão. Esse livro será enviado gratuitamente pela Secção de Imprensa da Exposição a quem o pedir.

Chegou a esta Repartição o fasciculo n. 7 da Sociedade Nacional de Agricultura do Brasil, publicado no Rio de Janeiro em 1900. Apresenta uma serie de conferencias publicas realizadas na séde da Sociedade pelo Capitão de Mar e Guerra JOSÉ CARLOS DE CARVALHO. Essas conferencias versam sobre: o café, sua historia, desvalorisação e propaganda para o augmento do consumo na Europa; e o algodão—a industria da tecelagem do algodão, sua origem, apparecimento e desenvolvimento na America do Sul, qualidades do algodão nacional, importancia actual desta industria no Brasil, o sacco de algodão para o ensaque do café e cereaes comparado com o sacco de aniagem. O texto deste folheto está completado e esclarecido por varios mappas e tabellas graphicas e estatisticas.

A “Guia del Viajero a Montevideo” é um pequeno volume de 150 paginas de grande utilidade, cujo autor é o Sr. PEDRO MUÑOZ ANAYA, de Montevideo. O livro é nitidamente impresso e contem dados valiosos acerca da cidade de Montevideo e da Republica do Uruguay.



# BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

## BUREAU DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

---

---

VOL. X.

MAI 1901.

No. 5.

---

---

### PROCÈS VERBAL DU COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF DE L'UNION INTERNATIONALE DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES.

Le Comité Exécutif de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines s'est réuni, le 6 mai 1901, dans la salle diplomatique du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, sous la présidence de l'Honorable DAVID J. HILL, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères par intérim.

Les autres membres présents étaient:

Señor DON CARLOS MARTÍNEZ SILVA, Ministre de Colombie; Señor DON JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Ministre de Costa-Rica; Señor DON LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Ministre de l'Equateur. En l'absence temporaire de M. W. W. ROCKHILL, le Directeur du Bureau, M. WILLIAM S. C. FOX, Directeur par intérim, assistait à la réunion.

Le Directeur par intérim a fait part au Comité de la mort du Dr. HORACIO GUZMÁN, ancien Secrétaire et Directeur par intérim du Bureau des Républiques Américaines et a fait connaître que, par ordre du Comité Exécutif, il avait été désigné pour remplir temporairement, à partir du 24 avril 1901, les fonctions de Secrétaire et de Directeur par intérim.

Le Ministre de Costa-Rica a proposé la résolution suivante, exprimant le chagrin éprouvé par le Comité Exécutif par la perte douloureuse du Dr. GUZMÁN, laquelle résolution fut adoptée à l'unanimité:

“Attendu que le Comité Exécutif de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines a appris, avec un regret profond, la mort du Dr. HORACIO GUZMÁN, Secrétaire et Directeur par intérim du Bureau des Républiques Américaines;

“Et attendu que le Dr. HORACIO GUZMÁN, à la fois comme Délégué du Nicaragua à la Conférence Internationale Américaine qui a eu lieu

à Washington en 1889-90 et comme Ministre de cette République, a toujours été un partisan et un ami du Bureau à la fondation duquel il a contribué, imbu comme il l'était de l'esprit qui inspire l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines, par ces motifs;

A résolu: que le chagrin occasionné par la mort lamentable du Dr. HORACIO GUZMÁN soit exprimé dans le procès verbal de cette réunion, comme la meilleure manière de montrer le respect et l'estime que le Comité Exécutif de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines lui a toujours témoigné et comme une marque d'appréciation de ses bons et loyaux services dans le Bureau des Républiques Américaines."

Le Ministre de Costa-Rica a soumis un rapport qu'il a préparé de concert avec feu Dr. GUZMÁN conformément aux instructions données dans une réunion précédente du Comité Exécutif, au sujet de la formation du Comité Exécutif et l'ordre dans lequel doivent servir les représentants des pays composant l'Union Internationale.

Le rapport fut approuvé à l'unanimité.

Le Comité s'est alors ajourné.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *le 6 mai 1901.*

---

## MORT DU DOCTEUR GUZMÁN.

Le Bureau des Républiques Américaines a la douleur d'annoncer aux lecteurs du BULLETIN MENSUEL, la perte cruelle qu'il vient d'éprouver en la personne de son Secrétaire et Directeur par intérim, le Dr. Don HORACIO GUZMÁN, de Nicaragua.

Les rapports officiels que ce fonctionnaire distingué a eus avec le Bureau datent du 27 mai 1897, époque à laquelle il devint son secrétaire. Il est, cependant, considéré comme un de ses fondateurs, ayant recommandé sa création et appuyé la proposition de son organisation à la session de la Conférence Internationale Américaine qui eut lieu le 14 avril 1890, à laquelle il prit part comme délégué du gouvernement de Nicaragua.

Connaissant à fond trois des quatre langues des Républiques formant l'Union Internationale, c'est-à-dire l'espagnol, l'anglais et le français, ayant une connaissance approfondie des idiomes portugais, comprenant parfaitement le but poursuivi par le Bureau et étant absolument identifié avec ce dernier, possédant en un mot toutes les qualités désirables pour remplir avec la plus grande satisfaction les fonctions quelquefois très délicates confiées à son tact et à son habileté, tous ces talents ont rendu le Dr. GUZMÁN éminent. Puisse son nom rester toujours gravé dans la mémoire des amis du Bureau des Républiques Américaines.

Le Dr. GUZMÁN naquit à Granada, Nicaragua, le 3 février 1850, au milieu des circonstances les plus favorables, entouré d'une famille

distinguée et respectée. Son père, Don FERNANDO DE GUZMÁN, un des hommes les plus illustres de l'Amérique Centrale fut élevé deux fois par le peuple à la chaire présidentielle de Nicaragua. Sa mère était renommée pour sa vertu, sa noblesse, son abnégation chrétienne, son attachement à tous ses devoirs, qualités qui caractérisent son sexe quand il remplit avec fidélité la mission élevée que la Providence Divine lui a confiée.

Quand il fut à peine âgé de huit ans, Don HORACIO GUZMÁN fut envoyé aux Etats-Unis afin d'y acquérir la connaissance de la langue anglaise; en ceci, il obtint un réel succès. L'institution dans laquelle il fut placé et où il reçut les premiers principes d'une éducation saine et solide était connue sous le nom de "Leicester Academy of Massachusetts." Après avoir étudié dans cette école pendant quatre années il retourna dans son pays.

Quelques temps après, il fit un long voyage en Europe, fixant finalement sa résidence à Paris, comme étudiant. Il habita cette dernière ville pendant quatre années et durant cette période il manifesta son inclination pour les études médicales et se sentit une très grande vocation pour cette noble branche de la science humaine.

Plus tard, il retourna aux Etats-Unis, alla à Philadelphie, Pensylvanie, et suivit, pendant quatre ans, un cours de médecine, dans une institution connue sous le nom de "Jefferson Medical College," où le grade de docteur lui fut conféré, figurant à la tête de sa classe, en l'année 1883. Ce fut à cette époque qu'il fit la connaissance de Mlle. MARIE ESTHER EWING, de Philadelphie, qu'il épousa en 1883.

Le Dr. GUZMÁN était considéré comme un grand médecin et acquit comme tel une grande et bien méritée réputation, non seulement aux Etats-Unis, mais encore dans son pays natal. La position sociale élevée qu'il occupa parmi ses compatriotes, certains traits caractéristiques de son esprit qui le rendirent particulièrement apte pour la diplomatie, furent les causes qui décidèrent son Gouvernement à lui confier la mission de représenter le Nicaragua comme son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire auprès du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique. Le Président CLEVELAND le reçut en cette qualité, le 29 juillet 1887.

Pendant la présidence des Présidents CARASO et SACASA, le Dr. GUZMÁN servit son Gouvernement, sans interruption, comme Ministre à Washington. Durant le terme du Président ZELAYA, le Dr. GUZMÁN fut rappelé dans son pays. Il retourna au Nicaragua, mais six mois plus tard, il revint dans ce pays, non seulement comme Envoi Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire du Nicaragua auprès du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis, mais encore en la même qualité auprès du Gouvernement mexicain.

En 1894 il fut nommé, avec l'approbation de son gouvernement, Envoi Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la République de

Salvador, à Washington. En cette qualité, il rendit de réels services dans le cas d'extradition de EZETA qui, à cette époque, attira l'attention du monde entier.

Comme ministre de Nicaragua, il fut une des parties intéressées dans le différend soulevé entre les Républiques de Nicaragua et de Costa Rica, au sujet de la validité du traité des limites du 15 avril 1858 et autres points d'importance qui furent soumis à la décision arbitrale du Président CLEVELAND qui trancha la difficulté le 22 mars 1888. Dans toutes les questions compliquées de toutes sortes soulevées au sujet du Canal Interocéanique de Nicaragua, le Dr. GUZMÁN fit preuve d'intelligence et de savoir; il représenta son pays avec le plus grand honneur dans la Conférence Internationale Américaine de 1889-90, et termina avec succès les négociations dont le résultat a été le règlement, en 1894, des "affaires de Bluefields."

Le Dr. GUZMÁN a eu la grande satisfaction de s'être attiré, non seulement l'estime et le respect de ces collègues du Corps Diplomatique d'Europe et d'Amérique accrédités à Washington, mais encore de s'être rendu digne de la confiance entière des Ministres des Affaires Etrangères BAYARD, BLAINE et GRESHAM qui ont toujours apprécié son tact et son habileté.

Dans la Conférence Internationale Américaine de 1889-90, le Dr. GUZMÁN figura comme membre de la première commission d'organisation, comme Président de la Commission des Règlements Sanitaires et comme membre des Commissions des Douanes, Communication sur le golfe du Mexique et la mer Caraïbe, ou mer des Antilles, et Communication sur le chemin de fer. Outre les travaux importants du Dr. GUZMÁN dans ces commissions, les archives de la Conférence montrent qu'il prit part, avec grand crédit, aux discussions relatives à d'autres sujets, tels que, par exemple, l'extradition des criminels, la communication sur l'Océan Pacifique, la convention monétaire, le projet d'une banque internationale et le plan d'arbitration pour le règlement du différend entre les nations de l'Amérique.

Le Dr. GUZMÁN était aussi membre de la Commission Monétaire Internationale Américaine qui se réunit huit fois à Washington pendant l'année 1891.

Son intelligence supérieure, ses manières nobles, affables, son extrême courtoisie pleine de naturel et de candeur, ajoutés à sa belle apparence, physique pleine de dignité, lui ont acquis, dès le début, l'affection de toutes les personnes assez heureuses pour être associées avec lui.

Une affection organique du foie fut la cause de sa mort le 23 avril 1901; il était âgé de 52 ans.

## RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

## LE COMMERCE DES CÔTES DE LA PATAGONIE.

Dans un rapport publié par le *Deutsches Handels-Archiv* de Berlin, et dont quelques extraits sont insérés dans le *Moniteur Officiel* du Commerce du 11 avril 1901, l'attaché commercial au consulat général d'Allemagne s'exprime ainsi: Les vastes territoires qui constituent au sud de la République Argentine les deux gouvernements de Chubut et de Santa-Cruz, désignés habituellement sous le nom de Patagonie, n'ont pas jusqu'à ces derniers temps attiré beaucoup l'attention du gouvernement argentin ni des nations commerciales du monde. On attribue une population de 4,500 habitants au gouvernement de Chubut, de 5,700 au gouvernement de Santa Cruz et de 500 habitants à la petite partie de la Terre de Feu que la confédération possède au-delà du détroit de Magellan.

Cependant on a recommencé récemment à s'occuper de la Patagonie. Le Gouvernement a fait explorer les districts peu connus; il a offert gratuitement des terrains et des facilités aux colons désirant s'établir dans le pays. De grandes sociétés de capitalistes et des éleveurs ont acquis de considérables étendues de terre pour y créer des *estancias*.

Les ports qui se trouvent au sud de Buenos-Ayres sont: La Plata, chef-lieu de province; Mar de Plata, la station balnéaire à la mode dans la République Argentine et qui mérite à peine le nom de port; Bahía Blanca, dont le commerce augmente constamment; un nouveau chemin de fer dessert le district du Neuquen, lui attirant le trafic du bassin de cette rivière; Belgrano, grand port militaire en construction; Carmen, à la pointe méridionale de la province de Buenos-Ayres, près de l'embouchure du Río Negro; au-delà de cette rivière se trouve Viedma dont on a fait dernièrement le chef-lieu du gouvernement de Río Negro; au sud de ce district, exactement au 42° de latitude commence la Patagonie qui s'étend jusqu'au 52°. Les conditions des ports libres de la Patagonie, lesquels ne constituent, à vrai dire, que des mouillages à l'ancre pour les navires, sont peu connues, même dans la République Argentine, par le commerce. Le réseau principal des chemins de fer de la Confédération s'arrête vers le sud à Bahía Blanca (la voie du Neuquen se dirige vers l'ouest) et le télégraphe de l'État ne va que jusqu'à Madrin, le premier port de la Patagonie. En conséquence les rapports de commerce avec la Patagonie sont très irréguliers.

Madrin, le port de la vallée du Chubut, est situé au sud-ouest du Golfe Nuevo (ou Bahía Nuevo). L'exportation de ce port en 1899 a été évaluée à 6,000 tonnes de blé et à 300 tonnes de laine; on a exporté aussi des peaux de mouton et de gros bétail. La laine est encore

assez souvent emballée dans des sacs; elle n'est pas pressée en balles comme ailleurs. Le blé de la vallée du Chubut est très estimé pour son excellente qualité; cette vallée marque la limite de la culture dans le sud de la République Argentine; au delà, on ne fait plus que l'élevage du bétail.

Une société anglaise a construit un tronçon de chemin de fer de 70 kilomètres, de Madrin à Rawson; c'est la dernière voie ferrée qui se trouve au sud du territoire de la Confédération; les trains marchent très irrégulièrement. Le télégraphe de Madrin sera prolongé plus tard jusqu'aux autres ports du sud.

A l'est du Golfe Nuevo, se trouve l'ancrage de Pyramides qui a eu quelque importance à cause des salines de la péninsule de Valdès qu'une voie ferrée en construction, de 30 kilomètres environ, doit relier au port de Madrin. Pour le moment, les sacs de sel de cuisine et la laine non pressée sont déposés en plein air sur la plage.

Dans les environs de Puerto Camorones, port dans la baie du même nom, des Anglais, des Suisses et des Allemands se livrent sur une grande échelle à l'élevage des moutons. Des sacs et des balles de laine restent sur la plage de trois à quatre mois, par suite de l'irrégularité de la navigation. Le port ci-dessus appartient au gouvernement de Chubut.

Le premier port du gouvernement de Santa-Cruz est Puerto Deseado, à l'embouchure de la rivière encore peu explorée de ce nom. Sur les deux rives sont empilées des balles de laine provenant des *estancias* anglaises et françaises. Les navires y importent des denrées alimentaires, des boissons, du fil de fer, des tôles ondulées, etc.

Puerto San Julian se trouve dans une baie, dans l'intérieur et non à l'embouchure d'un cours d'eau. L'accès en est difficile à marée basse.

Puerto Santa-Cruz, à l'embouchure du Río Santa-Cruz et du Río Chico, avec 500 habitants, 100 maisons et hangars, ne comptait, il y a trois ans, que 10 maisons. On bâtit maintenant avec des briques fabriquées sur place. Une expédition organisée par le ministère de la marine a remonté le Río Santa-Cruz jusqu'au Lac Argentino; un avenir des plus brillants semble réservé au pays exploré; on pourrait, assure le rapport des explorateurs, y élever des millions de moutons. Le gouvernement a l'intention d'établir une colonie au Lac Argentino et d'organiser un service de deux steamers, un pour le lac, l'autre pour la rivière Santa-Cruz. L'exportation annuelle de laine de Puerto Santa-Cruz s'est élevée jusqu'à présent à 1,000 tonnes, expédiées moitié à Punta Arenas et moitié à Buenos-Ayres. Les navires apportent, avec le fil de fer et les tôles ondulées, des denrées alimentaires, des boissons, du lait condensé de la Suisse, du beurre de Buenos-Ayres, des pommes de terre, du bois de construction, etc.

Le port de la Patagonie situé le plus au sud est Puerto-Gallegos, situé près de l'embouchure de la rivière du même nom, et qui est le siège du gouvernement de Santa-Cruz. La population, qui a augmenté

très rapidement, s'élève à 1,000 habitants; 90 pour cent des maisons, l'église et la caserne sont construites en tôle ondulée. On y a créé, en 1900, une banque nationale et une banque anglo-chilienne. De grands magasins y ont été établis. Il y a déjà un téléphone local en exploitation; une communication téléphonique sera bientôt installée avec le détroit de Magellan. On bâtit beaucoup, on a établi une grande usine pour la fabrication du suif, avec un abattoir pour 100,000 moutons. On compte y établir aussi une usine frigorifique. L'élevage du gros bétail à cornes n'est pas considérable. Un des grands embarras des *estancias* est de repousser et détruire les *gunacos* (lamas) qui arrivent par milliers et apportent la gale aux troupeaux de moutons. La chasse en est surtout pratiquée par les quelques Indiens de la Patagonie; ils font avec la peau du lama des couvertures qui constituent un article de commerce. On évalue à 1,500 tonnes l'exportation, en 1899, de la laine de mouton de Puerto-Gallegos. On a également exporté beaucoup de peaux, en même temps que les produits de l'usine à suif.

Les articles d'importation à Puerto-Gallegos sont, après le fil de fer et les tôles ondulées, le bois de construction, le charbon, les vêtements confectionnés, les comestibles et les boissons, les conserves, la bière, l'eau minérale et les ustensiles et articles de ménage.

Les indications sur les ports et mouillages de la Patagonie seraient incomplètes si on omettait de parler du rôle que le port chilien de Punta Arenas remplit à leur égard comme intermédiaire de leur trafic. De Gallegos on va à Punta Arenas en deux ou trois jours à cheval et en vingt-quatre heures par bateau à vapeur. Favorisée par sa situation au centre du détroit de Magellan, que traversent la plupart des navires qui passent du Pacifique à l'Atlantique, et vice versa, Punta Arenas a atteint rapidement le rang d'une des places principales de la pointe sud de l'Amérique. Sa population s'élève à près de 10,000 habitants. Des vapeurs côtiers desservent les ports de la Patagonie, Gallegos, Santa-Cruz et autres, jusqu'à Deseado. Plus de la moitié des articles d'importation et d'exportation de ces centres va d'abord à Punta Arenas. Les vapeurs de la société allemande le "Cosmos" et d'autres grandes lignes font escale à Punta Arenas et offrent une communication directe, par Montévidéo, avec l'Europe.

#### IMPORTATION EN FRANCHISE DES TOILES D'EMBALLAGE.

Le Chargé d'Affaires de France à Buenos-Aires fait connaître que le gouvernement argentin a décidé de reculer jusqu'au 1<sup>er</sup> août prochain le maintien du privilège d'entrée en franchise dont bénéficient les sacs en toile d'emballage pour les céréales.

Le délai fixé par le précédent décret ayant expiré le 1<sup>er</sup> février, les importations de l'article dont il s'agit, effectuées dans le courant dudit mois, seront admises libres de droits.

## BOLIVIE.

## LES RICHESSES GOMMIFÈRES DU CAUPOLICÁN.

D'après le "South American Journal," une compagnie belge se serait constituée à Bruxelles en vue d'exploiter et de cultiver le caoutchouc sur la rivière Abuna (Bolivie) affluent du Madéra. La Société se proposerait d'acquérir sous peu une zone gommifère dans cette région. Le capital social serait fixé à 1,350,000 francs, réparti en 13,500 actions de 100 francs chacune.

M. AYMÉ-MARTIN, le Chargé d'Affaires de France à La Paz, écrit que les richesses végétales de la Bolivie sont inépuisables et offrent un emploi rémunérateur assuré à toute société ou syndicat solide qui en traiterait l'exploitation avec de forts capitaux et un personnel expérimenté.

Une riche variété de gomme jusqu'ici inconnue en Bolivie, "la Castillon," vient d'être récemment découverte dans la province de Caupolicán.

Cette région presque inexploitée jusqu'ici et qui sera dans un avenir prochain relié au chemin de fer péruvien de Puno à Mollendo, s'offre comme un champ d'activité fructueuse et commode aux entreprises étrangères, et, dit M. AYMÉ-MARTIN "je ne saurais trop pour ma part conseiller à nos compatriotes d'orienter leurs visées industrielles vers cette région méridionale du Nord bolivien qui par la rapidité relative de ses communications et sa proximité plus grande du Pacifique, paraît appelée sinon à supplanter, du moins à égaler le Beni dans l'exploitation du caoutchouc."

## BRÉSIL.

## COMMERCE DE L'ÉTAT DE SÃO PAULO.

Le Consul belge à São Paulo, dans un rapport sur le commerce de cet Etat, publié dans le "Recueil Consulaire Belge," dit que parmi les produits de grande nécessité importés dans l'Etat, le ciment occupe une place importante. On l'emploie pour la construction et on s'en sert pour faire les escaliers, les trottoirs, les cours des maisons.

Le ciment est fourni principalement par l'Allemagne, l'Angleterre et la Belgique. Il est expédié en barriques et peut être fourni à raison de 14,000 reis la barrique, bien qu'au détail il soit payé de 18,000 à 20,000 reis. Généralement on demande des ciments à prise rapide, quoique, pour certains travaux, le ciment à prise lente soit préféré. La São Paulo Railway, Light and Power Company emploie de 2,000 à 3,000 barriques par mois pour ses différents travaux.



On emploie beaucoup la pierre de taille dans la construction. Elle vient des carrières des environs de São Paulo, de Santos, mais le transport est difficile et l'emploi en est onéreux à cause de la main-d'œuvre qui est chère. Néanmoins, dans les nouvelles constructions elle est très employée.

Pour les marbres, leur emploi n'est pas aussi général, cependant on s'en sert pour construire les escaliers d'entrée des édifices. On commence aussi, pour la confection de certains meubles, à employer au lieu du marbre blanc, des marbres bleus qui font un très bel effet. Quoiqu'il existe de grandes variétés de marbre, la main-d'œuvre nécessaire pour leur préparation est encore si élevée qu'on préfère l'emploi de marbres étrangers représentés par deux qualités principales, le blanc et le bleuâtre.

L'ardoise n'est généralement pas employée. On commence cependant à l'utiliser de plus en plus. Quelques édifices et à peine quelques maisons particulières en sont recouverts. Il y a deux qualités surtout préférées (une de 25 centimètres de largeur sur 50 de longueur). Elles se vendent à raison de 176 francs le mille, remises au Havre ou à Bordeaux; 30 francs le mille en plus pour être remises à Santos. Les droits d'entrée sont de 100,000 reis par mille. Les ardoises viennent de France. On en a fait venir directement de Belgique; elles mesurent 20 centimètres sur 40.

On importe beaucoup de fer de la Belgique. Les qualités demandées sont les formes rondes, plates, et les poutrelles de différents profils. L'Angleterre et l'Allemagne en fournissent également.

Le fer étamé a une grande consommation. On le reçoit en caisses de 112 feuilles, 14 sur 20, ou 56 feuilles, 40 sur 14. Toute la toiture de la nouvelle station anglaise est couverte en zinc provenant de Belgique.

La ronce artificielle est employée en grande quantité dans les fermes pour toutes les clôtures de terrain. Elles arrivent en rouleaux de longueur différente, les unes ont 300 mètres de longueur, d'autres 450 mètres, et la distance des ronces est de 5, 7, ou 10 centimètres. On employait beaucoup celles de 10 centimètres, mais dernièrement celles de 5 centimètres étaient plus en faveur, répondant mieux au but de la défense.

L'Angleterre et les Etats-Unis fournissent la plus grande partie du matériel de chemin de fer.

Tous les objets connus sous le nom de quincaillerie sont de provenance allemande. Les ustensiles de ménage et de cuisine, en fer émaillé, sont indiqués comme de provenance allemande, quoique la plupart viennent de Belgique. Les armes de chasse réputées les meilleures sont de provenance belge.

Le verre à vitre est fourni en grande quantité par la Belgique et l'Angleterre.

L'Allemagne est le fournisseur principal de tissus de laine. Les prix en sont peu élevés, mais la qualité laisse beaucoup à désirer.

Il est un fait curieux à noter, c'est la grande quantité de conserves que l'on consomme dans un pays qui devrait produire en abondance tous les objets propres à l'alimentation. L'Italie fournit en grande quantité et à des prix moins élevés que les mêmes produits venant de l'Allemagne ou d'autres provenances.

La farine vient principalement des Etats-Unis et de Buenos-Ayres. Elle est expédiée en barriques de 90 kilogrammes et en sacs de 45 kilogrammes. Rio de Janeiro en fournit également et l'expédie en sacs.

Beaucoup de médicaments proviennent des Etats-Unis, de l'Angleterre et de l'Allemagne.

Tout ce qui regarde la papeterie est fourni par l'Allemagne, la France, l'Italie, et la Belgique.

Le commerce de la bijouterie est représenté par de nombreuses maisons, allemandes pour le plupart.

L'usage de la bicyclette est tout à fait entré dans les mœurs du pays et il y a beaucoup de maisons qui s'occupent de leur vente. Si les prix exigés pour l'achat d'une bicyclette n'étaient pas aussi élevés, il se ferait beaucoup plus d'affaires.

Les papiers teints les plus demandés sont les papiers ordinaires fabriqués à Rio de Janeiro. Les papiers étrangers sont grevés d'impôts si onéreux qu'ils sont moins employés.

Beaucoup de maisons s'occupent de la vente de tout ce qui est nécessaire à l'éclairage au gaz ou à l'électricité. L'Amérique est le principal fournisseur de ces articles.

#### FABRIQUE DE TISSUS DE JUTE À BRAZ.

Dans un rapport récent que le Consul de Belgique à São Paulo a adressé à son gouvernement, ce fonctionnaire dit que la fabrique de Sainte Anne, située à Braz, un faubourg de la ville de São Paulo, s'occupait principalement du tissage du jute pour la confection des sacs à café. Cette manufacture fabriquait jadis les tissus de coton. La fabrication de sacs de jute importés de l'Angleterre est devenue plus rémunératrice, et dans le développement de cette industrie on emploie aujourd'hui 600 métiers à tisser, tandis qu'au début l'établissement n'en possédait que 50. Dernièrement, on a commencé à préconiser les sacs de coton au lieu de ceux de jute pour le transport du café, et si les exportateurs de café adoptent ce changement les propriétaires de la fabrique sont tout disposés à se munir des machines propres à la fabrication de cette classe de marchandises.

#### IMPORTATIONS DE TÔLES GALVANISÉES.

Le Consul de Belgique à São Paulo annonce que la tôle galvanisée ridée, connue généralement au Brésil sous le nom de *polhas de zinco*,

qui est exportée dans cette dernière République, a deux dimensions: 70 centimètres sur 1<sup>m</sup> 70 cent., et 90 centimètres sur 80. On dit que quoique l'on en reçoive de grandes quantités de l'Angleterre, on préfère cependant celles de provenance américaine parce qu'elles pèsent moins, ce qui est d'une grande importance, étant donnés les frais de douane que l'on est obligé de payer sur le poids de cette classe de marchandises.

#### **DÉBOUCHÉS POUR LES INSTRUMENTS AGRICOLES.**

D'après le "Berliner Export" on emploie beaucoup, dans le Brésil méridional, le fil de fer barbelé dans les clôtures. Les charrues et les machines à égrener le maïs sont aussi assurées d'un bon placement. Les Etats-Unis fournissent presque exclusivement les haches, les pelles et les bêches. La clientèle n'achète point d'articles médiocres à bon marché. Les faucilles se vendent également bien; elles doivent être solidement emmanchés. Les fabricants du pays livrent cet article au prix de 6 à 7 milreis la pièce.

#### **APPROVISIONNEMENT EN CAOUTCHOUC.**

M. EUGÈNE ACKERMANN, ingénieur civil des mines, pendant son séjour au Brésil, dit que le Brésil, a eu l'occasion de faire une étude approfondie des méthodes pour l'extraction et l'exploitation du caoutchouc. Il a acquis la conviction qu'il n'y a aucun danger d'épuisement de l'approvisionnement en caoutchouc, attendu que dans la vallée de de l'Amazone et en particulier dans les districts des affluents supérieurs, il y a encore quantité de surfaces susceptibles de développement. La grande difficulté consiste dans la rareté de la main-d'œuvre et dans l'absence de bons moyens pour empêcher les pertes par vols, puis par la fuite ou la maladie des ouvriers. Il n'y a que cela qui empêche la production de marcher de pair avec la consommation et la demande. Les gouvernements de Para et de Manaos vont donner toute l'attention nécessaire au moyen d'améliorer les conditions de cette industrie et vont accorder toutes facilités aux personnes désireuses de s'occuper des plantations de caoutchouc.

Le moment est des plus favorables au développement des forêts de caoutchouc, car tout le monde s'intéresse à cette question d'autant plus qu'en présence de la crise commerciale actuelle, le gouvernement de l'Etat de Para est plus disposé à accorder les concessions. Avec des capitaux même modérés, on peut obtenir des forêts de caoutchouc de grande valeur.

#### **ÉCHANGE DE MANDATS-POSTES ENTRE LA BELGIQUE ET LE BRÉSIL.**

Un échange de mandats-postes entre la Belgique et le Brésil a été établi le 1<sup>er</sup> avril de l'année courante.

Les bureaux brésiliens admis à participer au service des mandats

sont les suivants: Bahia (ou São Salvador), Belem, Curityba, Florianopolis, Manaos, Porto Alegre, Recife, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo.

Les mandats tirés sur le Brésil seront libellés en francs et centimes et convertis à destination en monnaie brésilienne (milreis et reis) au taux du change commercial à la date d'arrivée des titres.

---

## CUBA.

### LA PÊCHE DES ÉPONGES.

Une industrie cubaine, qui a pris rapidement un grand développement, dit une récente publication française, c'est la pêche des éponges, sur la côte méridionale de la province de la Havane. Ce fut un matelot grec qui, il y a une quinzaine d'années, s'aperçut le premier du parti qu'il y avait à tirer de ce produit et en commença l'exploitation. Aujourd'hui, les exportations d'éponges de Batabanó représentent 5,000,000 de francs par an. Ceux qui s'adonnent à cette industrie sont des Espagnols des îles Baléares, des Grecs et quelques Cubains. Les goëlettes qui parcourent la côte à la recherche des éponges restent généralement dehors pendant une vingtaine de jours. L'équipage ne reçoit aucun salaire, mais l'armement lui attribue une certaine partie de la pêche, représentant en moyenne 50 piastres par homme et par expédition.

La pêche qui est fort simple se fait le long du littoral et, de préférence, autour des nombreux îlots qui avoisinent la côte. Grâce au peu de profondeur et à la limpidité de l'eau, le pêcheur cueille l'éponge au moyen d'une longue perche fourchue qu'il nomme "pincharra." C'est aux environs de Batabanó que se trouvent les plus belles éponges, blanches et bien compactes. Dans les autres parties de l'île, elles ont généralement le dos rouge et s'altèrent vite. Les pêcheurs cubains ont donné le nom de "machos" aux éponges coriaces et de peu de valeur, tandis qu'ils désignent sous celui de "hembras" les plus belles et les plus fines. Les petites éponges, n'atteignant pas la grosseur de poing, sont des "redobles." Le prix des hembras ordinaires, c'est-à-dire de 10 à 20 centimètres de diamètre, était de 3, 3½ et 4 piastres la douzaine. Celles de 25 centimètres valaient 6 et 7 piastres. Au-dessus de 25 centimètres, les éponges sont vendues à la pièce. Un pêcheur qui avait trouvé une éponge de 50 centimètres capable d'absorber tout un seau de liquide en demandait 10 piastres. Les "redobles" ne valent que de 40 à 50 centavos la douzaine.

Il y a à Batabanó des maisons dont le seul commerce consiste à acheter des éponges aux pêcheurs et à les exporter en France et aux Etats-Unis.

## RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE.

### PATENTES DE COMMERCE.

La loi des patentes pour l'année 1901, dit le "Bulletin commercial de Bruxelles" du 13 avril, modifie sensiblement le régime applicable aux voyageurs de commerce dans la République Argentine.

Ceux-ci ont à payer, en vertu des nouvelles dispositions, une taxe annuelle de \$25 pour pouvoir exercer leur profession sur le territoire de la République.

---

## ÉQUATEUR.

### ACHAT DE MACHINES EN AMÉRIQUE.

D'après le "Nouveau Monde," M. BORGIE, ancien consul, vient de traiter avec diverses maisons américaines et au nom de la République de l'Equateur pour l'achat de 300 dragues électriques et nombreuses machines pour l'exploitation de mines d'or. Il a signé un contrat de 10,000,000 francs avec l'American Bridge Company pour travaux d'art sur la voie ferrée de Guayaquil à Quito.

M. BORGIE a prédit que l'on s'apercevrait bientôt que les mines d'or de l'Equateur sont les plus riches du monde.

---

## ETATS-UNIS.

### COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN MARS, 1901.

Pendant le mois de mars 1901, le total du commerce extérieur des Etats-Unis s'est monté à \$200,417,514 contre un total de \$220,679,681 en mars 1900. Les importations sont représentées dans ces totaux par \$75,946,840 en mars 1901 et \$86,522,456 en mars 1900, soit une diminution de \$10,575,616. Les exportations, y compris les marchandises étrangères réexportées, étaient évaluées, pendant le mois de mars 1901, à \$124,470,674 et pendant le mois de mars 1900, à \$134,157,225, soit une diminution de \$9,686,551. Il faut remarquer que le trafic entre les Etats-Unis et Hawaï et Porto-Rico était respectivement compris dans le rapport du commerce extérieur des Etats-Unis du mois de mars 1900 et non dans celui du mois de mars 1901, ou celui de n'importe quelle époque après le 30 juin 1900, fin de l'année fiscale. Le commerce d'Hawaï avec les pays étrangers est compris dans le rapport du commerce extérieur des Etats-Unis fait après la date mentionnée. Le commerce de Porto-Rico est donné séparément.

Voici quelles étaient sommairement et d'après les statistiques officielles les importations et les exportations du mois de mars 1901, comparées avec celles du même mois de l'année antérieure.

	1901.	1900.
<b>IMPORTATIONS.</b>		
Denrées alimentaires et animaux.....	\$21,535,954	\$21,842,142
Articles bruts entrant dans les différents procédés de l'industrie du pays...	28,650,887	33,873,951
Articles entièrement ou partiellement manufacturés destinés à être employés comme matériaux dans les manufactures et les arts mécaniques...	6,094,501	7,929,219
Articles manufacturés pour la consommation.....	10,729,106	12,878,734
Articles de luxe, etc.....	8,936,392	9,998,410
<b>Totaux généraux</b> .....	<b>75,946,840</b>	<b>86,522,456</b>
<b>EXPORTATIONS.</b>		
Produits agricoles.....	78,529,951	77,905,812
Produits des manufactures.....	34,973,735	44,767,139
Produits des mines.....	2,952,411	3,573,349
Produits des forêts.....	4,101,851	3,764,754
Produits des pêches.....	377,756	877,558
Produits divers.....	839,632	860,355
<b>Total des produits du pays</b> .....	<b>121,775,336</b>	<b>131,748,967</b>
Marchandises étrangères réexportées.....	2,695,338	2,408,258
<b>Totaux généraux</b> .....	<b>124,470,674</b>	<b>134,157,225</b>

Les importations exemptes de droit se montaient en mars 1901 à \$36,703,621, contre \$40,034,087 en mars 1900, soit 48.32 pour cent du total général du mois de mars 1901 et 46.27 pour cent de celui du même mois de l'année 1900. Les droits de douane perçus pendant le mois de mars 1900 s'élevaient à \$21,048,597, contre \$22,090,681 en mars 1900.

Pendant les neuf mois de l'année fiscale finissant avec le mois de mars 1901, la valeur des marchandises importées par les Etats-Unis, se montait à \$599,481,143, contre \$641,776,030 pendant la même période de l'année antérieure, soit une diminution de \$42,294,887. Le pourcentage des importations exemptes de droits de douane était respectivement 39.99 en 1901 et 43.45 en 1900. Pendant la même période, la valeur des exportations se montait à \$1,139,665,658, contre \$1,053,630,696 pendant les mêmes mois de l'année antérieure. Les marchandises étrangères réexportées, pendant la même période, étaient évaluées à \$19,184,985, contre \$17,112,209 pendant les neuf premiers mois de l'année fiscale antérieure.

#### RAPPORT SUR LA RÉCOLTE.

Les rapports des statisticiens du Ministère de l'Agriculture montrent qu'il y avait, aux Etats-Unis, à la date du 1<sup>er</sup> mai 1901, 28,267,000 acres plantés de blé, soit 2,015,000 acres ou 67 pour cent de moins que l'aireensemencée pendant l'automne de 1900, mais 2,032,000 acres ou 77 pour cent de plus que l'aire de blé d'hiver récoltée en 1900. Une partie de la diminution constatée dans l'aireensemencée est due d'abord aux ravages occasionnés à la plante par les poux et ensuite à la coupe d'une superficie considérable de fourrage, comme c'est l'habitude dans quelques Etats.

Quant à l'aire restant cultivée, la condition moyenne au 1<sup>er</sup> mai 1901, était 94.1. Cette moyenne est 10.5 points au dessus de la moyenne des moyennes du mois de mai pendant les dix dernières années et n'a été seulement surpassée que trois fois pendant les dix-sept années antérieures.

La condition moyenne du seigle d'hiver était 94.6 contre 88.5 le 1<sup>er</sup> mai 1900, et 89.2 la moyenne des moyennes du mois de mai pendant dix années. La condition actuelle est la plus élevée depuis 1891. La condition actuelle des prairies dont on fauche le foin était, au 1<sup>er</sup> mai 1901, 92.8 contre 90.8 le 1<sup>er</sup> mai 1900, et 91.1 la moyenne pendant dix années. La condition moyenne des pâturages du printemps était 91.5 contre 91.3 le 1<sup>er</sup> mai 1900, et 91.1 la moyenne du mois de mai pendant dix années.

On estime que seulement 63.3 pour cent du labourage du printemps était terminé le 1<sup>er</sup> mai, la proportion ordinairement labourée à cette date étant environ 75 pour cent. Seulement trois fois pendant les quinze années passées le pourcentage a été aussi bas qu'au 1<sup>er</sup> mai 1901.

#### COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR DE BOSTON.

Pendant l'année 1900, le total du commerce extérieur passant par le port de Boston se montait, en chiffres ronds, à \$203,000,000. Il existe actuellement dix lignes de bateaux à vapeur qui font le service entre cette ville et les divers ports européens, et avant deux mois il y en aura deux autres qui seront établies, l'une à Londres, l'autre à Hambourg. Vers la fin du mois de mai 1901, 49 bateaux à vapeur avec un déplacement de 250,000 tonnes seront employés régulièrement à transporter les passagers et les marchandises.

Il est admis que Boston a le meilleur service de Liverpool de n'importe quel autre port des Etats-Unis, quatre lignes ayant constamment 19 grands vaisseaux occupés à faire le service entre ces deux ports. Ces bâtiments ont un jaugeage variant de 3,000 à 13,900 tonnes. Le service de Londres ne vient seulement qu'après celui de Liverpool, n'ayant que trois lignes composées de 11 vaisseaux. Il existe une ligne directe entre Boston et Glasgow, Avonmouth, Bristol, Hull, Copenhague, Rotterdam et Hambourg. Pendant l'année civile 1899, plus de 1,800,000 tonnes de marchandises furent expédiées de Boston et traversèrent l'Océan Atlantique. En 1900 le poids total des marchandises exportées se montait à 1,690,000 tonnes. La guerre dans l'Afrique du Sud et les troubles chinois ont été funestes au commerce d'exportation de ce port, le gouvernement anglais ayant employé plus d'une moitié du tonnage régulier au service des transports. Il est arrivé cependant que les lignes établies avaient de nouveaux vaisseaux en construction dans les chantiers et prêts à être lancés, de sorte que pendant les douze derniers mois, il a été ajouté à la flotte permanente qui traverse l'océan, des navires jaugeant environ 100,000 tonnes, et il y a

actuellement des bateaux transatlantiques jaugeant environ 250,000 qui transportent le commerce de ce port. Les armateurs des vaisseaux anglais réalisent que Boston a de grandes possibilités commerciales. Ses chemins de fer et ses docks sont tels qu'ils pourraient recevoir mensuellement 400,000 tonnes de marchandises s'il y avait assez de vaisseaux pour transporter ces dernières à travers l'Atlantique. Le commerce d'exportation des grains de Boston augmente continuellement et dans de plus grandes proportions que celui de n'importe quel autre port des Etats-Unis. Ses élévateurs (elevators) sont capables d'emmagasiner 3,500,000 boisseaux de grains et l'absence de frais d'allège, d'assurance et de dépenses du même genre, recommande Boston aux armateurs. Le fait que Boston est plus près de Liverpool que ne le sont les autres ports des Etats-Unis lui a donné la priorité pour l'embarquement du bétail, des provisions et des denrées périssables. Quoique le dock actuel soit assez spacieux et offre de grandes facilités d'emmagasinage, il existe cependant une capacité illimitée pour d'autres docks et emmagasinage. Les élévateurs qui seront construits par le "New York Central Railroad" à l'est de Boston et qui pourront monter dans les greniers 2,000,000 de boisseaux de grain augmenteront la contenance des magasins à 5,500,000 boisseaux.

#### L'INDUSTRIE DE LA VILLE DE PITTSBURG.

La ville de Pittsburg, située dans l'Etat de Pensylvanie sur la rivière Ohio, est l'un des centres industriels les plus célèbres des Etats-Unis. Cette ville, qui compte 321,616 habitants, occupe, au point de vue de la population, la onzième place sur la liste des Etats-Unis et au point de vue financier elle se place au sixième rang. Elle produit en plus grande quantité qu'aucune autre ville de l'union, les articles suivants: acier et fer, verres à vitres, glaces polies, gobeletterie, fer-blanc, conserves, pétrole, gaz naturel, wagons en acier, freins à air, machines électriques, tuyaux en acier et en fer, charbon et coke, bouchons, briques réfractaires et terre à brique.

Les établissements de la "Carnegie Steel Company," connue du monde entier, fabriquent, outre le fer et l'acier, des plaques de blindage, des poutrelles et des profils de construction. Leur capacité annuelle pour l'acier seulement s'élève à 3,250,000 tonnes.

La "Westinghouse Company" fabrique des freins à air, des dynamos et machines électriques de toutes espèces. La valeur totale de ces produits atteint annuellement \$30,000,000. L'établissement des freins à air, qui occupe 2,500 ouvriers, fabrique un appareil complet de frein à air par minute de l'année ouvrière. Les freins à air de cette compagnie sont répandus dans le monde entier, jusqu'au cœur de l'Asie. L'établissement des appareils électriques de tout genre n'a pas son pareil aux Etats-Unis. Le nombre de ses ouvriers s'élève à 6,500. Les appareils électriques de la "Westinghouse Company" jouissent d'une réputation universelle. Ce qui n'a pas peu contribué à la renommée de



ce syndicat, ce sont les grandes dynamos autorégulatrices des chutes du Niagara qui ont été construites par lui et qui sont réputées les plus grandes du monde. La "Pressed Steel Car Company," organisée il y a environ cinq ans pour la construction de wagons à marchandises en tôles d'acier embouties, a réussi dans ce court espace de temps à se placer au premier rang des grandes entreprises industrielles du district de Pittsburg. Cette nouvelle industrie fournit aujourd'hui du travail à plus de 12,000 ouvriers. Ces wagons ont obtenus un grand prix à l'exposition de Paris en 1900. Depuis 1896 le nombre des wagons en acier construits par la compagnie a atteint 120,000. Les wagons de cette compagnie sont maintenant employés aux Etats-Unis, en Australie, en Chine, au Japon, dans les Indes, en Egypte, en Russie, en Allemagne, en France, au Danemark, en Angleterre, au Mexique et dans l'Amérique du Sud.

Aujourd'hui Pittsburg est le principal centre de l'industrie du verre et des glaces dans l'Union. Sur un capital de \$40,000,000 que représentent les glaceries américaines, \$20,000,000 sont fournis par Pittsburg et les comtés avoisinants. La valeur de la production annuelle des différents articles en verre et des glaces, dans toute l'étendue des Etats-Unis, atteint, d'après des statistiques soigneusement établies, le chiffre de \$41,000,000; dans ce total la Pensylvanie intervient pour \$17,000,000. Le nombre d'ouvriers employés, tant dans les verreries que dans les glaceries de la Pensylvanie, s'élève à 18,924, soit plus que le tiers des ouvriers engagés dans cette industrie dans l'Union. Sur les \$21,000,000 que reçoivent annuellement aux Etats-Unis les ouvriers verriers de toutes catégories, la Pensylvanie paie, à elle seule, \$9,000,000.

#### L'INDUSTRIE DES CONSERVES.

C'est à Pittsburg que se trouve la maison la plus importante de l'Union pour l'industrie des conserves. Cet établissement donne de l'emploi à 2,400 personnes et convertit annuellement en conserves le produit de 17,000 acres de terrain; il fabrique aussi lui-même les verres à conserves dont il a besoin. Les ateliers principaux de cette compagnie couvrent une superficie de 13 acres de terrain, mais en outre la maison possède encore huit succursales, situées dans les parties de l'Union les plus favorables à la culture des fruits et des certains légumes.

On se fera une idée de la grandeur de cet établissement quand nous dirons qu'on y consomme annuellement le rendement de 6,000 acres de concombres, 100,000 boisseaux de haricots, 500,000 boisseaux de tomates, 600,000 boisseaux de pommes, 500 wagons de choucroute, 200 wagons de sel, 6,000 tonnes de sucre, 300,000 tonnes de bois de chêne, 7,000,000 de bouteilles et 20,000,000 d'étiquettes.

A l'Exposition Universelle de 1900, à Paris, cette maison a été honorée d'une médaille d'or et d'un grand prix dans la classe 106 pour le développement intellectuel et moral des ouvriers.

**L'INDUSTRIE DU CHARBON À PITTSBURG.**

C'est à ses mines de houille, à ses gisements de gaz et de pétrole que Pittsburg doit la place prédominante qu'il occupe parmi les centres industriels des Etats-Unis.

Les terrains carbonifères de Pittsburg contiendraient d'après l'évaluation des géologues, 10 milliards de tonnes de charbon. L'extraction annuelle pendant ces dernières années s'est élevée en moyenne à 15 millions de tonnes. Le nombre des ouvriers employés dans les mines du district de Pittsburg est de 28,000. La houille de Pittsburg s'expédie jusque dans l'Etat de Dakota au nord, et dans celui de la Louisiane au sud.

L'avenir de l'industrie houillère aux Etats-Unis et dans le district de Pittsburg, en particulier, est des plus brillant. Ceci s'applique d'une manière spéciale au commerce d'exportation, dans lequel les Etats-Unis sont destinés à devenir un facteur puissant. Ce qui a entravé jusqu'ici le commerce d'exportation du charbon, aussi bien que celui de la fonte en gueuses et de l'acier, c'est le nombre restreint de vaisseaux de mer aménagés pour ce service. Plusieurs capitalistes ont formé le projet de combler cette lacune, projet qui a d'autant plus de chances à aboutir que le charbon des Etats-Unis peut actuellement être livré dans les ports de la Méditerranée à meilleur marché que le charbon de la Grande-Bretagne.

D'après un rapport du bureau pour le commerce étranger, il résulte des expériences faites par la "Metropolitan Gas Company," à Londres, avec le charbon bitumineux du district de Pittsburg, que ce charbon produit 15,000 pieds cubes de gaz, tandis que le charbon anglais n'en produit que 10,000. Il est dit aussi que le charbon américain est parvenu à déplacer celui de la Grande-Bretagne dans les villes et pays suivants: Turin, Marseille, Nantes, les Pays-Bas, l'Autriche l'Algérie, les îles Canaries, Gibraltar, Sierra Leone, Formosa, île de Malte, la Suisse, la région du Yukon et même dans plusieurs villes en Angleterre. Le rapport publie l'assertion du consul général des Etats-Unis à Londres, M. OSBORNE, d'après laquelle le prix du charbon dans la Grande-Bretagne s'élèverait pendant l'hiver prochain à \$12.15 et même à \$13.36 la tonne, ce qui serait le double du prix prévalant dans les autres saisons d'hiver.

D'après les statistiques suivantes, qui sont l'œuvre d'experts en cette matière, les exportations de charbon pour l'année prochaine seraient réparties comme il suit parmi les principaux pays exportateurs: Grande-Bretagne, 7,000,000 de tonnes; Belgique, 5,000,000; Etats-Unis, 12,000,000.

On estime que, pendant les vingt années écoulées, la production du charbon a augmenté de 69.35 pour cent en Grande-Bretagne et de 445 pour cent aux Etats-Unis.

D'autre part, comme l'Angleterre, qui jusqu'ici a été le principal exportateur de charbon, n'est pas en mesure de produire davantage, les pays consommateurs seront obligés de s'adresser aux Etats-Unis pour suppléer à leurs besoins en combustible.

Deux raisons principales font croire que le district de Pittsburg est appelé à profiter largement du développement prévu dans le commerce des charbons américains à l'étranger; la première, c'est que le district de Pittsburg a le meilleur charbon bitumineux tant au point de vue de la quantité de gaz qu'au point de vue de la qualité de son coke; c'est du reste plus spécialement cette qualité de charbon que demande l'étranger, ainsi qu'en font foi les expériences de la Metropolitan Gas Company de Londres; l'autre raison, c'est que, par suite de l'exécution du projet du Lake Erie Canal, entre Pittsburg et Conneaut Harbor, Pittsburg pourra livrer son charbon plus vite et à meilleur marché que n'importe quelle autre localité des Etats-Unis.

#### **NOUVEAUX NAVIRES MARCHANDS À VAPEUR.**

Les progrès matériels qui ont été faits dans la construction des navires en métal sont démontrés par le montant du tonnage et le volume de déplacement des vaisseaux que les chantiers de construction navale des Etats-Unis sont en train de construire. Le Ministère de la Marine est représenté dans le total du tonnage pour près de 300,000 tonnes.

C'est un fait reconnu que les plus grands navires sont plus économiques que les petits comme transports, car, en dehors de nombreux avantages, les frais individuels n'augmentent pas en proportion directe de la dimension des vaisseaux. D'un autre côté, on peut relativement mettre plus facilement en mouvement un grand navire qu'un petit, et des réductions importantes peuvent être ainsi obtenues si on compare le combustible consumé et la cargaison transportée. Cette différence peut être expliquée clairement par le fait qu'une seule cargaison d'un grand navire exigerait, si elle était transportée dans les wagons ordinaires de chemin de fer, un train ayant près de 5 milles de longueur.

Cette tendance aux grands bateaux possédant relativement de petites machines à vapeur a été reconnue promptement par les constructeurs de navires et les exportateurs des Etats-Unis. La "Eastern Ship-building Company," de New London, Connecticut, a actuellement sur les chantiers deux navires dont le tonnage sera de 21,000 tonnes avec un déplacement total de 23,000 tonnes.

#### **AUGMENTATION DES EXPORTATIONS DE CHARBON.**

L'annonce que qu'une taxe d'exportation de un schilling par tonne sera perçue sur le charbon anglais augmente l'intérêt, étant donné le succès rapide que celui des Etats-Unis a obtenu sur les marchés du monde. Les chiffres du Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances indiquent que, pendant l'année fiscale 1901, les exportations de ce combustible des Etats-Unis se monteront à 8,000,000 de tonnes

environ, contre moins de 2,000,000 en 1890, 3,772,192 tonnes en 1895 et 7,188,684 tonnes en 1900. Ces chiffres sont petits si on les compare à ceux de la Grande-Bretagne ou avec l'aire productive de charbon des Etats-Unis qui est plusieurs fois aussi grande que celle de n'importe quelle autre nation exportatrice de charbon. Le progrès des Etats-Unis a été, cependant, beaucoup plus rapide en ce qui concerne les exportations de cet article que ne l'a été celui de n'importe quel autre pays, et les Etats-Unis occupent maintenant le troisième rang parmi les nations exportatrices du monde.

Au point de vue de la production, les Etats-Unis ont été, pendant les deux années qui viennent de s'écouler, à la tête de toutes les autres nations, les statistiques de 1899, les dernières ayant une certaine valeur, montrant que les Etats-Unis ont produit 226,553,564 tonnes, contre 220,094,787 produites par le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande. En 1890 la production des Etats-Unis n'était seulement que de 140,882,729 tonnes, contre une production anglaise de 181,614,288 tonnes. Quant à la production, voici quel était en 1899 l'ordre d'importance des nations: l'Angleterre, les Etats-Unis, l'Allemagne, la France, la Belgique et loin derrière elles, l'Autriche, la Russie, etc. De 1889 à 1898, le pourcentage de l'augmentation pour les différents pays était: pour les Etats-Unis, 70 pour cent; pour l'Allemagne, 50 pour cent; pour la France, 30 pour cent, et pour l'Angleterre, 19 pour cent.

Etant donnés le développement industriel des Etats-Unis, ses grandes usines, ses forges immenses, ses nombreuses aciéries et fabriques de toute sorte, une grande proportion de sa production de charbon est consommée dans le pays, mais les couches des houillères du pays qui ne sont pas exploitées n'indiquent, en aucune façon, la nécessité de diminuer les exportations de ce combustible. Il n'existe, aux Etats-Unis, aucun droit d'exportation sur le charbon.

#### MANIÈRES DE CULTIVER LES RÉCOLTES.

La revue "Export Implement Age" du mois de mai 1901 dit, qu'en Amérique on coupe à la machine les pommes de terre à planter. Le fermier américain regarde comme trop lente l'ancienne méthode consistant à prendre une à une à la main les pommes de terre entières. Il se rend toujours compte de la valeur du travail dans ces opérations. Il plante la pomme de terre à l'aide d'une machine, il cultive son blé qui pousse avec un instrument agricole à un cheval, et au lieu d'arracher les pommes de terre avec une houe ou de retourner la terre avec une charrue pour les mettre à découvert, il fait sa récolte avec un instrument connu sous le nom d'arrache-pommes de terre. On peut remarquer que le fermier américain n'a pas de propension à faire à la main un travail quelconque qui peut se faire à la machine. Par conséquent, sa récolte est cultivée avec le moins de frais possibles, et il peut vendre ses pommes de terre meilleur marché que le fermier qui coupe à la

main la pomme de terre à planter, qui laisse tomber chaque morceau dans le sillon, et qui fait sa récolte avec une houe fourchue. Le cultivateur américain de pommes de terre emploie également des instruments agricoles légers, comme ceux qui peuvent être trainés par un cheval. Il est vrai qu'il emploie deux chevaux, même trois lorsqu'il est forcé de le faire, mais il cherche toujours à se servir d'un instrument qui est solide, durable, léger et dont le fonctionnement exige le moins de force motrice.

Si le fermier européen en est encore aux méthodes à la main ou s'il emploie des instruments agricoles pesants, il est clair qu'il ne peut pas vendre ses pommes de terre à bas prix comme peut le faire le cultivateur américain de pommes de terre. C'est le prix de revient d'un article, aussi bien que la demande dont il est l'objet, qui en fixe le prix; par suite, la différence de quelques sous dans le prix d'une importante récolte va plus que payer un instrument agricole perfectionné. Le fermier, comme le fabricant, est obligé de se protéger en employant les machines les plus récentes et les plus perfectionnées, propres à économiser la main-d'œuvre. S'il ne le fait pas, ses pommes de terre lui coûteront plus qu'elles ne valent sur le marché.

Comment le fermier d'Europe, d'Australie ou de l'Amérique du Sud peut-il se protéger contre les produits à bon marché des fermiers américains? Simplement en employant les mêmes instruments agricoles. Le fabricant américain offre aux fermiers du monde les mêmes instruments agricoles qu'il fournit aux fermiers américains, et aux plus bas prix possibles, ce qui met les fermiers étrangers sur un pied d'égalité avec ceux-ci, s'ils acceptent l'occasion qui leur est offerte. L'Amérique est un pays agricole, en même temps qu'elle excelle au point de vue des produits manufacturés, et ses fermiers ont acquis, par une longue expérience, des connaissances qui leur permettent de cultiver les plus fortes récoltes aux prix les plus bas.

#### COMMERCE DES FRUITS.

Il est intéressant de constater quelle influence a, sur les importations de fruits dans le pays, le grand développement de la culture de fruits aux Etats-Unis, spécialement sur les côtes du Pacifique où poussent les fruits semi-tropicaux aussi bien que ceux indigènes. Si l'on compare, par exemple, la valeur des importations de 1900, en chiffres ronds, avec celle de 1890, on verra que les articles suivants ont diminué de valeur:

	1900.	1890.	Diminution.
Groseilles.....	\$917,000	\$1,246,000	\$329,000
Dattes.....	410,000	614,000	204,000
Oranges.....	1,087,000	1,917,000	830,000
Prunes et pruneaux.....	47,000	1,789,000	1,742,000
Raisins.....	531,000	1,997,000	1,466,000
Tous les autres:			
Exempts de droits de douane.....	663,000	1,391,000	728,000
Sujets aux droits de douane.....	1,327,000	1,777,000	450,000

D'après ce tableau, la diminution totale serait de \$5,749,000. Il faut remarquer que pendant que les valeurs des groseilles et des dattes ont diminué, les quantités ont augmenté respectivement de 3,123,000 et 1,665,000 livres. Ces fruits ne sont pas naturellement produits aux Etats-Unis.

Voici quels sont, parmi les fruits importés, ceux dont la valeur a augmenté pendant les dix années en comparaison :

	1900.	1890.	Augmen- tation.
Figues.....	\$514,000	\$457,000	\$57,000
Citrons.....	3,667,000	3,374,000	293,000
Conserves de fruits.....	1,238,000	954,000	284,000
Bananes.....	5,878,000	4,654,000	1,224,000

D'après ce tableau, le total de l'augmentation est de \$1,858,000 dont la majeure partie est représentée dans l'augmentation de la valeur des bananes provenant de l'Amérique latine, un facteur qui n'est pas considéré dans le commerce de la côte du Pacifique. La même chose est vraie en ce qui concerne les dattes. Le citron américain est évidemment le seul fruit qui n'ait pas la priorité sur ceux étrangers sur les marchés du pays, mais la culture de ce fruit se développe aussi rapidement en Californie.

Les comparaisons suivantes des valeurs d'exportation montrent jusqu'à quel point les fruits des Etats-Unis sont appréciés à l'étranger :

	1900.	1890.	Gain.
Pommes vertes.....	\$1,445,000	\$1,231,000	\$214,000
Pommes sèches.....	2,248,000	1,039,000	1,209,000
Oranges.....	270,000	.....	270,000
Prunes.....	1,646,000	.....	1,646,000
Raisins.....	140,000	.....	140,000
Autres fruits mûrs ou secs.....	2,545,000	1,004,000	1,541,000
Fruits confits.....	3,123,000	698,000	2,425,000
Autres conserves de fruits.....	62,000	59,000	3,000
Totaux.....	11,479,000.	4,031,000	7,448,000

Ces chiffres montrent que le commerce des fruits marchent presque de pair avec le développement et les gains extraordinaires des diverses industries des Etats-Unis.

#### LA MANUFACTURE DE CHAPEAUX.

La confection de chapeaux d'homme et d'enfant est une des industries les plus prospères des Etats-Unis. On peut se faire une idée des proportions énormes qu'a pris cette industrie, par les nombreuses chapeleries qui existent aux Etats-Unis et qui atteignent le chiffre de 200. Ces fabriques emploient 25,000 chapeliers qui font annuellement pour plus de 25,000,000 de dollars de chapeaux. New York est la ville qui en fabrique le plus, \$6,000,000 étant placée dans cette industrie qui fait vivre plus de 2,500 ouvriers et dont le commerce est évalué entre \$9,500,000 et \$10,000,000. La ville de New York occupe la première

place en ce qui concerne la manufacture des chapeaux de soie tandis que la plupart des chapeaux Derby sont fabriqués à Danbury, South Norwalk, Béthel et autres villes de l'Etat de Connecticut. Les chapeaux mous, de feutre, sont fabriqués dans les chapelleries situées à Peekskill et Newburg, dans l'Etat de New York.

Il existe plus de 100 formes de chapeaux mous qui se vendent bien, tandis que les chapeaux de soie et les chapeaux Derby n'ont, chacun, qu'une demi-douzaine de styles différents. Les chapeaux les plus en vogue, et conséquemment ceux qui se vendent le plus facilement dans tous les Etats-Unis, sont les chapeaux Derby qui se portent ordinairement dans les Etats du Nord, occidentaux et orientaux. Dans les Etats méridionaux, ce sont les chapeaux de feutre mou qui prévalent. Les Etats-Unis importent très peu de chapeaux d'homme ou d'enfant, mais en exportent chaque année des milliers au Canada, au Mexique et dans l'Afrique du sud. Le nombre de chapeaux exportés en Europe n'est pas très considérable, mais a doublé pendant l'année et augmente continuellement. L'Amérique du Sud en achète aussi d'assez grande quantité.

#### **SUPÉRIORITÉ DES CHARIOTS AMÉRICAINS.**

Au début de la guerre sud-africaine, le Gouvernement Britannique acheta, dans les divers pays, y compris les Etats-Unis, des chariots destinés au service des transports, et voici comment s'exprime à ce sujet Lord ROBERTS, le commandeur en chef des forces Britanniques, dans un rapport qu'il a adressé récemment au Ministère de la Guerre du Royaume-Uni:

“Six chariots furent importés, comme essai, des Etats-Unis, et l'expérience a prouvé qu'ils étaient supérieurs à n'importe quel véhicule du même genre fabriqué au Cap ou en Angleterre. Les roues étaient en hickory, les caissons en noyer noir et tout le mécanisme en acier. La supériorité de ces voitures était, sans aucun doute, due au fait que l'on se sert aux Etats-Unis de beaucoup de chariots tirés par des mulets pour le transport des marchandises, aussi bien que pour le transport du matériel de guerre. L'expérience a toutefois appris aux manufacturiers quel est le meilleur type de chariot et quels sont les matériaux les plus propres à leur construction. Il faut aussi ajouter que les chariots dont il s'agit sont considérablement meilleur marché que ceux de Bristol (Angleterre).”

#### **RAPPORTS SUR LES RÉCOLTES DES PAYS ÉTRANGERS.**

Le Ministère de l'Agriculture des Etats-Unis est en train de faire les démarches nécessaires auprès des pays européens et autres, producteurs de céréales, afin d'échanger par cable avec ces derniers, les rapports sur les récoltes. Les négociations entamées à ce sujet avec la Hongrie ont déjà été couronnées de succès et le premier bulletin rela-

tif aux conditions de la récolte dans ce pays a été publié le 10 mai 1901. Les rapports devront être échangés tous les mois et seront publiés aussitôt qu'ils parviendront aux Etats-Unis. Le système proposé donnera les rapports officiels des gouvernements, empêchera que les prix sur les marchés soit sujets à une aussi grande fluctuation et permettra aux fermiers de décider sur la plantation et la vente de leurs récoltes. Les grains dont il sera question dans ces rapports seront le blé, le maïs, l'avoine, l'orge et le seigle. Pendant les deux années passées, le Bureau des Républiques Américaines a eu l'habitude de publier dans les différentes langues de l'Union Internationale Américaine, les rapports mensuels sur les récoltes publiés par le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis et de les distribuer par le médium du BULLETIN MENSUEL d'un bout à l'autre des pays compris dans l'Union.

#### **FARINE DE PATATE.**

“L'American Flour Manufacturing Company” vient d'être organisée en société commerciale dans l'Etat de New Jersey. Cette compagnie a l'intention de construire une minoterie pour préparer la farine de patate. La construction d'une manufacture de ce genre pouvant produire journellement 100 barils de farine coûtera de \$15,000 à \$20,000. On pense que cette farine peut être manufacturée de façon à ne pas être vendue plus de \$5 le baril. On se propose de la mêler aux farines de blé, de seigle et de maïs qui, dit-on, par ce moyen, se conservent beaucoup mieux, deviennent plus riches, plus nutritives et sont à l'abri de la moisissure. Si cette industrie réussit, il est possible que l'on pourra utiliser la grande récolte de patates des Etats méridionaux.

#### **LETTRES MISES AU REBUT DANS LES BUREAUX DE POSTE D'HAWAÏ.**

Conformément aux ordres du Directeur Général de l'Administration des Postes, un service a été organisé le 26 mars 1901 dans le bureau de poste de Honolulu pour les lettres, paquets, etc., mis au rebut et arrivant dans les différents bureaux de poste des Iles Sandwich. Jadis, ces lettres, etc., étaient envoyées à Washington.

#### **TRUST DES MINES DE CHARBON DANS L'ILLINOIS.**

D'après des informations provenant de Chicago, 900 des mines de charbon de l'Illinois seraient à la veille de se constituer en trust avec un capital de 75,000,000 de dollars, pour soutenir plus aisément la concurrence des mines de Pensylvanie déjà organisées de cette manière.

Les promoteurs de la nouvelle combinaison espéreraient obtenir par l'association la diminution des frais généraux et rendre plus aisée la solution des différends éventuels entre les patrons et les 40,000 ouvriers de la société, dont 37,000 travaillent dans les mines.



**LABORATOIRE POUR L'ÉTUDE DE LA PESTE.**

Un laboratoire qui sera consacré à l'étude de la peste va être construit à New-York.

Une somme de \$20,000 a été affectée à cette entreprise. Ce laboratoire, qui sera d'ailleurs fort bien aménagé, est construit avec des précautions toujours spéciales qui valent la peine d'être signalées.

On édifiera les murs et les planchers en acier et ciment, de manière à empêcher l'accès des rats. On munira les fenêtres de grillages qui empêcheront l'accès des mouches et des moustiques.

**CONSOMMATION DE LA PÂTE DE BOIS.**

Une publication technique américaine donne sur la consommation de la pulpe ou pâte de bois employée pour le papier des journaux des Etats-Unis, des détails tout à fait stupéfiants.

Les principaux journaux de New-York, de Boston, de Chicago et de Philadelphie exigent chacun d'eux l'abatage de 120 à 150,000 arbres par an, ce qui représente une forêt de 10,000 hectares.

Les numéros de Noël de ces journaux, qui ont souvent plus de quatre-vingts pages, emploient jusqu'à 270,000 kilogrammes de papier, soit 200,000 pieds de billots d'épinette. Il y a 22,000 journaux semblables aux Etats-Unis.

---

**MEXIQUE.****DE TAMPICO À LA FRONTIÈRE DE L'ÉTAT D'HIDALGO, PAR  
VOIE DE TERRE.**

[Suite du rapport sur le Mexique, par Baron MONCHER, Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Belgique au Mexique.]

L'itinéraire direct de Tampico à Huejutla, près de la frontière de l'Etat d'Hidalgo, traverse tout le centre de la Huasteca. Il est impraticable aux voitures; c'est donc à cheval qu'il faut parcourir ce chemin d'environ 160 kilomètres.

Cette région, sans être aussi fertile que les bords du Panuco, abonde également en pâturages qui deviennent de plus en plus nombreux à mesure qu'on s'éloigne de Tampico, dans la direction de l'Etat d'Hidalgo.

Tandis qu'en général, au Mexique, il ne peut y avoir de belles végétations que dans les endroits irrigables, la nature du sol est telle dans la Huasteca, que l'eau des pluies suffit aux prairies artificielles. On a pu voir ainsi des ranchos prospères, établis à de grandes distances des cours d'eau.

La principale ressource du pays réside dans l'engraissement du bétail; on cultive aussi beaucoup de maïs qui ne s'exporte d'ailleurs pas, faute

de moyens de communication, et un peu la canne; mais cette dernière culture serait susceptible d'un bien plus grand développement.

Les plantations de café sont asses rares. L'altitude au-dessus du niveau de la mer est trop faible pour en obtenir de qualité supérieure. D'un autre côté, les arbres sont exposés à périr de la gelée, ainsi que cela est arrivé l'année dernière.

La Huasteca n'offre par les ressources du sud de l'Etat de Vera Cruz pour stimuler la constitution de compagnies agricoles qui achèteraient le terrain absolument vierge, pour faire sur une grande échelle la culture de terre chaude; elle conviendrait cependant à merveille à de petites entreprises de familles européennes disposant d'un capital restreint. .

Le climat est beaucoup plus sain que dans la véritable terre chaude; il ressemble à celui des environs de Cordoba. La terre est aussi fertile qu'à Orizaba et les prix plus bas, les étrangers n'étant pas encore venus en provoquer la hausse.

Les conditions climatologiques permettent aux Européens d'y travailler eux-mêmes, tandis que dans les environs de l'isthme de Tehuantepec ils doivent généralement se borner à diriger la besogne des Indiens, l'ardeur de la température les empêchant de s'en charger eux-mêmes.

Des familles qui viendraient s'installer dans la Huasteca pourront acheter du terrain à défricher dans les prix de 10 à 20 piastres l'hectare, d'après sa qualité (25 à 50 francs). Les parcelles déjà mises en culture, surtout les prairies, coûteront naturellement davantage. Elles se trouveront au milieu d'une civilisation bien plus avancée que dans l'isthme de Tehuantepec, où les planteurs sont souvent à des distances énormes de toute ressource. Au contraire, dans la Huasteca, le colon sera toujours à proximité de quelque centre habité, où il rencontrera pour lui et sa famille des magasins d'approvisionnement, des secours médicaux, etc.

Les salaires sont encore très bas; environ 3 réaux (90 centimes par jour), car il n'y a ni industrie, ni travaux publics.

En quittant Tampico, on traverse le district d'Ozuluama. Le centre n'est pas fertile, mais, du côté de la mer, la qualité du terrain s'améliore. Comme exemple des prix, je mentionnerai une propriété située entre la côte et la route d'Ozuluama à Tampico d'une contenance de 5,200 hectares, renfermant de très beaux pâturages, mais dont environ la moitié n'est pas mise en culture. Ce bien a été acquis il y a vingt-cinq ans, en paiement d'une dette de 5,000 piastres. Maintenant il est évalué à 50,000 piastres, soit en moyenne à peu près 25 francs l'hectare.

L'île de Juana Ramirez, située dans la lagune, près de la côte, réunit des conditions de fertilité exceptionnelles. On m'assure qu'avec un peu de capital, on pourrait en faire un véritable éden.

La petite ville d'Ozuluama, capitale du district, qui compte 2,000 habitants, paraît prospère; elle n'a d'ailleurs aucune industrie.

L'apiculture est très développée dans le district; des tanneries de quelque importance sont établies dans le sud, à Tantina.

Il n'y a dans le district aucune entreprise agricole consacrée spécialement à la canne à sucre; mais beaucoup de propriétaires possèdent un champ de canne, généralement de peu d'étendue, avec un moulin à sucre en bois tout à fait primitif, où se fabrique le piloncillo destiné à la consommation locale. La production de piloncillo dans le district tout entier atteint environ 500 tonnes.

En sortant du district d'Ozuluama, on entre dans celui de Tantoyuca. La nature du pays reste la même, mais la fertilité du sol accroît encore. Ce sont à perte de vue des prairies de zacate, soigneusement clôturées de ronce artificielle. Plusieurs cours d'eau traversent le district entre autres le Tempoal, qui va se jeter, beaucoup plus bas, dans le Rio Panuco. Leurs environs sont couverts de pâturages magnifiques. La vallée du Tempoal surtout présente, sous ce rapport, un coup d'œil admirable. Les terrains y sont tous mis en culture, et vu leur extrême productivité, les prix sont assez élevés. Une petite propriété de 40 hectares a été offerte en vente pour 7,500 francs, soit à 185 francs l'hectare; parfois la valeur des prairies dans la vallée atteint jusqu' à 100 piastres (250 francs) l'hectare.

Des gisements de charbon ont été signalés dans le district, près du Tempoal, mais ils ne sont pas régulièrement exploités.

Il y a aussi des sources de pétrole de la mer dans le district d'Ozuluama, ainsi que près de Tempoal dans celui de Tantoyuca. Des capitalistes anglais ont fait des sondages pour capter ces dernières. Le pétrole a été trouvé d'excellente qualité, mais jusqu'ici en quantité insuffisante pour être régulièrement exploité. Le climat y est généralement sain et conviendrait parfaitement aux Européens.

L'industrie de la canne à sucre est la même que dans le district d'Ozuluama et se réduit à la production de petites quantités de piloncillo. La grande sucrerie en construction à El Hijo, se trouvera dans les limites du district de Tantoyuca.

La capitale, portant le même nom que le district, est une ville de 3,000 habitants, riante, active et paraissant riche, grâce aux produits de l'agriculture. Elle n'a d'autre industrie que la fabrication des chapeaux et des sacs de voyage, tressés avec la fibre d'une plante qui ressemble beaucoup à l'ixtle de San Luis Potosi, mais dont la valeur est à peu près du double, 4 piastres (10 francs) l'arrobe (11½ kilogrammes) au lieu de 2 piastres.

En résumé, la Huasteca, avec ses terres si fertiles, son climat favorable et sa population honnête et industrielle, est digne d'attirer l'attention des capitalistes étrangers. Mais les voies de communication lui manquent pour tirer parti de ses ressources naturelles.

Le chemin de fer, souvent projeté, de Tampico, Pachuca, Mexico, dont le tracé traverse la Huasteca, lui aurait rendu des services inappréciables. Mais jusqu'à ce jour, tous les concessionnaires ont reculé devant les difficultés du passage de la terrible sierra de l'Etat d'Hidalgo.

Toutefois, même si cette ligne de premier ordre ne s'exécute pas avant longtemps, il y aurait lieu d'étudier la construction d'une voie d'intérêt local, qui partant du petit port de Pueblo Viejo, en face de Tampico, desservirait toute cette riche contrée de la Huasteca et, passant par Ozuluama et Tantoyuca, viendrait se terminer provisoirement au pied de la sierra, à Huejutla, Etat d'Hidalgo. Cette ligne n'exigerait qu'une faible dépense. Sur un assez long parcours les rails pourraient être posés simplement sur le chemin actuel, dont le profil est généralement plat et qui n'est pas carrossable uniquement parce que l'entretien lui manque totalement.

#### ÉCHANGE DE COLIS POSTAUX AVEC LES ETATS-UNIS.

Le guide postal des Etats-Unis du mois d'avril, 1901, contient une liste des bureaux de poste du Mexique dans lesquels les paquets ne pesant pas plus de 5 kilogrammes (10 livres) pourront être envoyés aux Etats-Unis par la poste. Le poids des colis postaux expédiés des Etats-Unis au Mexique, par ce service, est limité à 4 livres, 6 onces (2 kilogrammes).

La liste dont il s'agit contient les noms de 260 bureaux de poste situés d'un bout à l'autre de la République du Mexique, les différents Etats étant représentés comme suit: Aguascalientes, 2; Campêche, 3; Chiapas, 4; Chihuahua, 15; Coalhuila, 16; Colima, 2; Durango, 8; Guadalajara, 1; Guanajuato, 17; Guerrero, 6; Hidalgo, 8; Jalisco, 10; Mexico, 12; Michoacan, 9; Morelos, 6; Nuevo Leon, 9; Oaxaca, 7; Puebla, 15; Querétaro, 3; San Luis de Potosi, 13; Sinaloa, 9; Sonora, 10; Tabasco, 7; Tamaulipas, 9; Tlaxcala, 6; Vera Cruz, 23; Yucatan, 8; Zacatecas, 9; le District Fédéral, 1; la Vieille-Californie, 6; le Territoire du Tepic, 6.

#### NOTES SUR LES CHEMINS DE FER.

D'après le "Nouveau Monde," le Gouvernement de l'Etat de San Luis Potosi vient d'inaugurer les travaux de construction de la voie ferrée qui doit relier la capitale de l'Etat au district de Rio Verde.

Cette nouvelle ligne une fois terminée, donnera une importance capitale à cette partie de San Luis Potosi, car Rio Verde est le centre d'une des régions les plus riches du Mexique. Par sa situation ce district est appelé à devenir le grenier de Huastecas, de San Luis, de Vera Cruz et de Tamaulipas, contrées presque inexploitées jusqu'ici au point de vue agricole, à cause des difficultés de communication et de transport.

Les travaux de construction de la nouvelle ligne que la Compagnie du Chemin de Fer interocéanique a tracés entre Chetla, Etat de Puebla et Uuautla Morelos, sont déjà avancés.

Cette ligne traversera plusieurs localités importantes de l'Etat de Morelos, telles que Jonacatepec, Tepalzingo et Axochlapan.

Une compagnie anonyme est en voie de formation pour la construction d'un chemin de fer entre Cardenas et Paraiso dans l'Etat de Tabasco.

### LE MOUVEMENT MINIER.

Pendant l'année fiscale écoulée, le Ministère de Fomento a délivré 10,376 titres de propriété de mines, comprenant une étendue totale de 111,280 hectares 12 ares.

Sur ce nombre, 975 sont des mines d'or, 2,254 d'or et d'argent, 148 d'or, d'argent et de plomb, 143 de mercure, 41 de soufre, 102 de cuivre et d'or, 1,521 d'argent et de plomb, 4,133 d'argent, 270 d'argent et de cuivre, 46 d'argent, cuivre et plomb, 301 de cuivre, 20 d'opales, 2 de salpêtre, 8 de cuivre et plomb, 34 de cuivre et fer, 32 de plomb, 116 de fer, 68 d'antimoine, 6 d'étain, 3 d'argent et mercure, 5 de magnésium et 1 de zinc. C'est dans l'Etat de Chihuahua que le plus grand nombre de mines a été dénoncé.

### LES MINES DANS L'ETAT DE GUERRERO.

MM. W. G. THWAITE et G. P. MAYER, dit le "Nouveau Monde," sont arrivés à Mexico, de retour d'un voyage dans l'Etat de Guerrero, où ils sont allés visiter les mines appartenant à "The Sierra Madre Gold and Silver Company." Cette société est formée par des capitalistes de Milwaukee, au capital de \$1,500,000 or. Les mines sont situées dans le district de Tasco, à trois jours d'une station de chemin de fer. Les machines sont déjà installées et on estime que, lorsque la mine sera en pleine exploitation, le rendement sera considérable.

### NOUVELLES INDUSTRIES.

D'après le "Nouveau Monde," des capitalistes américains, qui ont visité le pays il y a quelque temps, ont décidé de monter une grande fabrique de meubles où seraient employés les bois provenant des Etats du Golfe. Un capital de \$300,000 serait engagé dans cette affaire. La production de cette fabrique serait non seulement destinée à alimenter le marché mexicain, mais encore ceux du Centre-Amérique.

D'autres négociants étrangers ont l'intention d'établir au Mexique, deux grandes tanneries qui seraient installées selon les procédés les plus modernes.

Des capitalistes ont formé le projet de monter, dans l'Etat de Puebla, une fabrique d'appareils et d'instruments scientifiques.

### DÉCOUVERTE DE NOUVELLES MINES.

De nouvelles mines d'argent et de plomb ont été récemment découvertes dans le district de Tehuacan, Etat de Puebla. De l'avis de personnes très versées dans les questions minières la richesse de leur minerai est très grande.

### DÉCOUVERTE ARCHÉOLOGIQUE.

Aux cours des travaux que l'on exécute actuellement au sud du Palais National, des ouvriers ont découvert plusieurs pierres sur lesquelles sont gravées des hiéroglyphes.

## SALVADOR.

## DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE.

La République du Salvador, écrit un correspondant du "Nouveau Monde," est un des Etats de l'Amérique centrale dont le développement matériel est le plus rapide et appelle l'attention.

La superficie de son territoire est petite, mais sa population est dense, et l'esprit d'entreprise et d'initiative de ses habitants a fait du Salvador un des Etats les plus prospères et les plus avancés de l'Amérique Centrale. Situé au sud du Guatemala et du Honduras, toute sa côte occidentale est baignée par le Pacifique par où s'écoulent les productions aussi nombreuses que variées de son sol riche et fertile.

L'année qui vient de finir a montré une grande activité dans toutes les branches de l'industrie nationale et particulièrement dans l'exploitation des mines. Jamais le nombre de mines n'a été aussi grand ni la production aussi abondante. Il est vrai que le Gouvernement a favorisé, autant que possible, le développement de l'industrie minière.

L'agriculture a également pris un essor considérable. Le Ministère de l'Agriculture a reçu de Cuba des semences des meilleures espèces de tabac cultivées dans l'île, et elles ont été distribuées entre les planteurs et fermiers, ainsi qu'un recueil d'instructions relatives à la culture de cette plante. Cette action du Gouvernement a stimulé puissamment la culture du tabac; aussi le nombre des plantations de tabac va-t-il toujours en augmentant et a-t-il été, l'an dernier, supérieur à celui des années précédentes.

Le Gouvernement a de même fait distribuer des graines de la meilleure espèce de caoutchouc et a initié les planteurs à la culture de ce précieux produit.

Sur l'initiative du Gouvernement Salvadorien, il se tiendra prochainement, à San Salvador, un congrès auquel tous les Etats centro-américains ont été invités et qui aura pour objet la discussion des moyens propres à augmenter la demande du café et à en améliorer les prix.

L'industrie des plantes textiles, encore au berceau, est appelée à prendre sous peu un sérieux développement et permettra de tirer profit des millions de tonnes de plantes de cette espèce qui se perdaient chaque année, faute de l'outillage nécessaire.

Comme on le sait la situation financière du Salvador s'améliore sans cesse. Le Gouvernement n'a plus de dette extérieure depuis novembre, date à laquelle ont été incinérés les bonds de la dette anglaise, contractée en 1888 et 1889 et s'élevant à \$800,000.

C'est le 1<sup>er</sup> courant qu'en vertu d'un décret présidentiel a été commencé dans le pays le recensement général; les autorités ont pris les mesures nécessaires en vue d'obtenir des détails statistiques complets qui, lorsqu'ils seront publiés, constitueront une riche mine d'informations sur la République.

## URUGUAY.

## RAPPORT DU CHEMIN DE FER CENTRAL.

D'après le rapport officiel du Conseil des Directeurs, la recette brute du Chemin de fer Central de l'Uruguay, aurait, pendant la dernière partie de l'année 1900, diminué de £5,455, ou de 3.38 pour cent, en comparaison de celle de la même période de l'année antérieure. Les dépenses d'exploitation se sont montées à £93,837, ou 60.22 pour cent, de la recette brute, contre £86,371, ou 35.56 pour cent, pendant la dernière moitié de l'année 1899, soit une augmentation de £7,466, ou de 6.66 pour cent. Pendant les derniers mois de l'année fiscale, des pluies torrentielles et des inondations désastreuses sont venus submerger le pays, continuant jusqu'au mois de novembre. Le prix bas payé pour la laine retarda la tonte des troupeaux et eut pour résultat de diminuer les recettes provenant des transports. En ce qui concerne le bétail, le rapport dit que le nombre d'animaux transportés a augmenté de 82.66 pour cent, augmentant les recettes provenant de cette source de 90.27 pour cent.

## UTILISATION DES PRODUITS ANIMAUX.

Le vice consul allemand à Fray Bentos a adressé un rapport à son gouvernement au sujet de la manière d'utiliser les produits animaux dans les "saladeros" qui autrement seraient perdus. Il y a quelques années, dit-on, les os, etc., étaient brisés, comprimés, dans le but d'en extraire le suif qu'ils contenaient. Le résidu était alors séché et employé comme combustible. Quelques améliorations ont été apportées à cette méthode. The Saladero Fray Bentos de la Compagnie Liebig sèche le résidu après en avoir extrait le suif et le moud, obtenant ainsi un guano animal contenant de 7 à 8 pour cent d'ammoniac et 14 à 18 pour cent d'acide phosphorique. Plusieurs maisons achètent les langues, les conservent et les vendent comme "Fray-Bentos ou Paysandu tongues." La maison Liebig a aussi fait, depuis quelques temps, avec la queue de bœuf, une soupe excellente qui est conservée dans une boîte en fer-blanc pesant une livre ou deux et qui se vend très bien. Quelques établissements salent et exportent les intestins des bêtes à cornes.

## L'EXPOSITION PAN-AMÉRICAINNE À BUFFALO.

Le 1<sup>er</sup> mai 1901 les portes de l'Exposition Pan-Américaine de Buffalo furent ouvertes au public. Quoique les bâtiments ne fussent pas encore complètement terminés et que quelques terrains manquassent de fini et eussent encore besoin que les artistes et les jardiniers y missent la dernière main, l'Exposition était pratiquement prête pour les affaires quand le Président des Etats-Unis, alors à Vicksburg, Mississipi,

toucha le bouton électrique qui mit en mouvement, à des centaines de milles de distance, le mécanisme de Buffalo.

L'exposition est plus vaste et plus compréhensive que les auteurs du projet l'ont cru au début. Une grande partie de la dépense montant à près de \$10,000,000 a été supportée par la belle ville dans laquelle elle est située. Environ vingt-trois des Etats de l'Union ont alloué des fonds pour la construction de bâtiments ou l'exposition de leurs produits, pendant que presque tous les autres Etats ou Territoires sont convenablement représentés par un grand déploiement d'étalages de toute beauté et d'une très grande valeur. Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis a approuvé le projet par une allocation de \$500,000. Devant cette évidence tangible de l'approbation des nations, le Congrès a déclaré que "c'était désirable d'encourager l'emplacement de l'Exposition Pan-Américaine sur la frontière du Niagara, dans la ville de Buffalo, de façon à illustrer convenablement le développement merveilleux de l'Hémisphère Occidental, pendant le XIX<sup>ème</sup> siècle, par une exposition des arts, industries, manufactures et de tous les produits terrestres, marins et miniers." Il ajoute en outre que "l'Exposition Pan-Américaine projetée, étant confinée à l'Hémisphère Occidental, serait incontestablement d'un bénéfice immense pour les intérêts commerciaux, non seulement des Etats-Unis, mais encore de l'Hémisphère entier, et que le Congrès des Etats-Unis devrait donner sa sanction à ce projet."

Inspirée par l'idée de Pan-Américanisme, l'Exposition de Buffalo a trouvé sa fondation dans l'architecture espagnole-américaine, les types variant de ceux trouvés dans le sud-ouest des Etats-Unis à ceux qui existent à l'extrémité méridionale de la Patagonie. Quant aux couleurs, elles ont été si bien assorties qu'elles permettent aux bâtiments et à tout ce qui les entoure d'égaliser, si non de surpasser, la merveilleuse "ville blanche" à Chicago, pendant l'Exposition Colombienne de 1893.

L'Exposition de Buffalo n'est en quelque sorte que la méditation de la Conférence Pan-Américaine qui eut lieu à Washington en 1899-90 et qui fut le début de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines, ayant eu pour résultat, la création du Bureau des Républiques Américaines. Tandis que les délégués officiels de tous les pays de l'Amérique Latine et des Etats-Unis assisteront à la seconde conférence Pan-Américaine qui aura lieu dans la ville de Mexico au mois d'octobre 1891, un plus grand nombre de délégués non officiels, mais non moins influents, de tous les pays américains, se rencontreront pendant l'été à Buffalo et leur réunion aura pour résultat de resserrer plus étroitement les relations commerciales qui existent entre eux et dont ils profiteront mutuellement.

Pendant six mois, l'Exposition offrira l'occasion d'étudier les produits de tous les pays de l'Hémisphère occidentale. On croit avec confiance qu'il n'y a jamais eu, jadis, un aussi grand déploiement général



de ressources de toutes les Amériques que celui que l'on verra à l'Exposition de Buffalo.

Les bénéfices que rapportera l'Exposition sont entièrement réalisés par les pays de l'Amérique latine qui ont été employés activement à préparer les expositions qui donneront au peuple de l'Amérique du Nord, une idée complète de leurs industries et de leurs ressources naturelles. Plusieurs de ces pays ont érigé des bâtiments spéciaux dans la cour d'Etat et des expositions étrangères.

La République Argentine a obtenu un espace de 1,500 pieds carrés dans le bâtiment destiné à la sylviculture et 3,700 dans celui destiné à l'agriculture et on a expédié de Buenos-Ayres à Buffalo, trente tonnes de produits argentins destinés pour l'Exposition. La République est représentée par M. le Lieutenant JOHN S. ATTWELL.

On a alloué au Gouvernement de la République de Bolivie, un espace de 2,400 pieds carrés répartis dans les différents monuments où seront exposés les produits agricoles, miniers, ainsi que ceux ethnologiques. Le représentant officiel du Gouvernement est Señor Don RAMON PANDO HUIJO, fils du Président de la République, qui a été nommé président de la commission bolivienne.

Les Etats-Unis du Brésil ont 500 pieds carrés dans le bâtiment agricole et 400 pieds carrés de terrain pour établir une "fazenda" brésilienne en miniature, montrant la culture du café, du caoutchouc et autres produits de ce pays qui possède le plus grand territoire et a la plus grande population dans l'Amérique du Sud.

L'allocation du Chili se monte à \$170,000 (or) et est la plus forte qui ait jamais été accordée par ce pays pour sa participation à une exposition. Le pavillon chilien, dans la cour d'Etat et des bâtiments étrangers, occupe un espace de 9,000 pieds carrés, coûte environ \$28,000, a la forme rectangulaire, deux étages et est construit en acier et en verre. A la clôture de l'Exposition, tous les matériaux qui le composent seront pris pièce par pièce et envoyés au Chili pour être reconstruit. Ce pays est représenté par Señor Don JULIO PEREZ CANTO.

La Colombie a nommé comme commissaire spécial, Señor Dr. LUIS CUERVO-MARQUEZ, chargé d'affaires de la Colombie aux Etats-Unis.

La République de Costa-Rica a un espace de 1,660 pieds carrés, répartis comme suit: 120 dans le pavillon d'horticulture, 400 dans celui de la sylviculture, 30 dans celui des produits miniers, 600 dans celui destiné à l'ethnologie, 200 dans celui des produits nationaux et 270 dans les bâtiments divers. Le représentant de Costa-Rica est Mr. le Dr. JUAN J. ULLOA, Consul Général aux Etats-Unis.

Cuba a un édifice qui a 175 pieds de long sur 150 pieds de large. Il coûte \$25,000. L'île fera une grande exposition de ses ressources. Le Président de la Commission Pan-Américaine à Havana est Señor Don PERFECTO LA COSTE, Ministre de l'Agriculture, du Commerce et de l'Industrie.

La République de Saint-Domingue a construit un pavillon à l'exposition qui couvre une surface de 4,000 pieds carrés environ. Cette construction coûte environ \$4,000. La plupart des produits de Saint-Domingue seront exposés dans le pavillon, mais le gouvernement exposera aussi dans le bâtiment destiné à l'ethnologie. Le district de Samana fera aussi une grande exposition de ces divers produits. Señor Don FRANCISCO LEONTE-VASQUES, chargé d'affaires de la République Dominicaine aux Etats-Unis, est aussi le représentant et le commissaire spécial de la république à l'exposition.

Le Gouvernement de l'Equateur a alloué un crédit de \$16,000 et a aussi un pavillon à l'exposition. Le gouvernement est représenté par Don F. MORA SILVA, Consul Général de l'Equator à New-York. La République de Guatémala exposera ses produits dans plusieurs bâtiments. Ce gouvernement a obtenu 150 pieds carrés dans le pavillon où sont exposés les produits miniers, 400 dans celui de l'horticulture, 400 dans celui de l'agriculture et 200 dans celui de l'ethnologie. Il y aura un petit pavillon spécial dans lequel une collection de certains produits de cette république seront exposés.

La République d'Haiti sera représentée à l'Exposition, et le Ministre de l'Agriculture à Port-au-Prince est en train de préparer une exposition agricole spéciale. La République de Honduras a un pavillon à l'Exposition et ce pays exposera une quantité immense de ces produits. Il fera aussi une exposition ethnologique spéciale. Parmi les produits les plus intéressants qui seront exposés par le Honduras seront ceux miniers et forestiers. Don FRANCISCO ALT SCHUL est le président de la commission pan-américaine de l'Honduras.

Le Mexique a un monument de toute beauté qui a 60 pieds de long sur 40 pieds de large et qui contiendra seulement les produits miniers de la République. Outre ce bâtiment, cette République a obtenu 3,000 pieds carrés dans le pavillon de l'agriculture, 2,000 dans celui de la sylviculture, 2,000 dans celui de l'horticulture, 3,000 dans celui destinés aux manufactures et 2,000 dans le pavillon réservé à l'ethnologie. La République enverra à l'Exposition un peloton de cavalerie (rurales) et une musique militaire de Mexico. Elle fera aussi, dans un bâtiment spécial, une exposition particulière du matériel de guerre comme canons, etc., et de l'équipement de la marine. Le président de la commission mexicaine est Don ALBINO R. NUNCIO.

La République de Nicaragua a un espace de 150 pieds carrés dans le pavillon où sont exposés les produits miniers, 300 dans celui de l'horticulture, 400 dans celui de l'agriculture, 350 dans celui de la floriculture et 200 dans le pavillon destiné à l'ethnologie et à l'archéologie. Cette République est représentée par Don LUIS F. COREA, Ministre de Nicaragua à Washington.

Les produits du Paraguay seront exposés individuellement.

Le Pérou a 1,000 pieds carrés dans le pavillon des produits agricoles, 500 dans celui des manufactures, 500 dans celui de la sylviculture, et

500 dans celui où sont exposés les produits miniers. Le Président de la commission est Señor FEDERICO BLUME.

Porto-Rico a alloué un crédit de \$10,000 et a une exposition typique des fermes (*ranchos*) porto-ricaines. Cette République exposera aussi ses produits agricoles et a obtenu, dans le pavillon ad hoc, un espace de 1,200 pieds carrés.

La République de Salvador exposera tous ses produits dans un espace de 1,500 à 2,000 pieds carrés. Cette République est représentée par M. le Dr. DARIO GONZALES.

Les exposants particuliers exposeront divers produits de l'Uruguay.

La République de Vénézuéla sera représentée par des exposants privés.

L'exposition du Bureau des Républiques Américaines a été faite dans le but de montrer l'étendue de ses travaux depuis sa création et fut préparée moyennant \$8,000. Le plan en relief du chemin de fer intercontinental dont la construction fut suggérée à la Conférence Internationale Américaine de 1889, donne une idée de la ligne de ce chemin de fer d'un bout à l'autre des pays de ce continent.

L'intérêt dans cette exposition particulière est encore augmenté par une exposition miniature, arrangée géographiquement dans des vitrines, des produits les plus importants des pays à travers lesquels passe le chemin de fer intercontinental.

Plusieurs cartes manuscrites, principalement du Mexique et du Brésil, sont des exemples des efforts du Bureau dans cette direction. Le Bureau a aussi exposé dans un nombre de bibliothèques les ouvrages qu'il a publiés depuis sa création jusqu'à ce jour.

Sur les murailles qui lui appartiennent sont aussi accrochés les portraits et photographies des personnages officiels qui ont été identifiés avec les affaires Pan-Américaines.

Les vitrines qui occupent l'espace accordé au Bureau contiennent des documents importants, une grande quantité d'originaux, quelques facsimilés, et d'autres productions photographiques de documents ayant rapport à l'histoire de cet hémisphère.

Une des choses les plus remarquables de l'exposition est une collection de photographies des peintures murales colombiennes de l'Université de Notre-Dame.

---

## COMMERCE DE L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE AVEC LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE.

D'après le "Accounts of Trade and Navigation" publié mensuellement par le gouvernement de la Grande-Bretagne, voici quels sont les renseignements concernant le commerce du Royaume-Uni avec l'Amérique latine pendant le premier trimestre de l'année civile 1901 ainsi que les statistiques comparatives pendant la même période de l'année

précédente. La publication anglaise dont il s'agit ne donne pas toutes les transactions commerciales entre les pays différents, mais mentionne seulement les articles principaux d'importation et d'exportation. Quant à la destination de quelques articles exportés d'Angleterre, aucun pays n'est désigné spécifiquement, mais ces articles sont donnés sous le titre général "Amérique du Sud." Les pays de l'Amérique Centrale sont groupés ensemble de sorte que les statistiques ne sont pas séparément valables pour chacune des différentes Républiques de cette partie de l'Amérique.

Pendant le premier trimestre 1901, le total des marchandises importées de l'Amérique latine par la Grande-Bretagne, comparé avec celui de l'année antérieure montre une augmentation; cette dernière étant de £4,032,390 en 1900 à £4,083,104 en 1901.

Voici quels sont les articles importés par la Grande-Bretagne de la République Argentine pendant les deux périodes en comparaison ainsi que l'évaluation de ces importations.

Articles.	1901.	1900.	Articles.	1901.	1900.
Bétail .....		£28,959	Peaux .....	£14,623	£7,481
Mouton et agneau .....		122,421	Suif et stéarine .....	65,356	67,913
Blé .....	£885,491	1,020,581	Graine de lin .....	834,426	391,259
Maïs .....	64,800	425,590			
Viande de mouton .....	521,502	380,472	Total .....	2,482,581	2,445,062
Sucre .....	96,383	386			

Etant donnée la prédominance d'une maladie parmi le bétail de la République Argentine et de l'Uruguay, aucun bétail ni aucun mouton n'ont été importés de ces deux Républiques. Cette épidémie a maintenant disparu. La plus grande augmentation qui ait été constatée a été dans l'article "graine de lin," la quantité totale ayant été de 374,587 quarts pendant les trois premiers mois de 1901 et de 185,796 quarts durant la même période de l'année 1900. Le nombre de boisseaux (de 60 livres) de blé importés pendant le premier trimestre 1901 était 4,339,333, contre 5,331,833 durant les trois premiers mois de l'année 1900. Le nombre de boisseaux de maïs (de 56 livres) pendant les deux périodes en comparaison se montait respectivement à 483,571 et 3,780,357.

Voici quels sont les articles qui ont été importés de la République du Brésil par la Grande-Bretagne pendant le premier trimestre des années 1901 et 1900, ainsi que l'évaluation de ces importations.

Articles.	1901.	1900.
Café .....	£26,465	£18,865
Sucre brut .....	37,961	4,642
Coton .....	83,954	188,107
Total .....	148,380	211,614

Les quantités de café importées étaient respectivement 1,121,000 et 1,086,000 livres; celles de sucre brut, 6,777,100 et 969,200 livres; et celles de coton, 3,026,800 et 7,978,700 livres.

Voici quels étaient les produits importés du Pérou ainsi que leur évaluation:

Articles.	1901.	1900.
Sucre brut .....	£14, 464	£74, 557
Laine provenant de l'alpaca, de la vigogne ou du lama .....	49, 579	55, 611
Cuivre .....	68, 110	48, 305
Total.....	132, 153	178, 473

Les quantités des articles énumérés pour chacune des périodes étaient respectivement comme suit: sucre brut, 2,919,300 et 13,882,800 livres; cuivre sous toutes les formes, 1,749 et 1,132 tonnes; laine, particulière au pays, 1,078,959 et 1,071,569 livres.

Un seul article, le cuivre, est crédité au Chili. Pendant le premier trimestre de l'année 1901, le poids total de ce métal importé était de 11,346 tonnes évaluées à £430,249, contre 16,480 tonnes évaluées à £395,808 en 1900. Presque tout le cuivre importé en 1901 était partiellement manufacturé.

Quoique presque tous les nitrates qui arrivent en Angleterre soient indubitablement importés du Chili, aucune importation de ce genre n'est mentionnée dans les "Accounts."

Les importations provenant de l'Amérique du Sud étaient, en général, en dehors des autres articles spécifiés, 19,115,019 livres de laine évaluées à £525,795 en 1901, contre 16,086,401 livres en 1900 évaluées à £534,073. Quoique le nombre de livres ait augmenté, il y a eu une grande diminution en 1901 dans la valeur totale de cet article. Le prix moyen a baissé de £3.32 par 100 livres en 1900 à £2.75 par 100 livres en 1901.

Les importations de l'Amérique Centrale ne sont pas spécifiées par pays mais en bloc et un article seul, le café, est mentionné et dont 12,045,600 livres évaluées à £363,946 furent importées durant le premier trimestre de l'année 1901, contre 8,272,300 livres évaluées à £267,360 pendant la même période de l'année 1900. La valeur moyenne par 100 livres a diminué de £3.23 en 1900 à £3.02 en 1901.

Pendant le premier trimestre de l'année 1901, les exportations à l'Amérique latine, aussi loin qu'elles peuvent être constatées dans les "Accounts," c'est-à-dire, pour les principaux articles d'exportation, se montaient à £2,450,336 (\$11,924,660), contre £2,626,953 (\$12,784,067) durant la même période de l'année 1900. Les principaux articles d'exportations sont les mêmes que ceux qui sont produits aux Etats-Unis, et dans lequel commerce les Etats-Unis devraient avoir une plus grande part que celle qu'il a maintenant, particulièrement en ce qui concerne les marchés de l'Amérique du Sud. Le grand avantage que les

exportateurs anglais ont, est le service direct et fréquent de bateaux à vapeur entre l'Angleterre et les ports de l'Amérique du Sud. Une autre considération qui produit des résultats avantageux est le long temps qui est accordé pour le paiement des billets souscrits. La cotonnade est un des principaux articles d'exportation; les quantités de ces étoffes vendues sur les marchés de l'Amérique latine, pendant le premier trimestre des années 1901 et 1900, étant respectivement les suivantes:

Pays.	Quantités (mètres).	
	1901.	1900.
Antilles (autres que l'Inde anglaise) .....	16, 085, 500	21, 358, 800
Mexique .....	5, 598, 600	11, 171, 100
Amérique Centrale .....	12, 171, 100	12, 817, 800
Colombie .....	14, 376, 400	4, 149, 800
Vénézuéla .....	11, 452, 400	2, 194, 600
Pérou .....	10, 293, 300	7, 463, 900
Chili .....	17, 470, 900	27, 346, 600
Brésil .....	15, 909, 700	19, 214, 100
Uruguay .....	4, 788, 100	7, 857, 000
République Argentine .....	17, 863, 200	27, 477, 000
Total .....	126, 009, 200	141, 080, 700

Ces quantités étaient évaluées à £1,291,005 (\$6,282,671) en 1901; contre £1,349,259 (\$6,566,169) en 1900, représentant plus de la moitié de la valeur totale des exportations pendant les périodes mentionnées.

Voici quelles étaient, détaillées, les exportations ainsi que leurs évaluations:

Articles.	1901.	1900.
ANTILLES (AUTRES QUE L'INDE ANGLAISE).		
Quincaillerie .....	£6, 150	£4, 754
Rails de fer .....	697	7, 314
Tôle galvanisée .....	8, 239	9, 447
Fonte et fer forgé (manufacturés) .....	15, 076	21, 261
Sacs d'emballage et autres sacs .....	2, 126	4, 752
Total .....	32, 288	47, 528
MEXIQUE.		
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce) .....	66, 105	113, 043
Toile (marchandises à la pièce) .....	6, 954	9, 253
Rails de fer .....	18, 364	51, 061
Tôle galvanisée .....	16, 058	28, 612
Total .....	107, 481	201, 969
COLOMBIE.		
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce) .....	110, 338	28, 756
Toile (marchandises à la pièce) .....	18, 941	2, 418
Total .....	129, 279	31, 174
VÉNÉZUÉLA.		
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce) .....	100, 505	16, 655
PÉROU.		
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce) .....	112, 594	74, 048
Tissus de laine .....	32, 624	16, 105
Laine filée .....	15, 909	8, 846
Rails de fer .....	20	135
Fonte et fer forgé (manufacturés) .....	9, 125	7, 465
Total .....	170, 272	106, 599

Articles.	1900.	1901.
CHILI.		
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce) .....	£183, 756	£249, 595
Tissus de laine .....	40, 919	46, 586
Laine filée .....	28, 524	48, 302
Tapis .....	10, 823	14, 679
Quincaillerie et coutellerie .....	9, 195	6, 595
Rails de fer .....	1, 838	2, 398
Fer en barres .....	8, 422	10, 908
Fonte et fer forgé .....	21, 021	28, 131
Tôle galvanisée .....	22, 251	34, 291
Total .....	326, 749	441, 485
BRÉSIL.		
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce) .....	191, 326	208, 221
Jute (marchandises à la pièce) .....	1, 530	1, 626
Fil de jute .....	77, 353	49, 871
Toile (marchandises à la pièce) .....	7, 663	9, 285
Tissus de laine .....	15, 512	14, 878
Laine filée .....	20, 649	18, 326
Cuivre ouvré .....	9, 596	11, 584
Quincaillerie et coutellerie .....	12, 988	13, 594
Rails de fer .....	17, 478	34, 724
Fil de métal, autre que le fil télégraphique .....	4, 518	3, 639
Tôle galvanisée .....	5, 658	11, 063
Fer en barres .....	6, 117	7, 187
Fonte et fer forgé .....	27, 606	41, 418
Fer-blanc .....	12, 916	13, 369
Acier manufacturé .....	1, 305	6, 894
Cuir .....	7, 896	9, 797
Ciment .....	2, 030	6, 060
Poterie et porcelaine de Chine .....	15, 944	14, 520
Huile de graines .....	14, 051	11, 452
Total .....	452, 136	487, 508
URUGUAY.		
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce) .....	53, 777	85, 826
Tissus de laine .....	16, 691	18, 489
Laine filée .....	18, 863	34, 739
Fer en barres .....	1, 243	6, 955
Rails de fer .....	42, 608	8, 970
Tôle galvanisée .....	11, 054	10, 558
Total .....	144, 236	165, 537
RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.		
Cotonnade (marchandises à la pièce) .....	207, 520	298, 858
Toile (marchandises à la pièce) .....	7, 620	7, 284
Tissus de laine .....	45, 105	53, 697
Laine filée .....	40, 907	88, 867
Tapis .....	20, 488	31, 151
Quincaillerie et coutellerie .....	11, 061	11, 427
Fer en barres et fer de cornière .....	11, 118	25, 989
Rails de fer .....	148, 181	58, 472
Fil de métal autre que le fil télégraphique .....	15, 668	13, 564
Tôle galvanisée .....	100, 903	153, 431
Fonte et fer forgé .....	78, 764	47, 403
Fer-blanc .....	15, 192	17, 704
Ciment .....	11, 119	7, 663
Poterie et porcelaine de Chine .....	14, 009	15, 287
Total .....	727, 655	830, 797
AMÉRIQUE DU SUD.		
Locomotives .....	82, 170	77, 768
Machines agricoles à vapeur .....	7, 009	1, 997
Autres machines .....	28, 642	27, 671
Machines à coudre .....	11, 098	4, 300
Machines agricoles .....	11, 417	19, 047
Exploitation des mines .....	9, 259	12, 898
Textile .....	14, 463	37, 530
Autres machines et mécanique de moulin .....	87, 021	107, 492
Sellerie et harnais <sup>1</sup> .....	8, 656	8, 998
Total .....	259, 735	297, 701

<sup>1</sup> Amérique Centrale et Amérique du Sud.

Il sera peut-être intéressant de remarquer, que d'après ces mêmes "Accounts," la Grande-Bretagne a importé des Etats-Unis, pendant le premier trimestre de 1901, des marchandises évaluées à près de £33,000,000 (\$160,594,500), contre £26,000,000 (\$126,529,000) durant la même période de l'année 1900. Aussi, que les exportations de la Grande-Bretagne aux Etats-Unis pendant les trois premiers mois de 1901 étaient évaluées à £2,923,000 (environ \$14,225,000), contre £3,919,000 (\$19,071,800) pendant la période correspondante de 1900.

---

## CONGRÈS SCIENTIFIQUE LATINO-AMÉRICAIN TENU À MONTÉVIDÉO.

L'attention générale a, d'ailleurs, été presque entièrement absorbée pendant la dernière partie de cette quinzaine par le Congrès scientifique latino-américain, qui s'est réuni à Montévidéo du 19 au 31 mars, avec le concours de délégués de toutes les Républiques Latines de l'Amérique y compris le Mexique qui avait envoyé des hommes de science d'une valeur reconnue.

Ce Congrès est le deuxième de ce genre tenu dans l'Amérique du Sud, le premier ayant eu lieu en 1898 à Buenos-Ayres; le prochain aura lieu en 1905, à Rio Janeiro.

Au milieu d'une certaine confusion occasionnée par l'abondance des travaux d'importance diverse présentés et dont l'examen devait se faire dans un délai rendu encore plus court par les nombreuses excursions auxquelles étaient conviés les délégués, il est assez difficile de dresser, dès à présent, un bilan des résultats de ce Congrès. Il y a lieu de reconnaître cependant qu'une place assez étendue a été accordée aux questions de police sanitaire, en général, tant pour les hommes que pour le bétail. Nous signalerons à cet égard parmi les vœux intéressants adoptés, celui qui a trait aux modifications à apporter dans le régime des quarantaines appliqué aux provenances des ports où sévit la fièvre jaune et leur remplacement par un service de désinfection à bord combiné avec un service d'inspection sanitaire des plus stricts partant du port infecté.

Cette procédure est trop conforme aux progrès de l'hygiène moderne et nous avons déjà manifesté à diverses reprises, tout l'intérêt qu'il y aurait à ce que ce vœu sorte enfin de l'ordre platonique, à la condition toutefois que sa mise en pratique ne constitue pas une source de vexations plus désagréables, que le mal auquel on veut porter remède.

Le Congrès a été saisi par l'ingénieur argentin MELITON GONZALEZ, d'un vaste projet dont la réalisation n'est peut-être pas éloignée, d'autant plus qu'il a déjà attiré l'attention des Américains du Nord.



Il s'agit de la jonction à l'aide de canaux, des trois grandes artères fluviales de l'Amérique du Sud: l'Amazone, la Parana et l'Orénoque. Il suffirait de travaux relativement peu considérables pour achever l'œuvre de la nature et relier entre eux ces fleuves et leurs affluents en les rendant navigables jusqu'au cœur même de l'Amérique du Sud par les transatlantiques.

Déjà ceux-ci peuvent remonter l'Amazone sur une longueur de 5,000 kilomètres jusqu'aux confins du Pérou et atteindre, par l'estuaire de la Plata, le Matto-Grosso au centre du Brésil.

En reliant ces fleuves par leurs grands affluents qu'une faible distance—environ 60 kilomètres—sépare et en y rattachant l'Orénoque, l'on pourrait traverser entièrement par eau le continent sud-américain et rendre facilement accessible à la navigation l'immense région intérieure, si riche en caoutchouc et en essences tropicales, qu'ont explorée au point de vue de ce projet M. RAPHAEL REYES, aujourd'hui ministre de Colombie en France, et ses deux frères morts dans l'expédition.

Le Congrès a décidé de soumettre aux gouvernements intéressés les études déjà faites sur cette colossale entreprise qui précipiterait l'évolution économique et sociale de l'Amérique du Sud, dotée d'un système hydrographique sans pareil au monde.

M. LOOMIS, ministre des États-Unis à Caracas, qui a déjà envisagé l'exécution de ce projet, a évalué à 500 millions de francs la dépense nécessaire pour le réaliser.

---

## BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Les livres et les brochures qui seront envoyés au Bureau des Républiques Américaines, et qui contiendront des sujets ou matières traitant des pays de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines, seront mentionnés dans le Bulletin Mensuel sous le titre "Bibliographie."

"Nos Consuls et notre Commerce," tel est le titre d'un article on ne peut plus intéressant inséré dans le "World's Work" du mois de mai 1901 et qui a pour auteur, M. EMORY, Chef du Bureau et du Commerce extérieur au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères à Washington. Cet article contient des renseignements qui sont, pour la plupart, nouveaux pour le peuple des Etats-Unis et qui réfutent complètement la théorie que "parce que le service consulaire se compose en majeure partie de fonctionnaires nommés uniquement pour des raisons personnelles ou politiques, il s'ensuit qu'il doit nécessairement marcher très mal." D'un autre côté, "il y a des experts étrangers qui considèrent que c'est aux changements fréquents qui ont lieu dans notre corps consulaire qu'est due l'extension phénoménale de notre commerce."

Mr. EMORY fait remarquer que dernièrement "le service consulaire des Etats-Unis a été considéré à l'étranger, par les autorités les plus

compétentes, comme l'organisation la plus efficace du monde pour donner plus d'extension au commerce, encourager l'industrie, les entreprises du pays et informer les exportateurs des conditions commerciales de chacun des marchés importants du globe." Il constate que les anglais se plaignent eux aussi de leur service consulaire et fait remarquer qu'il ont depuis pris celui des Etats-Unis comme exemple suffisamment pour convertir le journal officiel de la chambre de commerce "Board of Trade Journal" en une publication hebdomadaire au lieu de publier cette feuille mensuellement comme jadis. Il dit aussi que l'Allemagne emploie "les méthodes des Etats-Unis" pour répandre les renseignements commerciaux, comme le déclarent ses fonctionnaires dans les rapports spéciaux qu'ils publient sur les questions commerciales, les productions et les opportunités pour l'introduction des manufactures allemandes, etc.

"Soies et tissus de soies," par MM. SCHWARZENBACH-ZEUNIER et H. E. STREULI-HUNI. Berne, Imp. K. J. WYSS.

Sous le titre de "Soies et tissus de soies" MM. SCHWARZENBACH-ZEUNIER et H. E. STREULI, membres du Jury de l'Exposition Universelle de 1900, publient un rapport très documenté sur l'industrie des soieries. Ils donnent un compte-rendu fidèle des opérations du jury de la classe 85, dont ils faisaient parti tous deux, puis examinent en détail tous les produits qui ont figuré à l'Exposition. Le côté technique et la question du perfectionnement de l'outillage sont traités en quelques pages et font l'objet de remarques très judicieuses. Les progrès réalisés depuis 1889 dans cette importante industrie sont étudiés séparément pour chaque pays producteur. Tout en reconnaissant que la fabrique lyonnaise tient toujours le premier rang en ce qui concerne les hautes nouveautés, ils constatent néanmoins les grands progrès réalisés par les Italiens, les Américains et notamment par les Allemands.

On trouvera à la fin de cette brochure les tableaux de l'importation des soieries suisses et françaises, ainsi que les chiffres les plus récents de la production générale dans les différents pays qui se disputent la suprématie du marché.

Les Commissaires de l'Exposition Pan-Américaine à Buffalo viennent de publier une nouvelle brochure superbement imprimée, contenant une quantité de magnifiques gravures, 12 estampes coloriées et dans laquelle ils font l'histoire de l'Exposition depuis la pose de la première pierre jusqu'au jour de l'inauguration, le 1<sup>er</sup> mai 1901. Ils décrivent d'une façon remarquable, dans cette publication, la charmante ville dans laquelle les travaux de cette belle exposition viennent d'être complètement achevés. Cette brochure, qui a pour titre "The Pan-American Exposition Booklet," sera envoyée pendant toute la durée de l'Exposition, à toutes les personnes désireuses de la posséder et qui en feront la demande au Comité chargé de la Publicité (Board of Publicity).

M. ISAAC LENOIR, de Cap Haïtien, Haïti, a eu l'amabilité d'envoyer au Bureau des Républiques Américaines une édition des conférences faites à Paris par M. A. FIRMIN, ancien Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances, du Commerce et des Relations Extérieures, et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la République d'Haïti en France.

Dans ces conférences M. FIRMIN, qui considère Haïti au point de vue politique, administratif et économique et de ses relations économiques avec la France, fournit des renseignements très intéressants et utiles sur cette République.

Un journal hebdomadaire qui a pour titre "La Revue Américaine" dévoué aux intérêts des pays de l'Amérique latine, vient de paraître à Bruxelles, Belgique. Cette feuille traite des sujets relatifs à la politique, les industries, les finances, le commerce, les mines, l'immigration et la littérature de plusieurs Républiques Américaines autres que celle des Etats-Unis. Le but principal de cette publication est de stimuler les transactions commerciales entre la Belgique et l'Amérique latine.

D'après le vice-consul des Etats-Unis à Frankfort, un manuel à l'usage des émigrants aurait été publié en Allemagne. Ce livre a pour titre "German colonial life in the State of Santa Catharina in South Brazil" (La Vie coloniale allemande dans l'Etat de Sainte-Catherine dans le sud du Brésil). D'après ce manuel, il paraît que la colonie allemande "Hansa" offre des attractions spéciales aux colons de cette nationalité.

Le "Scottish Geographical Magazine" du mois de janvier 1901, contient un article descriptif d'un voyage de Para à Manaos. C'est un exposé sommaire des plus intéressants de la topographie du Brésil, de ses habitants, de la faune et de la flore, aussi bien que des cours d'eau magnifiques qui traversent la République. L'écrivain parle accidentellement des conditions qui prévalent dans la capitale Belem ou Para.

M. GILSON WILLETTTS a publié dans le "Rural American" du mois d'avril 1901, un article très bien écrit et très intéressant au sujet du Vénézuéla et de l'île de Trinidad. C'est principalement une description des dépôts d'asphalte et est intitulé "The Source of Asphalt."

Mr. CARLOS P. SALAS, Directeur du Service de la Statistique de Buenos-Ayres, République Argentine, vient de publier une statistique sur la population de cette province. D'après elle, le nombre des habitants a augmenté de 624,019 en 1889 à 1,122,549 en 1899.

Le Journal "Chambers" de Londres du mois d'avril 1901 contient (pages 278-281) un article très instructif de M. ROWLAND W. CRATE sur la manière et les méthodes employées pour recueillir la vanille dans l'Amérique Centrale, "Vanilla Gathering in Central America."

La "National Magazine" (Revue Nationale) du mois de mai 1901 contient un article du plus grand intérêt au sujet du Mexique, intitulé "Our Neighbors, the Mexicans" (Nos voisins les Mexicains) et dont l'auteur est Mlle. CLARA S. ELLIS.

Dans la revue "Ainslee" du mois de mai 1901 se trouve un article (pages 326-334) sur le "Caoutchouc" de la plume de M. H. E. ARMSTRONG.

# Monthly Bulletin

OF THE

## Bureau

OF THE

# American Republics.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

---

JUNE, 1901.

---

WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1901.



# MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

## BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. X.

JUNE, 1901.

No. 6.

### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

#### PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

The exports of the Argentine Republic consist almost entirely of agricultural and animal products. The statistics of the exports for the first three months of 1901, as compared with the same period in 1900, show great decreases in the quantities of wheat, maize, and hay sent abroad, but otherwise there were considerable increases in the exports of leading commodities. During the first quarter of 1901 the exports of wheat amounted to 15,703,368 bushels, against 25,519,825 bushels in the same period in 1900; the number of bushels of maize exported was 3,003,571, against 4,805,341 in the first quarter of 1900, while the number of bales of hay sent abroad amounted to 272,725 bales, against 732,414 bales for the quarter of the previous year. Other exports included the following items in both periods:

	1901.	1900.
<i>Agricultural products.</i>		
Flour.....tons.....	15,299	3,478
Bran.....do.....	24,336	14,967
Linseed.....do.....	287,318	147,308
Oilseed.....bags.....	30,292	28,361
Pollards.....do.....	99,365	33,615
Tobacco.....cases.....	19,073	16,840
Sugar.....tons.....	8,960	
Quebracho.....do.....	48,399	45,567
<i>Animal products.</i>		
Oxhides, dry and salt.....	768,528	566,524
Horsehides, dry and salt.....	51,723	30,384
Sheepskins.....bales.....	21,005	10,558
Goatskins.....do.....	1,285	606
Wool.....do.....	175,974	147,677
Hair.....do.....	1,845	790
Frozen wethers.....	683,972	505,059
Beef.....quarters.....	76,289	34,406
Tallow.....casks.....	52,511	34,875
Butter.....cases.....	19,073	16,840

A bale of wool, sheepskins, or hair weighs 450 kilograms (992 pounds); a bale of goatskins, 370 kilograms (815.70 pounds); a bale of hay, 50 kilograms (110 pounds); a cask of tallow, 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds), and a case of butter, 25 kilograms (55 pounds).

The exports to the United States during the first quarter of 1901 included 33,335 tons of linseed, 1,747 tons of quebracho, 192,422 dry oxhides, 20 bales of sheepskins, 302 bales of hair, 630 bales of goatskins, and 8,997 bales of wool.

To the United Kingdom the exports were: Wheat, 57,824 tons; maize, 18,515 tons; flour, 56 tons; linseed, 44,183 tons; bran, 695 tons; oilseed, 10,242 bags; sugar, 8,560 tons; quebracho, 1,151 tons; frozen wethers, 683,972; beef, 76,289 quarters; oxhides, 42,212; sheepskins, 1,134 bales; wool, 28,201 bales; hair, 110 bales; goatskins, 70 bales; tallow, 15,841 casks, and butter, 18,971 cases.

To Germany were exported the following: Wheat, 13,083 tons; maize, 2,339 tons; linseed, 44,781 tons; oilseed, 14,865 bags; quebracho, 18,818 tons; tobacco, 880 bales; oxhides, 194,675; horse hides, 51,650; sheepskins, 779 bales, and wool, 74,452 bales.

The exports to France included: Wheat, 2,635 tons; maize, 9,688 tons; linseed, 25,437 tons; pollards, 59,848 bags; oilseed, 1,985 bags; quebracho, 1,780 tons; sugar, 400 tons; oxhides, 39,108; sheepskins, 17,180 bales; wool, 74,452 bales; goatskins, 448 bales; hair, 431 bales, and tallow, 5,124 casks.

To Belgium the exports were: Wheat, 57,399 tons; maize, 13,157 tons; linseed, 14,741 tons; oilseed, 3,200 bags; tobacco, 787 bales; oxhides, 164,352; wool, 26,420 bales; sheepskins, 341 bales; goatskins, 132 bales; hair, 664 bales, and tallow, 564 casks.

The exports to Italy included: Wheat, 13,719 tons; maize, 3,733 tons; linseed, 7,177 tons; quebracho, 3,725 tons; oxhides, 83,459; sheepskins, 1,540 bales; wool, 3,222 bales; hair, 277 bales, and tallow, 8,160 casks.

To Brazil were exported 33,803 tons of wheat, 1,000 tons of maize, 14,926 tons of flour, 128,541 bales of hay, 102 cases of butter, 3,794 casks of tallow, 11 bales of sheepskins, and 1,427 dry oxhides.

#### PRODUCTION OF LINSEED.

According to the statement of Mr. ERNESTO DANVERS, in a contribution to the "Northwestern Miller" of May 22, 1901 (from which a part of the statistical data of this article is taken), flaxseed was introduced into the Argentine Republic by JOSÉ ALTALAGUIRRE about the close of the eighteenth century. Flaxseed, or linseed, as it is more generally called, did not figure to any extent in the agricultural productions of the country, however, until 1881. In that year 27,000 hectares were sown in the Province of Buenos Ayres. From this Province its



cultivation spread to the Provinces of Santa Fé, Entre Rios, and Córdoba, in all of which sections it is now produced in large quantities. Only the seed is preserved for export, as the straw is burned immediately after thrashing. Almost all the seed is exported. Such linseed oil as is used (245 to 250 tons) is imported. In 1899-1900 the area sown in linseed was 355,392 hectares, and the crop amounted to 225,185 tons. For the season of 1900-1901 the area devoted to this product was 700,000 hectares, with a crop estimated at from 450,000 to 500,000 tons.

The flax cultivated is the common *Linum usitatissimum de linneo* with blue flowers. It is generally sown, in land which has previously been devoted to wheat or corn, from the beginning of June to the end of August. From 50 to 80 kilograms of seed are required for each hectare, one or two harrowings giving sufficient covering of soil. The harvest begins in December and the yield varies with the season, sometimes being as small as 250 kilograms and at others being as great as 2,000 kilograms per hectare. A yield of 1,000 kilograms is considered good.

It is reported that one of the linseed associations in the United States has organized a service in the Argentine Republic which will send reports to the former country. By this means all the crop conditions in the Argentine Republic will be known from the time the seed is sown until the harvest is ended.

More recent data compiled by the Argentine Department of Agriculture show that the flax crop of the Republic produced in 1900-1901 in the Provinces of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, Córdoba, and Entre Rios amounted to 511,000 tons. It is estimated that 20,000 tons of this quantity is needed for domestic consumption, leaving 491,000 tons available for export. It is claimed that the Argentine Republic produces at the present time about one-half of the flax consumed in the world, and now occupies the first place among the flax-raising countries, exceeding even Russia in the production of this article. The crop of 1899, which was exported in 1900, amounted to 225,000 tons—less than half the quantity available for export during the present year.

#### REPORT OF THE EAST ARGENTINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The report of the East Argentine Railway Company, Limited, for the year 1900, recently made public, states that the receipts of the railroad show a decrease of £339, compared with those of 1899, while the working expenses were increased by £512. The profit on the railway working amounted to £7,419. The falling off in the railway receipts was entirely due to a reduction in the value of the paper dollar, the amount of currency received having exceeded that of 1899. The increase in the working expenses was chiefly in repairs to the stations,

bridges, culverts, and the mole, largely attributable to a cyclone. The profit and loss account, after charging £5,000 to permanent way renewal and £2,000 to passenger rolling stock renewal, shows a credit balance of £12,489. This amount, with the £2,261 brought from 1899, and after deducting £803 toward writing off extensions and additions, gives an available total of £13,947. Out of this sum the board proposes a distribution at the rate of 2 per cent for the year 1900 on the ordinary stock, leaving a balance of £587 to carry forward. The dividend will be paid on July 1, 1901, free of tax. The Government traffic accounts at the end of 1900 amounted to £1,944, against £2,047 at the end of 1899.

#### **REPORT OF THE VILLA MARIA AND RUFINO RAILWAY COMPANY.**

The official report of the Villa Maria and Rufino Railway Company, Limited, for the year 1900 shows that the receipts were £25,987 and the profit £5,059. The line was taken over by the Buenos Ayres and Pacific Company on September 1 last. The net revenue account has been credited out of the commutation fund with £3,943, which, added to the balance from the traffic account and the interest on rescission loan bonds, makes a total of £14,667. From this is deducted £12,508 interest on loans and first debenture stock, leaving a balance for second debenture stock interest of £2,159, to which is added £880 brought forward, making a total £3,039. The sum of £20,833 in Argentine Government rescission loan bonds is also available out of the commutation fund for this year's revenue. A payment of 1 per cent will be made in cash and the balance of 5 per cent will be paid in bonds, absorbing £15,673, and the remainder of bonds, £5,159, will be carried forward. Bonds will be issued for amounts of £100 and scrip for amounts of £20. Sums under this figure will be discharged in cash at the rate of 70 per cent of the face value of the bonds.

#### **REMEDY FOR MOSQUITO BITES.**

Dr. VOGES, the director of the National Board of Health at Buenos Ayres, has found a remedy for mosquito bites. He states that he discovered it by accident during his trip to Paraguay to study the pest. He had been supplied with all sorts of remedies, among them naphthalene, an article of no value whatever against the pest; but on using it for mosquito bites, he found it of surprising effect. It neutralizes the poison, even when the spot bitten is greatly inflamed. If fresh bites are rubbed with naphthalene no swelling follows. The professor considers naphthalene almost a specific against mosquito poison.

**SUGAR MANUFACTORY AT FORMOSA.**

One of the two sugar factories situated in the Province of Formosa has worked by diffusion since 1897. The machinery is of French construction. The greatest yield obtained is from 8 to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of all sugars, not including molasses. The juice is said to be so pure that liming, carbonation, and filtering apparatus are not required, a little milk of lime being added to the juice and saturation being effected by sulphuration. The only fuel used is wood.

**MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.**

The annual report of the Governor of the Argentine Chaco shows increasing importance of the district and its material growth. The Territory now contains 118,312 cattle; 5,911 horses, 8,955 sheep, and 6,731 stock hogs. The imports during the past year were worth \$1,032,695 and the exports, \$2,195,660.

The "Deutsche Export Zeitung" of April 20, 1901, contains a description of the first wire ropeway in the Argentine Republic. This ropeway, which is in course of construction, will be 20 miles in length and will connect Chilecito and the mining districts of Famatine and La Mejicana.

On May 21, 1901, FRANCISCO D. JUSTO, of Buenos Ayres, was granted a patent (No. 67,473) by the United States Government for a "setting apparatus for animal traps."

---

**BOLIVIA.****THE MINING INDUSTRY.**

A recent French newspaper reports that Bolivia owes its improvement in great measure to the value of its mineral deposits, especially to its tin mines. [Statistics with reference to tin were published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN of January, 1901.] As a result of the increased production of minerals, exchange, which remained stationary between 17 and 18 *pence* on a *boliviano*, rose to  $22\frac{1}{2}$  and then to  $22\frac{3}{4}$ . This had its immediate effect upon commerce, greatly decreasing the price of imported merchandise. A second result is observed in the establishment of numerous new metallurgical industries, creating employment for the workmen who were attracted hither and whose salaries rapidly increased the circulation of money.

The regions which have profited the most from this revival of activ-

ity are those of Uynin, Oruro, Potosi, Colquechaca, and La Paz. The city of Cochabamba, whose outlying districts are more thickly populated than those of the other cities on account of the agricultural nature of the country, finds its source of activity in the monopoly it holds of the transit trade for the provinces of Beni, Santa Cruz, and Valle Grande, whose shipments of quinine, cocoa, and rubber constitute one of the great elements of wealth of Bolivia. All of these provinces obtain their supplies from Cochabamba, which profits largely by this trade.

The commerce of Sucre has considerably decreased in recent years. This city, which from its excellent climatic conditions is the ideal residence city, has been deprived of a considerable element of prosperity through the transfer of the seat of government to La Paz. Besides this, almost all of the outlying silver mines which were formerly a source of considerable wealth at the present low prices of silver do not pay the actual working expenses, and very few are under development. A rise in the price of this metal would make the fortune of Bolivia, and especially of Sucre, which would soon recover its former splendor.

Gold, says the French Chargé d'Affaires at La Paz, in his report on the commerce, industry, and agriculture of Bolivia, is found in different parts of the Republic, but more especially in the provinces of La Paz, Larecaja, Cordico, Caupolican, Loayza, Ayopaya, Sur-Chicas, Chiquitos, Paria, Chayanta, and Yamparez.

The active gold-mining companies are the Chuquiaguillo Enterprise, the Caiconi Gold Company, and the North American Company of Falca. The first two are situated in the suburbs of La Paz and the last one in the province of Cercado. The hydraulic mines of Tipuani (province of Larecaja) are exploited by nine companies—five English and four French. A company is on the point of being organized in Paris for the development at Tuanani of one of the richest mines of Tipuani. In 1898 a French company acquired possession of the Snipacha mines, which contain a vein of gold quartz 42 miles long and 7 feet wide. On December 23, 1883, a law was enacted by which gold, under whatsoever form, was declared free from all export duties.

According to certain official calculations, confirmed by the opinion of such scientists as HUMBOLDT and SOTBIER, the Bolivian gold mines produced the sum of \$420,000,000 in a space of 210 years, extending from 1540 to 1750. Since that time up to the beginning of this century the mines and alluvial diggings of the provinces of Larecaja and Caupolican (Department of La Paz) alone yielded \$14,000,000 gold. For the fifty years from 1818 to 1868 the production of some of the deposits worked by the VILLAMIL family reached an official figure of 150,776 ounces.

During the five years from 1895 to 1899, inclusive, the gold production was as follows:

Years.	Produc- tion.	Official value.	
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1895.....	450	225,000	90,000
1896.....	500	250,000	100,000
1897.....	685	342,500	137,000
1898.....	550	275,000	110,000
1899.....	546	273,000	109,200

"The yield of precious metal shows an apparent increase in quantity and value since 1895, and Bolivia could easily become the first gold-producing country of the world with sufficient capital and proper methods of exploiting these mines.

The Bolivian copper formations follow an almost uninterrupted line, extending from south to north, in following the general direction of the eastern chain of the Andes. From 1894 to 1899 the copper mines of Corocoro, the only ones under development, produced 335,191 Spanish quintals (of 46 kilograms each), which yielded, after deduction of all expenses, a net revenue of about \$201,115. Four large companies are exploiting the Corocoro copper mines. These are: The Bolivian Corocoro Company, established April 23, 1873, with \$410,000 Chilean capital; the Noël Berthin (French company); J. K. Child & Co. (English company); and Carreras Hermanos (Argentine company)."

Bolivia seems to occupy the first rank as a bismuth-producing country. Its principal mines, found at an average altitude of from 5,000 to 5,500 meters, are at Chorolque (Department of Potosi); Tazna, 40 kilometers south of Chorolque (Department of Potosi); Oruro (Department of Oruro); and in the suburbs of the Sorata and Huaina-Potosi Mountains (Department of La Paz). According to official reports the production of bismuth from 1895 to 1899 increased from 3,140 quintals, valued at 298,300 *bolivianos* (\$119,320), to 10,000 quintals, worth 950,000 *bolivianos* (\$380,000).

Since the decree of May 26, 1899, bismuth pays a duty of 3 *bolivianos* per Spanish quintal (46 kilograms).

"Besides these five principal minerals, others not less important, but as yet scarcely developed, occupy large zones of Bolivian territory. Among the best known are brilliant red and native lead, which is found in rich and abundant veins; antimony; sulphur; cobalt; borax; coal, which is found near Lake Titicaca; manganese; jasper; beautiful emeralds recently discovered at Corocoro; porphyry; granite; Chilcaya borates (Department of Oruro), which are attracting the attention of manufacturers, and a kind of alabaster resembling onyx, called 'Berenguela,' which is pink veined with blue. The quarries of the

latter, situated in the cantons of Berenguela and Calacoto (Department of La Paz), are destined to become the objects of a very active exploitation."

### EXPORTS THROUGH ANTOFAGASTA.

Mr. CHARLES C. GREENE, United States Consul at Antofagasta, Chile, has forwarded a statement showing the quantities of the several articles of Bolivian production carried by the Antofagasta Railway for export during the year 1900, including silver ore which was smelted at Antofagasta. The quantities are expressed in metric tons (2,204.6 pounds) and fractions thereof.

Article.	Quantity.	Article.	Quantity.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>
Sulphur.....	0.096	Hides.....	288
Antimony.....	1,088	Skins:	
Bar (pig) silver.....	0.211	Goat.....	39
Barrillas, tin.....	10,080.	Chinchilla.....	0.734
Bar (pig) tin.....	1,591	Sheep.....	0.179
Bar (pig) copper.....	0.868	Vicuña.....	0.234
Smalls copper.....	87	Cattle (219 head).....	109
Bismuth.....	85	Wool.....	3
Brosa (smalls) of copper.....	521	Slag (silver).....	5,909
Borate of lime.....	4,589	Lead ores.....	308
Smalls of tin.....	206	Silver ore, in bulk and bags.....	36,718
Cocoa.....	34	Silver for smelting on spot.....	37,724
Coffee.....	27	Ores:	
Cacao.....	0.068	Zinc.....	106
Pepper.....	0.182	Copper.....	178
Chocolate.....	0.413	Tin.....	110
Arrowroot.....	0.701	Copper and silver.....	38
Hay.....	0.43	Lead.....	0.142
Peruvian bark.....	50	Mixed (broken).....	301
Matico (royal sage).....	2	Silver and lead.....	153
Peanuts.....	0.962	Silver and tin.....	11
Gum.....	1	Sulphates of silver.....	64
Vicuña quilts.....	0.946	Miscellaneous articles.....	2.536

The major part of the exports were sent to Europe. To the United States silver and copper ores, argentiferous lead, copper regulus, and some goat and chinchilla skins were shipped. Very little Bolivian alpaca wool passes through Antofagasta; Arica, Chile, and Mollendo, Peru, being ports of export for this article. Messrs. M. GUGGENHEIM'S SONS buy silver and copper ores in large quantities for their smelter at Playa Blanca, near Antofagasta, and also for shipment to the United States. In return they receive heavy shipments of coal and coke from the United States.

### CONDITIONS IN ORURO AND POTOSI.

A report of the German Consul at Oruro pictures the commercial and agricultural conditions in the Bolivian Departments of Oruro and Potosi in 1900 as very satisfactory. The import and export business was good. The price of tin on the Liverpool market was very favorable to the Bolivian article, and an increase in its production during the past year is to be noted. The favorable conditions which have

existed during the past two or three years have tended to materially increase the purchasing power of the above-named departments. The project of lengthening the railroad line from Oruro to Cochambama has recently again been taken into consideration by the Antofagasta-Bolivian Railroad Company.

---

## BRAZIL.

### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The National Congress convened at Rio de Janeiro on May 3, 1901, when President CAMPOS SALLES presented his annual message. This document referred to the past accomplishments of Congress for the best interests of the country and asks that the lawmakers cooperate with the Executive in a continuance of the policy of the Administration.

The paragraphs dealing with home affairs give a variety of information tending to show the constant public tranquillity of the country. Under the heading of the Army and Navy, details are given on several points, and the President advocates the development of military instruction and dwells upon the necessity for improving war *matériel*, while observing the greatest economy in the necessary expenditure in order not to create fresh financial difficulties.

The paragraphs relating to industries announce that the Government is working for the purchase of the railways, the guaranteed interest on which alone requires nearly 30,000,000 *frances*, an amount which has for many years been paid by the Treasury without any compensation. In regard to coffee, the crisis in which trade occupies the attention of the whole nation, the Government has reduced the rates for carriage on the State railways and also on private railways by agreement with the companies. Great developments have taken place in the working of the mines. The construction of the port at Rio de Janeiro by private enterprise with Government assistance is recommended.

In the important paragraph dealing with finance detailed information is given regarding the crisis in the affairs of the Bank of the Republic, which had absorbed 260,000 *contos* in emissions in the period from 1892 to 1898. The Government refused absolutely to authorize fresh emissions, and the bank, under official control, has paid its creditors, after having already redeemed 34,000 *contos*.

The President affirms that the Treasury will resume its gold payments at the time which has been agreed upon with Great Britain. It has already £2,300,000 deposited, and it is probable that by December it will have provided £1,800,000 more, whereas during the second half year the amounts due will be only £1,200,000. As a guaranty

for future years the Treasury will have a reserve of £4,000,000 a year, without reckoning £1,000,000 allotted to the paper money guaranteed fund. The financial year 1900 shows a surplus in the budget of 69,000 *contos*, and the first quarter of 1901 shows an increase under every head of revenue as compared with the corresponding period of 1900. Several old debts have been liquidated, and the Treasury has no debts now in circulation, a thing which has not happened for years.

The revenues for 1900 amounted to 27,000,000 *milreis* gold, and 281,000,000 *milreis* currency, showing an increase of gold and a decrease of currency. From incomplete returns, the President estimates the surplus in 1900 to have been 17,000,000 *milreis* gold, and 20,000,000 *milreis* currency. Imports showed decreased returns to the extent of nearly 45,000,000 *milreis*.

### THE STATE OF SANTA CATHARINA.

Senhor GHERARDO DEI PRINCIPI PIO DI SAVOIA recently published a report on the State of Santa Catharina, its agricultural products, industries, and commerce, from which translations have been made of the following paragraphs:

The State of Santa Catharina, which has an area of 74,000 square kilometers and a population of 283,000, is one of the smallest States of Brazil. Along the coast the climate is mild. Ice, snow, and frost are unknown. Here grow coffee, sugar cane, many different kinds of palm trees (with the exception of the date palm), the banana, cajú, and many fruits unknown in Europe. In the mountainous region, between the coast and the *serra*, the winter season is a little more severe. Here the vine grows luxuriantly.

Agriculture along the coast is carried on almost exclusively by the natives. There is no agricultural machinery used, not even plows. No fertilizers are used for the improvement of the land. Stock raising is confined to the hog and goat, and then only in numbers sufficient for the needs of the family. Farmers rarely have more than one or two cows. The principal products are: Mandioca, sugar cane, coffee, corn, peanuts, black beans, and bananas. The cultivation of cotton, flax, and hemp, which was at one time of considerable importance, has declined. Tobacco is cultivated in quantities sufficient only for local use. In the northern part of the State, particularly in the colony of Blumenau, tobacco is cultivated on a larger scale. *Herva maté* is a natural product.

The principal industrial establishments of the State are nail factories, printing offices, flour mills, furniture factories, tanneries, tile and brick factories, etc.

The exports of the State of Santa Catharina are almost exclusively agricultural. In 1899 the exports amounted to 10,224,108 *milreis*, compared with 9,999,887 *milreis* in 1898. The principal articles of export are *hera maté*, mandioca flour, coffee, bananas, tapioca, tobacco,



hides and skins. The principal imports are cotton, wool, linen, jute, and silk, hardware, agricultural machinery, flour, chemical products, etc. Germany, England, and the Argentine, in the order named, furnish the greater part of the imports.

#### MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF SÃO PAULO.

The Legislature of the State of São Paulo convened on April 7, 1901, and received the annual message of the Governor of that State. This message, a copy of which was forwarded to the Bureau of the American Republics for the library, asserts that the general situation of the Commonwealth is satisfactory, notwithstanding the financial crisis which involves the whole country.

During the year yellow fever made its appearance at Santos, Sorocaba, Santa Cruz das Palmeiras, Areias, Tieté, and Casa Blanca, but the epidemic was speedily eradicated, owing to the prompt and vigorous measures adopted. There were twenty-two cases of bubonic plague in the capital during the year.

The number of public schools in the State is 2,558. The average attendance in the isolated schools of the interior was 32 pupils, compared with 30 pupils in the preceding year. At the normal school 274 pupils were enrolled and at the polytechnic school 167 pupils.

The number of immigrants in 1900 was 22,802, compared with 31,215 in 1899. Of these, 11,693 were voluntary immigrants and 11,109 entered through contracts for the introduction of immigrants. The Government has contracted for the introduction of 30,000 immigrants into the State of São Paulo during the current year. The colonies of Campos Salles, São Bernardo, Piaguhy, Sabaúna, and Pariquera-assú remain under the supervision of the State. The first of the agricultural experiment schools, authorized by act No. 678, of September 13, 1899, is shortly to be inaugurated at Piracicaba. The State Agricultural Department distributed during the year 32,236 copies of the publications pertaining to agriculture. In addition it has distributed 38,979,294 grams of seeds.

The extent of railways in operation is given at 3,373 kilometers, 60 kilometers of railway having been added during the year. The receipts of the railway companies of the State amounted to 70,559,832 *milreis*, and the expenditures to 34,753,814 *milreis*.

The extent of river navigation is given at 576 kilometers. A steamship line was established during the year between Ubatuba and Santos, two trips being made per month.

The total revenue of the State for the fiscal year 1900 amounted to 54,288,472 *milreis*, and the total expenditures to 37,429,935 *milreis*.

At the end of 1900 the State debt amounted to 20,513,107 *milreis*, divided as follows: Internal consolidated debt, 2,093,000 *milreis*; foreign consolidated debt, 17,620,442 *milreis*; floating debt, 799,664 *milreis*.

**REPORT OF THE GREAT WESTERN OF BRAZIL RAILWAY.**

According to the report of the Director of the Great Western of Brazil Railway Company, the receipts for the year ending December 31, 1900, amounted to 1,631,097 *milreis*, compared with 1,497,349 *milreis* in 1899, and the expenses to 1,023,776 *milreis*, compared with 996,396 *milreis* in 1899. The expenses amounted to 62.7 per cent of the gross revenue, compared with 66.3 per cent in 1899, or a decrease of 3.6 per cent.

The revenue from passenger traffic showed an increase of 42,777 *milreis*, or 12.5 per cent. Freight traffic showed an increase of 76,426 *milreis*, or 7.16 per cent, compared with that of the preceding year. The amount of freight carried during the year was 120,463 tons, which shows an increase of 14,165 tons over the amount carried in 1899.

Work on the line from Timbaúba to Pilar, a distance of 39 kilometers, is progressing satisfactorily. The first section, of 12 kilometers, was opened to traffic July 1, 1900; and another section, 14 kilometers in length, which extends to Itabayanna, was put in operation on January 5 of the current year. The remaining sections are far advanced, and it is expected they will be opened to traffic within a short time.

**REPORT OF THE LEOPOLDINO RAILWAY COMPANY.**

The report of the Leopoldino Railway Company, Limited, for the year 1900 shows that the gross receipts were £558,657, and the working expenses £448,978, leaving £109,679 as net receipts.

To this balance must be added the balance from 1899, Government guaranties, exchange account, etc., bringing the total up to £245,486. After deducting debenture interest, etc., there remained a balance of £162,949. Out of this balance the board proposes to pay a dividend at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, being 3 shillings per share, leaving a sum of £80,990 to be carried forward. The gross currency receipts for the year were 14,291,000 *milreis*, as compared with 16,879,000 *milreis* in 1899, and in sterling £558,657, against £526,876 in 1899. The falling off in sterling net receipts of £18,559 is due almost entirely to coffee traffic, as nearly all other goods show a marked increase. The decrease in currency receipts would have been larger had it not been for the benefit derived from more remunerative rates in force in 1900 for passengers and general traffic. The working expenses amounted to 80.37 per cent, as compared with 75.66 per cent in 1899, being an increase of 4.71 per cent. The receipts from passenger traffic show an increase of £26,348, or 26.06 per cent; from parcels and baggage an increase of £262, and from goods traffic an increase of £8,755, or 2.30 per cent. In order to provide funds to meet the capital expenditure during the year, the board has exercised its borrowing powers,

and issued 4 per cent debenture stock to the extent of £442,250, making a total issue to December 31 of £2,167,750.

#### **PROSPEROUS MANUFACTORIES AT PERNAMBUCO.**

A consular report issued by the United States Government asserts that cotton mills in Brazil have continued to flourish and to pay good dividends to their promoters or owners. This is particularly true with regard to the State of Pernambuco. It is said that in this State one mill, operated by water power, paid a dividend equal to 36 per cent in 1900 and will pay fully as much for the present year. Another manufactory, operated by steam power, which is gradually paying off debts incurred, owing to its having been started with insufficient capital, paid 10 per cent in 1900. This factory is now being operated by water power, which will be less expensive and permit larger earnings. Another establishment, which has no water power facilities, paid dividends equal to 18 per cent in 1900. There appears to be no good reason why Brazil should not manufacture most of the common cotton fabrics required by its citizens. It produces the fiber and has the undeveloped water power, while the cost of labor is small.

#### **INCREASED ACTIVITY IN MINING.**

The "Minas Geraes," in a recent issue, states that "The National Brazilian Mining Association," which owns several gold mines in the State of Minas, has recently placed an order in England for a large amount of machinery which is to be used to develop these mines. Great interest is being manifested in the extractive industry in this State. Workings that for a long time have been abandoned or forgotten are now being carefully examined by experts. Reports on these mines have been prepared by mining engineers and will be sent to the Pan-American Exposition.

#### **PERMANENT EXPOSITION OF PARANÁ PRODUCTS.**

On the 20th of April there was opened at Rio de Janeiro a permanent exposition of the products of the State of Paraná. The exhibits include, among others, pottery, furniture, over 150 varieties of woods, wines and liquors, herva maté, etc.

---

### **CHILE.**

#### **FOREIGN COMMERCE OF 1900.**

The Commercial Statistical Department of the Government recently issued some data relative to the foreign commerce of the Republic for the year 1900, in comparison with the official figures for the previous year. The foreign commerce of 1900 amounted to \$296,212,777, of which \$128,538,142 represented the value of the imports and \$167,674,635 the exports. The total value of the foreign commerce of 1899

was \$269,366,491, showing an increase for 1900 of \$26,846,286, of which \$22,277,784 represents the increase in imports and \$4,568,502 the increase in exports.

The following table shows the principal ports of entry and the value of the imports received at and the exports dispatched from each in the two years under comparison:

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.		Total commerce.	
	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.
Pisagua .....	\$1,183,310	\$1,323,698	\$12,273,668	\$14,654,644	\$13,456,978	\$15,978,342
Iquique .....	12,658,826	10,704,569	83,268,831	71,366,043	95,927,657	82,070,612
Tocopilla .....	1,721,118	1,586,484	14,190,246	11,767,002	15,911,364	13,353,486
Antofagasta .....	4,677,621	3,530,678	9,062,943	8,626,203	13,740,564	12,156,881
Taltal .....	1,475,539	1,150,278	7,487,942	7,302,906	8,962,881	8,453,184
Coldera .....	1,308,200	1,259,779	3,325,296	2,986,312	4,633,496	4,246,091
Carriзал Bajo .....	488,994	314,894	1,249,600	923,658	1,738,594	1,238,552
Coquimbo .....	4,116,092	2,821,358	10,438,466	8,830,265	14,554,558	11,651,623
Valparaiso .....	79,109,629	66,968,613	12,792,527	17,397,090	91,902,156	84,365,703
Talcahuano .....	16,581,445	13,305,219	2,087,129	6,047,286	18,668,577	19,352,505
Coronel .....	2,477,234	1,837,031	9,297,967	10,732,239	11,775,201	12,569,270
Puerto Montt .....	2,497,083	1,305,619	2,200,620	2,472,485	4,697,703	3,778,104
Ancud .....	241,943	151,986	.....	.....	241,943	151,986
.....	1,105	152	.....	.....	1,105	152
Total .....	128,538,142	106,260,358	167,674,635	163,106,133	296,212,777	269,366,491

The exports were classified under the headings of "Mining," "Agricultural products," and "Articles reexported on which duty had been paid." The respective values of these classifications were as follows:

	1900.	1899.
Mining .....	\$151,626,206	\$137,637,603
Agricultural .....	14,704,822	23,894,711
Articles reexported .....	1,343,607	1,573,819

The respective values of some of the leading imports in 1900 compared with the imports of the same articles in 1899 were:

	1900.	1899.		1900.	1899.
<b>Oil:</b>			<b>Iron:</b>		
Lamp and machinery .....	\$2,393,259	\$2,062,497	Bar and pig .....	\$1,024,237	\$870,772
Linseed .....	379,440	279,665	Galvanized sheet .....	1,131,717	525,250
Olive .....	717,157	725,522	Sheet .....	328,608	234,995
Steel, bar and sheet .....	451,460	203,633	Yarns .....	689,092	889,461
Wire, assorted .....	1,152,576	584,327	Cotton thread .....	2,386,634	1,138,769
Cattle .....	2,290,071	1,811,840	Cottons .....	2,525,632	2,898,040
Plows .....	277,291	222,109	Trouserings .....	1,842,470	1,732,410
Enameled iron goods .....	532,136	310,716	Bagging .....	1,083,789	1,085,264
Rice .....	1,474,869	1,076,830	Condensed milk .....	200,675	140,885
<b>Sugar:</b>			Books, printed .....	527,147	443,783
Brown .....	5,785,760	4,493,223	Ticking .....	998,604	831,753
Refined .....	732,345	916,174	Canvas .....	286,073	313,795
Bottles .....	1,033,254	535,779	Earthenware .....	635,426	245,338
Hollands and drills .....	1,040,191	1,168,225	Lumber .....	710,304	807,133
Coffee .....	1,862,725	2,397,077	Cotton hose .....	366,896	590,233
Coal .....	13,494,969	12,469,478	Printing paper .....	1,920,165	1,591,883
Cassimeres .....	2,973,401	1,889,778	Paint .....	540,310	347,734
Cement .....	814,873	646,588	Cotton prints .....	2,911,745	2,643,512
Cigars .....	326,240	254,912	Books .....	2,983,084	3,316,249
<b>Nails:</b>			Salmon .....	215,474	177,844
Wire .....	245,331	136,179	Tallow .....	1,668,275	762,052
Cut and wrought .....	545,904	329,630	Hats .....	1,055,385	608,483
Glassware .....	906,695	335,887	Tea .....	1,905,752	1,614,563
Skins, tanned, assorted .....	1,376,740	1,074,431	Sheetings .....	1,235,842	1,918,537
Drugs .....	2,192,365	1,536,377	Wheat .....	1,603,792	.....
Coopers' staves .....	200,997	116,226	Carpeting .....	838,627	432,304
Stearine .....	775,311	212,920	Candles .....	673,093	1,817,252
Matches .....	789,883	370,772	Window glass .....	278,167	164,073
Flannels .....	2,757,798	1,576,622	Wines .....	570,619	352,524
			Yerba-mate .....	1,731,735	2,432,811

The respective values of some of the leading exports in 1900 compared with the exports of 1899 were:

	1900.	1899.		1900.	1899.
Borate of lime.....	\$1,317,676	\$2,242,618	Quillai bark.....	\$176,302	\$464,705
Coal.....	3,909,460	4,839,900	Barley.....	1,379,574	2,246,749
Copper, bar.....	17,899,200	14,928,273	Wax.....	499,952	401,599
Copper regulus.....	1,935,165	684,965	Horns.....	435,693	883,844
Copper and silver regulus.....	1,150,836	546,880	Beans.....	535,991	668,908
Copper ore.....	2,031,267	3,585,443	Flour.....	223,969	930,822
Guano.....	1,377,490	939,280	Wool:		
Manganese.....	761,406	1,227,922	Ordinary.....	806,100	1,897,857
Gold, ingot and dust.....	2,806,698	2,461,234	Merino.....	659,783	230,880
Silver, bar and cluster.....	2,499,116	3,778,175	Honey.....	503,862	854,731
Nitrate.....	109,945,156	96,650,282	Nuts.....	552,051	397,752
Silver sulphurets.....	863,332	1,017,110	Leather.....	2,348,053	2,449,052
Iodine.....	4,043,172	4,198,427	Wheat.....	944,075	4,581,268
Bran.....	194,743	338,185			

### THE BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The French Minister at Santiago, in transmitting to his government the statistics of the sugar crop which had just been published in Chile, says, in regard to the cultivation of the sugar beet, that as soon as the law granting a premium of 2 *centavos* for each kilogram of beet sugar manufactured in Chile was voted, the directors of the factory at Membrillo, in the Department of Parrel—in fact the only sugar factory in existence at that time—made every effort to have an extent of 500 hectares planted in beets, which at the average yield of 30 tons per hectare should furnish a crop of 15,000 tons. They hoped to be able to manufacture the 1,500 tons of sugar which represented the producing power of this establishment.

This was not the least of the difficulties which they were obliged to overcome. It was to be anticipated that the farmers would not easily decide to undertake this cultivation, which up to that time had only been attempted in Chile on a small scale and at irregular intervals. The directors established model farms, made advances of money to some persons, and signed contracts with others by which the planting was done for and at the risk of the factory. In spite of all their efforts only 359 hectares were placed under cultivation, producing but 5,493.15 tons. These unsatisfactory results were attributed generally to the exceptionally rainy winter of 1900, which prevented the gathering of the crop before the bad season set in. Moreover, the roads having become impassable, and the trains having been stopped at different times on account of accidents to the railroads, the crop could not be transported in good time to the refinery. The inexperience of the farmers also contributed to this result.

However, it can not be said that the climate is unfavorable to sugar-beet cultivation. In fact, some plantations yielded from 36 to 38 tons of roots per hectare, and it is hoped from the experience which the farmers will have gained that the next season will give better results. The beets gathered produced an average yield of 12.91 per cent of

sugar. However, the 5,493 tons received at the factory only produced 607 tons of sugar instead of the anticipated 709 tons. It would appear advisable for those who wish to devote themselves to the manufacture of beet sugar in Chile to buy or rent land and plant and gather the raw material themselves.

Señor GUILLERMO GESWEIN has been commissioned by the Government to study the beet-sugar industry, both in the United States and in European countries. Señor GESWEIN is the senior member of a prominent manufacturing company in the city of Concepción.

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A recent "Boletín" of the National Mining Company of Chile contains an account of the Ovalle mining district in the Province of Coquimbo. Gold is to be found there in three parallel veins, each about 3 feet wide, according to this journal. Mining has been carried on by a local company to a depth of 60 yards. There is also a small amalgamation plant, which extracts from 60 to 65 per cent of the gold from the ore.

The new waterworks at Antofagasta, which have been constructed at a cost of \$5,000,000 by the railway and the Huanchaca Company, were formally opened on April 18, 1901. The water, which is conveyed from the Polapi Springs, was turned into the reservoir 5 miles from the city by the Mayor, the event being celebrated by a public demonstration.

Señor DON C. SILVA CRUZ, chief of the second section of public instruction of the nation, has been commissioned by the Government to proceed to the United States to study the educational system in use in the latter Republic.

---

### COLOMBIA.

#### EMERALD MINES OF MUZO AND COSCUEZ.

A recent issue, No. 11438, of the "Diario Oficial" of Bogota states that the Government has decided to extend indefinitely the time for the acceptance of bids for the lease of the emerald mines of Muzo and Coscuez. On determining definitely the date for the opening of the bids, the Government will give to the public a notice through its official newspaper, of at least ninety days, of its intention so to do. The following is a translation of the conditions required for the lease of these mines:

"The undersigned, to wit: PEDRO ANTONIO MOLINA, Minister of Finance, on behalf of the National Government, duly authorized by His Excellency the Vice-President of the Republic, in charge of the

executive power, of the first part (who hereinafter shall be called *the Government*), and ———, on his own behalf, of the second part, have entered into the following agreement:

“ARTICLE 1. The Government gives ——— and he receives in lease:

“I. The group of emerald mines known by the names of Muzo and Coscuez, marked out according to the boundaries established by article 1 of decree number 400, of the 31<sup>st</sup> of August, 1899, issued in pursuance of article 6 of the law of May 31<sup>st</sup>, 1870, ‘relative to the abolition of the monopoly of emeralds.’

“II. The houses, implements, tools, and any other things belonging to the Government, according to the written list made out by the present company holding the mines.

“III. The right to use, as far as it may be necessary for the working of the mines, the waste lands, waters, wood, and any other objects to be found within the limits fixed by the above-mentioned decree number 400, of the 31<sup>st</sup> of August, 1899.

“ARTICLE 2. The Government shall deliver to ———, under inventory and official valuation made by two appraisers, one for each party—and in case of disagreement with the intervention of an umpire appointed by the appraisers—the property referred to in number 2 of the foregoing article. The condition of the mines at the time of the delivery thereof shall be laid down in a written statement to be signed by the same appraisers at the foot of said inventory.

“§°. The delivery to which the foregoing article refers shall be made on ———, on which date the lease now in force shall expire, or in any of the three days following that date. A copy of the papers containing the proceedings relative to the receipt and delivery shall be forwarded to the Ministry of Finance by the persons appointed by both parties to execute these operations.

“ART. 3. ——— or his representative shall have the right to establish, during the time of this lease, on the lands of the mines such buildings, constructions, plantations, or works as he may think fit for the working of the mines.

“ART. 4. ——— binds himself towards the Government:

“(a) To pay into the National Treasury the sum of ——— in American gold or in drafts drawn in favor of the Treasurer-General on London, Paris, or New York, payable at thirty days’ sight and indorsed by a respectable bank of Bogotá, or the equivalent thereof in Colombian currency, on the day of payment as the yearly price of the lease, on the ——— of each of the years 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910.

“(b) To give back to the Government, at the expiration of this contract, any property he may have received in conformity to article 2 of this agreement, in the same condition as he may have received the same,

excepting wood and other articles which may be worn out and which have been made use of for the working of the mines.

“§. If on the date of the expiration of this concession it should appear that the articles given back to the Government are worth less than those received by ———, as stipulated hereinbefore, the difference in value shall be paid by ——— according to the valuation made by the appraisers.

“(c) To work the mines and make use of the woods received in lease in such a manner as not to prevent or jeopardize the future working thereof.

“———— shall be held liable for the losses the Republic may, under a just valuation, incur by reason of the nonfulfillment of the stipulations under this paragraph; also if by omission or neglect any mine in operation is spoiled or sunk, or the discovery of new veins is prevented or if the waterways are rendered useless.

“(d) To accept any assignment, endorsement, or transfer that the Government may make of its rights under this contract.

“(e) To pay interest at the rate of one per cent monthly in case of delay—such delay not exceeding one month—in the consignment of the yearly installments mentioned under heading (a) of this article.

“(f) To submit to the Government, at least every six months and during the operation of this contract, a copy—authorized by the manager of the mines or by the superintendent or by any officer of the highest category residing therein—of the invoices of the remittances of emeralds and of the accounts referring to the returns thereof.

“ART. 5. The buildings, constructions, plantations, and works referred to in article 3, as well as the machinery, tools, instruments, and any implements which may have been applied by ——— to the working of the mines herein mentioned, and the spares for machines, tools, and implements that have not been made use of, but which have been taken to the premises with a purpose to apply them to the working of the mines, shall, at the expiration of the present contract, become the property of the Government, ——— having no right to any compensation whatever.

“ART. 6. ——— may associate with other parties or assign the whole or a part of his rights under this contract; but it shall be understood that none of them shall exact any other advantages nor rights beyond those which are plainly stipulated in this agreement, and that the partners or assigns shall be subject to all the obligations binding ———.

“§ 1°. The association and transfer shall be made in conformity to the national laws, and both shall be null if made in favor of any foreign government. The express approval by the Government, demanded and supported on reliable documents, shall be furthermore required.



“§ 2°. The foreign person or company that under the provisions of the present contract may become the lessee of said mines does accept hereby the respective provisions of Law 145 of 1888, and such person or company renounces, therefore, any right to diplomatic action for the purpose of making effective the rights and obligations arising from the lease. And said person or company does submit to the jurisdiction of the common tribunals of the Republic, excepting the case of denial of justice, it being understood by denial of justice the fact that the grantee be refused the judicial proceedings which the laws of the Republic provide to protect civil rights.

“ART. 7. The Government may, in the last two years of the duration of this contract, appoint a person to be present on the premises to see the works that are being carried on, in order that that person may report if, by reason of the operations performed, there is any danger of future sinks or other contingencies that may cover or destroy the mines or prevent the discovery of new veins or the profitable use of the existing waters. Should the person appointed by the Government notice that works are carried on which in his opinion are apt to spoil the mines or render the execution of future works difficult, such person shall order that the works be discontinued and shall inform the Government of the reasons that may have led to such suspension. The Government shall not be answerable on account of said suspension; and only in case the lessee shall prove, on evidence given by two able engineers, before judicial authorities, that the suspension of the works was groundless, the order will be repealed.

“ART. 8. To secure the fulfilment of the provisions of this contract, ———— shall give a mortgage bond for \$50,000 in American gold, which sum shall become the property of the Government in the case contemplated in the following article.

“ART. 9. If for a term longer than one month ———— should delay the payment of any of the instalments referred to under heading (a) of article 4 of this contract, or fail to fulfill any other of the obligations binding him hereby, the Government shall have the right to declare, on its own authority, the agreement canceled, in which case the mortgage bond provided in the foregoing article shall become the property of the national Treasury, and no claims for compensation shall be admitted.

“ART. 10. The duration of this contract shall be ten years, binding upon both parties, reckoning from ————, 1901.

“ART. 11. Any dispute that may arise between the Government and ———— as to the construction of this contract shall be decided only and exclusively by the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation.

“ART. 12. This contract requires for its validity the approval of the Executive Power. The lowest price of the yearly rent of the lease of

the mines shall be \$200,000, that is, \$2,000,000 in American gold for the ten years' lease.

“To the effect of the final allotment, the payment of at least 5 per cent upon the basis of the valuation, reckoning from the second year of the operation of the contract, shall be considered as an advantage. The percentage to be paid from the third year forward shall be calculated upon the total amount of the rent of the mines in the previous year.

“The licitation shall take place not only on the price offered as rent, but also on the percentage to be paid after the second year.

“The licitation shall take place on the —— day of ——, 1901, at the Ministry of Finance, the Minister presiding over, assisted by the Chief of the Fourth Division; it shall begin at 1 o'clock p. m., and shall last three hours, during which time the proposals shall be considered and the verbal bids and outbids heard. The proceedings shall be closed at 4 o'clock, and thereupon the contract shall be provisionally allotted to the highest bidder.

“To be admitted as a bidder requires:

“1st. Not to be in debt overdue to the National Treasury, a fact which shall be proved with a certificate issued by the Treasurer of the Republic.

“2d. To have produced the respective proposal, addressed to the Minister of Finance in a close and sealed envelope, stating the contents thereof before 10.30 a. m. on the —— day of ——, 1901, as aforesaid.

“3d. To add to said proposal a certificate of the Treasurer-General stating that the bidder has deposited with the National Treasury, in American gold or in drafts on London, Paris, or New York, payable at thirty days' sight, to the order of same Treasurer and indorsed by a respectable bank in this city, the amount of \$50,000 required as a bankruptcy bond.

“4th. To present likewise a statement, signed by the bidder, to show that he accepts without restriction of any kind the stipulations set forth in the contract.

“After the contract shall have been allotted for the time being to the highest bidder, it shall be published for sixty days in the ‘Diario Oficial,’ as the basis of new proposals. Said time elapsed, a new licitation shall take place with the same formalities provided for the previous one. In this new licitation there shall only be admitted such proposals as may exceed in at least 10 per cent the amount offered as the price of the lease in the provisional allotment. The final contract shall be allotted to the highest bidder after verbal bids and outbids, and after approval by the Executive Power the same shall be recorded as a public deed.

"The Treasurer-General shall give back to the unsuccessful bidders, upon order signed by the Minister of Finance, the sums deposited as bankruptcy bond.

"Minutes of both licitations shall be drawn up, and the same shall be signed by the Minister of Finance, the Chief of the Fourth Division, and the parties admitted as bidders."

#### ADDITION TO THE FOREGOING CONDITIONS.

"ARTICLE. The Government shall appoint a permanent officer to inspect the works and to report to the Minister of Finance, monthly, in view of said works and of the books of the grantee, as to what quantity of emeralds is produced and the approximate value thereof, and to further supply information so as to enable the Government to have a thorough knowledge of the productive capacity of the mines. Said information shall be kept secret until the expiration of the contract.

§. At the expiration of the ten years the Inspector shall send to the Government a minute report, including his monthly reports, so that the Government may have a general statement showing the net product of the mines. Said report shall be published in the "Diario Oficial."

————— pledges himself to furnish the inspector above mentioned, whenever he may require it, with all the books and archives kept by the grantee as vouchers of his operations, that he may, according to the information derived therefrom, make out the reports referred to in the foregoing provisions."

#### PORT CHARGES PAYABLE IN GOLD.

In addition to the dispatch of the United States Minister, to which reference was made in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for May (p. 878), the Government decrees, that, from the date named (May 15, 1901), foreign vessels entering Colombian ports shall pay port charges in the gold money of the country from which they come.

From the requirements of this decree are excepted light-house charges in case the said light-houses are not the exclusive property of the Government: *Provided, however*, That the owners of such light-houses may exact their charges in gold by ceding to the Government 50 per cent of the net product of their light-houses and by making other concessions to the Government.

#### NEW CABINET MINISTER.

The Department of State of the United States has been advised that Dr. ANTONIO JOSÉ URIBE was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs of Colombia on April 23, 1901.

## COSTA RICA.

## COMMERCE OF 1900.

Mr. MANUEL ARAGON, Honorary Corresponding Member of the International Union of American Republics in San José, has furnished the MONTHLY BULLETIN with some valuable data, taken from the records of the Department of Statistics of Costa Rica, concerning the commerce of that Republic in 1900. These figures show that the foreign importations of merchandise into the Republic during the year referred to, not including gold coin and live stock, amounted to \$4,934,553.50 gold, as compared with \$3,806,036.46 in 1899, \$3,834,-100.37 in 1898, \$4,576,446.10 in 1897, and \$4,148,407.03 in 1896.

The imports of coined gold in 1900 were valued at \$977,105 United States currency, while the importations of live stock during the same period amounted to \$173,239.30.

The percentage of importations from the various countries is shown by the following table:

Countries.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
United States.....	46.20	54.00	44.80	33.64	32.98
England.....	27.30	19.60	19.61	26.92	29.77
Germany.....	13.59	14.55	15.50	21.01	21.04
France.....	5.94	5.90	10.80	10.00	8.92
Spain.....	2.60	2.60	3.30	3.12	3.83
Italy.....	2.00	1.91	1.06	3.48	1.70
Other countries.....	2.37	1.44	4.93	1.83	1.76
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The coffee raised for exportation in 1899-1900 aggregated 16,21,8914 kilograms, valued at \$3,800,187.61 American gold; that of the two preceding years amounted, in 1898-99, to 14,843,757 kilograms, and in 1897-98 to 19,614,795 kilograms.

During the year 3,420,166 bunches of bananas were exported, valued at \$1,354,385.73 gold, or 39.6 cents gold per bunch.

The exports of cabinet and dye woods during the year were valued at \$382,782.63. The exportation of precious metals, coined and in bars, rose to \$500,862.56; that of horned cattle to \$45,262 American gold, and that of crude rubber to the extent of 75,517 kilograms, valued at 98,172.10 gold. The latter exportation in 1899 aggregated 81,787 kilograms.

The exports of deerskins in 1900 were of 17,643 kilograms, weight, and were valued at \$10,585.80. There were 309,149 kilograms of dry hides exported, valued at \$92,744.70. The value of sundry small products exported during the year amounted to \$33,739.99, and the value of exports by mail to \$2,472.73.

A recapitulation shows the exportations to have amounted during the year to \$6,321,195.85 and the importations to \$6,084,897.80, or an excess of exportations over importations of \$236,298.05.

#### VALUATION OF UNITED STATES GOLD.

The average value of American gold sight drafts in national money was 2.40; that is to say, \$2.40 Costa Rican currency equaled one American dollar. The maximum value was 2.60 in January, 1900, and the minimum 2.21 in December of the same year.

#### EARNINGS OF THE COSTA RICA RAILWAY.

The net earnings of the Costa Rica Railway Company in 1900 amounted to £135,552, a sufficient sum to meet the interest on the capital invested and to increase the reserve fund.

#### CONDITION OF THE BANK OF COSTA RICA.

The condition of the Bank of Costa Rica on December 31, 1900, was as follows:

	Colones.
Bills in circulation .....	1, 234, 102
Gold certificates .....	53, 695
Gold coin on hand .....	950, 372
National silver coin on hand.....	54, 067

#### IMPORTS OF CATTLE.

The importation of horned cattle in 1900 aggregated 11,445 head, a smaller number than those imported during the previous years, due to the fact that the country is now producing to a greater extent than formerly the cattle necessary for its consumption.

#### MARITIME STATISTICS.

The maritime commerce during the year was carried on in 605 vessels carrying 739,807 tons, 206 of which visited Punta Arenas, and all of which touched at Port Limon. These vessels consisted of 567 steamships, 4 war ships, and 44 other craft of different kinds. Two hundred and twenty-six of the vessels carried the English flag, 144 the United States, 49 the Norwegian, 70 the German, 51 the Chilean, 23 the French, 7 the Italian, 3 the Danish, 1 the Spanish, 19 the Swedish, 9 the Costa Rican, 2 the Hondurian, 1 the Nicaraguan, and 4 the Colombian.

#### INCREASED IMPORT DUTIES.

Under date of May 4, 1901, the Minister of the United States at San José transmitted a dispatch to the Department of State at Washington (a copy of which has been sent to the Bureau of the American

Republics), advising that the Costa Rican Government had issued a decree increasing import duties 50 per cent after April 28, 1901. The announcement is accompanied by the suggestion that, as an offset to this additional duty, it will be the policy of the Government to reduce the export duty on coffee, "which appears to be an equitable proposition, owing to the low price of that product, the principal reliance of the Government and its citizens." Congress met on May 1, 1901, and the reduction of the export duty on coffee will, in all probability, receive due consideration before the session ends.

The Minister states that the importation of foreign products during the first half of the present fiscal year was comparatively heavy and that while the revenues may not at first be greatly increased by the decree named, it will induce an economy among the people which should be an advantage to the country.

In the Minister's opinion, Costa Rica needs, above all things, a diversity of products, thus decreasing its dependence upon any single article. These are to be found in cacao, rubber, textile fibers, tropical fruits, etc. The banana industry is next in importance to the growing of coffee.

## CUBA.

### PRODUCTION OF SUGAR, 1900-1901.

The "Diario de la Marina," of Havana, Cuba, in its issue of May 10 last, publishes the following table showing the exportation and stock of sugar on hand on the 30th of April, 1901, compared with April 30, 1900:

	1900.		1901.	
	Sacks.	Tons.	Sacks.	Tons.
<i>Exportation.</i>				
Havana .....	40,749	.....	201,740	.....
Matanzas .....	151,151	.....	320,951	.....
Cardenas .....	136,021	.....	380,305	.....
Cienfuegos .....	305,170	.....	550,749	.....
Sagua .....	70,356	.....	114,652	.....
Caibarien .....	64,991	.....	138,493	.....
Guantanamo .....	113,246	.....	213,151	.....
Cuba .....	6,942	.....	10,525	.....
Manzanillo .....	41,353	.....	113,812	.....
Nuevitas .....	31,981	.....	67,030	.....
Gibara .....	5,255	.....	39,263	.....
Zaza .....	.....	.....	5,000	.....
Trinidad .....	30,654	.....	37,771	.....
Total .....	997,869	138,098	2,193,442	313,349
<i>Stock on hand.</i>				
Havana .....	65,162	.....	365,150	.....
Matanzas .....	142,477	.....	350,360	.....
Cardenas .....	320,690	.....	316,491	.....
Cienfuegos .....	82,247	.....	105,224	.....
Sagua .....	42,861	.....	84,727	.....

	1900.		1901.	
	Sacks.	Tons.	Sacks.	Tons.
<i>Stock on hand—Continued.</i>				
Caibarien .....	67, 571	.....	102, 320	.....
Guatanamo .....	28, 037	.....	25, 026	.....
Cuba .....	5, 500	.....	22, 487	.....
Manzanillo .....	12, 035	.....	8, 020	.....
Nuevitas .....	3, 475	.....	4, 480	.....
Gibara .....	7, 200	.....	5, 500	.....
Zaza .....	5, 230	.....	12, 690	.....
Trinidad .....	5, 200	.....	4, 510	.....
Total .....	787, 685	109, 010	1, 416, 985	202, 426
Total number of tons handled .....	.....	247, 108	.....	515, 775
Local consumption, 4 months .....	.....	12, 300	.....	13, 300
Stock on hand January 1 (old crop) .....	.....	259, 408	.....	529, 075
Received in ports up to April 30 .....	.....	8, 606	.....	523
Received in ports up to April 30 .....	.....	250, 802	.....	528, 552

The sacks mentioned in the foregoing table contain 320 pounds each, and the tons are long tons of 2,240 pounds.

#### CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, FIRST QUARTER OF 1901.

The Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department of the United States has issued a statement showing the customs receipts for all ports of Cuba for the first three months of 1901, as compared with the same periods of 1900 and 1899. This report shows an aggregate for the first quarter of the present year of \$3,985,946.89, as compared with \$4,139,780.91 in 1900 and \$3,253,339 in 1899. These figures represent a decrease of more than \$153,000 for the year 1901 as compared with 1900. Increased receipts are shown at 9 ports and decreased receipts at 7. The falling off in the total is due to the great decline in receipts at Havana, which decreased from \$3,115,173.33 to \$2,798,521.89, a difference of more than \$316,000.

#### IRON MINING AT CHIRIVICOS.

Iron mines were recently opened at Chirivicos, the first cargo of ore being shipped from the port on May 12. This cargo consisted of 2,200 tons and was destined for Sparrows Point for the use of the Maryland Steel Company.

#### PROPOSED LIGHTING AND POWER PLANT AT SANTIAGO.

Señor EDUARDO J. CHIAPAS, a civil engineer of Guantanamo, is reported to be arranging for the erection of a lighting and power plant at Santiago de Cuba. This will comprise 240 arc lights, 6,000 incandescent lights, and power to be furnished to small consumers in and about the city. A complete steam plant will be installed, but later the power will be transmitted from the Guaso River waterfalls, a number of miles distant.

## ECUADOR.

## ECONOMIC POSSIBILITIES.

In the course of surveys made under the direction of Mr. A. A. Blow, a mining engineer of the United States, there have been discovered in the southern part of Ecuador five veins of excellent coal in seams of from 6 to 30 feet in width. This is regarded by experts as a surface indication only of what may be there. Should coal be found in commercial quantities, economic condition, not only in the Republic, but elsewhere in South America would undergo a marked change, as large quantities of this fuel are at present necessarily imported. Sulphur has also been found in the northern districts, the eruptive nature of the country having caused large deposits. At present most of the sulphur of commerce is brought from Sicily, and the demand is large because of its growing use in manufactures, especially since sulphuric acid has been used for the conversion of phosphate rock into fertilizers, as well as in bleaching, dyeing, sugar refining, and the manufacture of high explosives.

Further discoveries have been reported by the same company of prospectors of large copper deposits in gold-bearing ores, while the asphalt found in an island off the coast is said to equal the Venezuelan product. Further development of the railroad from Guayaquil has given a sudden impetus to the sugar and coffee industries, both offering large possibilities for investment. It is reported that at present \$7,000,000 worth of chocolate is annually exported from the coast districts, the production of which could be greatly advanced with properly directed efforts, as this article is no longer a luxury, but a necessity to the world. While searching for gold in eastern Ecuador immense tracts of rubber lands were found, the sole output being the result of intermittent work on the part of the native Indians. Valuable hardwoods were also found covering large areas. The high plateau traversed by the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad is very fertile, and in the opinion of Mr. Blow will eventually play an important part in the food supply of the older nations of the world.

## THE GUAYAQUIL AND QUITO RAILWAY.

"Transport," a weekly railway and dock review of London, in its issue for May 10, 1901, contains an article on "Railway Development in Ecuador," which is illustrated with a map of the proposed railway line from Guayaquil to Quito, including the completed section from Duran to Chimbo, a distance of 67 miles, and a picture of one of the immense locomotives in use thereon. The work of construction is being done under the auspices of the Ecuadorian Association, formerly



of Edinburgh and now located in London, the actual labor being performed under the supervision of United States contractors.

According to the scheme of the Ecuadorian Association railway connection is to be provided to all points from Duran (the port of Guayaquil) to Quito, the capital of the Republic, a distance of 286 miles. Guayaquil is to be converted into an efficient and first-class port of entry by the construction of deep-water docks at Duran and the improvement of the ferries crossing the Guayas River.

Already the old railway line from Duran to Chimbo, known as the Southern Railway, has been put into first-class condition, with improved equipment, including some powerful Baldwin locomotives. The section of the line from Chimbo to Sibamba, a distance of 48 miles, is probably the most difficult of construction as the road winds up the Andes Mountains, reaching the summit at the last-named point. It is expected that this section will be fully completed before the end of the present summer. The section from Sibamba to Guamote, 30 miles, is along a much smoother course, and it is expected that it will be finished for traffic by the end of September. Guamote is a point at which the roads from the interior converge, so that the opening of the railway line to this place will be an event of momentous importance. The construction of this road is being supervised by citizens of the United States.

#### THE ECUADORIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Ecuadorian Association was originally a trust company formed for the purpose of acquiring certain interests in the Ecuador Development Company, including the railway rights of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Company and the improvement of the ferries between Guayaquil and Duran and the construction of a harbor at the latter point, but it afterwards acquired practically all the interests of both the railway and development companies. Since then the association has acquired the right to prospect for minerals for the period of one year, on conditions which include the sending out of a geologist and the payment to the Government of Ecuador of 15 per cent of the net profits. Eight mineral experts were obtained from the city of Denver, Colorado, in the United States, each being at the head of an independent prospecting party, fully equipped for developing the mineral wealth of the Republic. Gold, sulphur, coal, copper, silver, and lead have all been found in such pronounced quantities as to leave no doubt as to their paying quantity and almost unlimited value.

#### PURCHASES OF EQUIPMENTS.

The Guayaquil and Quito Railway has placed rush orders with United States manufacturers for steel rails, bridges, cars, and locomotives. On June 1, 1901, the Carnegie plant, in Pittsburg, began a

shipment of 40,000 tons of heavy steel rails. The Lima Locomotive Works shipped two 65-ton locomotives, equipped with the Shay pattern of geared drivers for mountain grades, about the same time.

The Baldwins will ship six more locomotives in June and July. The Phoenix Bridge Company, which won fame by taking the Atabara bridge contract from Englishmen, has already shipped 30 steel bridges for the new road.

The American Bridge Company is under contract to rush 20,000 tons of steel bridge material. The American Car Company has begun shipments on a contract that calls for 300 flat, box, and stock cars. Jackson & Sharp, the car builders of Delaware, are building passenger, parlor, and directors' cars for the same road.

These orders were given to United States manufacturers in the face of bidding from English firms, though the road is largely under English capital.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE GOLD FIELDS.

The former Consul-General of Ecuador in the United States, Dr. JOSÉ MARIA BORGIA, recently visited New York City for the purpose of purchasing and arranging for the shipment of large quantities of mining machinery. This equipment is designed for the more thorough development of the gold fields of the Republic. Señor BORGIA reported that within a few months Ecuador would have more than 300 dredges at work, operated entirely by electricity; also that the people of the Republic believe that the gold fields of their country, when fully developed, will prove to be the richest in the world.

Reports from the mining districts of the Republic made by competent geologists and engineers indicate that one of the richest remaining districts of the world will be thrown open in two years' time, when the railroad reaches Quito. It is the lack of railroads that has left them so long unexplored and the impossibility of transporting suitable machinery for mining according to modern methods.

---

## HAITI.

#### RESOURCES OF THE REPUBLIC.

In a letter recently addressed to Mr. T. THOMAS FORTUNE, editor of the "New York Age," Hon. WILLIAM F. POWELL, United States Minister at Port au Prince, reports concerning the vast natural resources of Haiti, with special reference to colonization by Afro-Americans. In this latter regard, Minister POWELL claims that no other island in the Antilles offers corresponding advantages. Continuing, Mr. POWELL speaks enthusiastically concerning the fertility

of the soil and the delightful character of the climate. Sugar cane requires planting only once in ten years, and cotton, which grows to trees, is replanted every twenty years. Three varieties of cotton are produced—one white, in which the fiber is similar to that of the Sea Island cotton, another has a yellow fiber, and the third is slightly pink. Corn can be grown with little or no cultivation, and the opportunities for fruit cultivation are reported as most favorable. This fruit culture includes the growing of bananas, oranges, lemons, limes, pine-apples, and cocoanuts. Bananas need to be planted but once, and within two years from the time of planting the trees produce marketable fruit, the ratio of production increasing each year. Orange, lime, and lemon trees require a longer time before yielding a return; but Mr. POWELL calls attention to the fact that the blasting effects of frost, such as are common in Florida and even in California, are absolutely unknown in Haiti, where the thermometer never rises above  $98^{\circ}$  in midsummer or falls below  $70^{\circ}$  in winter. Coffee, cocoa, log-wood, and mahogany are the staple products, the returns to the National Treasury from the first two articles being valued at more than \$3,000,000 yearly. At present all cultivation of the ground is done with crudest implements, and were modern methods applied the results would be incalculable.

In the matter of manufactures, the field is reported as entirely unoccupied notwithstanding the fact that there is a wide field for enterprise in this direction. Cotton mills especially could be established with great profit to the manufacturer, the native raw material being both cheap and of excellent quality and cotton fabrics forming the principal clothing material for all classes.

---

## HONDURAS.

### IMPORTANT RAILWAY CONTRACT.

“La Gaceta,” of Tegucigalpa, official organ of the Republic of Honduras, publishes, in a recent issue, decree No. 81 approving the contract entered into by the Government with Mr. GEORGE F. ARCHER, for and in representation of Messrs. THOMAS J. CARLING, HENRY McHATTON, MORRIS WATERMAN, and MINTER WIMBERLY, citizens of the State of Georgia, for the construction and exploitation of a railway from Omoa to some point on the Bay of Trujillo. The principal stipulations of this agreement are the following:

The concessionaries agree to commence the construction of the railway at Omoa and continue the same through Tela and La Ceiba to Trujillo or to a point on the Bay of Trujillo. The Government grants to the concessionaires the necessary right of way, and also the right to construct

for the use of the railway, at the rivers over which the road crosses, the bridges, wharves, and landings that may be deemed necessary, and the right to use as motive power the waters of said streams, provided always that navigation is not impeded thereby. The road is to be of standard gauge, and the rails shall weigh at least 60 pounds to the English yard.

The concessionaires must construct, equip, and open to public service, within two years from the date of the approval of the contract by Congress, that section of the line which runs from Omoa to Tela, and in two years thereafter that section of the line which connects Tela to La Ceiba, and during the following six years they shall construct, equip, and open to public service the entire line. Construction must be commenced within six months from March 3, 1901, the date of the approval of the contract by the National Congress.

The concessionaires have a right for a period of twenty years to construct branches or side lines, but if said branches are to extend over 50 miles from the main line, a special concession must be obtained from the Government. For each kilometer of railway constructed and opened to public service, the Government grants a tract of public lands 2 kilometers square, and concedes the privilege of bringing colonists to cultivate these lands, with the exception of negroes, Chinese, and Malays.

The concessionaires have the right to cut the cabinet woods, such as mahogany, cedar, etc., that may be found within 3 miles of either side of the main line or its branches, paying for the same \$5 silver for each tree cut. The employees of the railway and the colonists may bring into the country free of duty such household furniture, tools, and materials as may be needed in the construction of their dwellings, etc., and the colonists are exempt for a period of ten years from their arrival of all personal taxes of a national character. The concessionaires may import into the country free of duty the materials, tools, etc., necessary to use in the construction of the railway.

The Government agrees to grant no other concession, for a period of fifteen years, paralleling the line of this railway within a distance of 25 kilometers from either side of the same. After the expiration of ninety-nine years, the railway, its branches, annexes, and dependencies shall revert to the Government without incumbrance or without the payment by the Government of any money.

---

## MEXICO.

### COMMERCE WITH SPAIN.

The "Diario de la Marina," of Havana, Cuba, in a recent issue, contains an interesting article upon the commerce of Spain with Mexico, an extract of which is as follows:

“According to data compiled in the office of the Consul-General of Mexico in Spain, an increase worthy of the consideration of producers is noted in the export trade of that country. The Consul-General believes that the exportations from Spain would be more if they did not suffer from the competition of Hamburg, in which place many articles of Spanish manufacture undergo alterations and are branded as German productions. Reference is made to a number of Catalonian products which, when in small quantities, are exported direct, but when the values exceed 20,000 *pesos* monthly are handled through foreign commission houses.

“The efforts made by the Transatlantic and Pinillos steamship companies and Izquierdo & Co., in the service of their regular lines to the ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico, are deserving of the encouragement of commerce.

“The economic condition of Mexico is very flattering, occupying as it does one of the strongest positions financially of any of the Latin-American Republics. At the close of the fiscal year 1899–1900 there was a surplus of 5,951,112 *pesos* in the Treasury, and the average quotation of its bonds in the markets of the world showed a premium of 5 per cent.

“The importations of the Spanish colony in Mexico, in whose hands are collected a large amount of capital, constrains Mexican producers not to abandon so promising a market as that of Spain.

“An examination of the movement of commerce in the port of Barcelona during the month of March last shows a considerable importation of Mexican products. The exportations consisted of 4,223 bundles, containing sundry merchandise, weighing approximately 429,113 kilograms, and valued at 108,277 *pesos*. The merchandise was classified as follows: Paper for cigarettes, wines, printed matter, almonds, spirits, woolen goods, cork, dried fruits, fans, earthenware, machinery, playing cards, olive oil, preserves, cotton goods, and other less important articles.”

#### NEW CUSTOMS DECREES.

Mr. WILLIAM W. CANADA, United States Consul at Vera Cruz, on May 6, 1901, informed the Department of State at Washington that an executive decree has been issued by the President of the Republic of Mexico authorizing collectors of customs at the principal ports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts to grant permission to vessels (without restriction as to nationality or tonnage) to proceed with cargo to, and discharge same at, points on the coast of Mexico where no custom-houses exist or custom officers are stationed. This decree, says the Consul, has been issued for the purpose of aiding commerce and accommodating the inhabitants of the lesser important places. If the cargo is of Mexican origin, or has been naturalized by having once

paid duty, there is no limit to the amount, and the vessel may carry to its full capacity; but where the cargo is foreign, the amount is fixed by the duty on same—that is to say, the duty on the cargo must not be more than \$2,000 Mexican currency.

The Consul adds that another executive decree has been promulgated which exempts consular invoices covering coin of any country, or bank notes of any of the banks established under a State or Federal law in the Republic of Mexico, from the consular fee, provided no other merchandise is covered by said invoice.

#### POSSIBLE EXISTENCE OF AN OIL BELT.

It is the opinion of geologists who have made a study of the situation that the oil belt at present exciting such interest in Texas extends from Beaumont down the Gulf coast to the mouth of the Rio Grande and far into Mexico. Should this prove true, economic conditions in the Republic dependent upon the use of coal as fuel would be revolutionized. If the production and use of fuel oil becomes extensive enough, the price of coal would necessarily be materially reduced and a new stimulus given to the manufacturing interests of the country. It has been estimated that 3 gallons of oil of the Beaumont grade are equal to 1 ton of coal for steam purposes, and already the lignite coal producers of Texas are complaining that manufacturers are refusing to renew contracts for fuel. Many of the large coal dealers of the States are securing agencies for this oil, and in many manufacturing towns of Texas oil has been substituted for lignite. Numerous railroads of the vicinity are also preparing for operating with oil.

The superior advantages possessed in the way of shipping by the Gulf coast oils place them ahead of all competition. This oil can reach shipping by pipe line over a very short distance on level ground, while oil from the Pennsylvania and Ohio wells must be piped from 300 to 400 miles, over two ranges of mountains, in order to reach Atlantic ports.

In this connection it may be stated that the "Diario Oficial" of May 18, 1901, publishes the full text of the contract which the Department of Public Works entered into with Mr. PABLO MARTÍNEZ DEL RÍO, of the City of Mexico, for the exploitation of the oil industry in the Republic of Mexico. The following are the principal clauses of this important concession:

"ARTICLE 1. Lic. DON PABLO MARTÍNEZ DEL RÍO, or the company or companies which he may organize, oblige themselves to establish in the Republic the business of boring for oil, executing the works and constructing the buildings, plant, and other installations necessary for the business in question and for the exploitation of the deposits or wells that may be discovered, for which purpose they will employ the most modern machinery and processes.

"ART. 2. The concessionaire obliges himself to begin the work of boring wells and other operations looking to the discovery of oil within six months, counted from the date of the concession (May 18, 1901).

"Within two years, counted from the same date, the concessionaire agrees that he will have bored at least 20 wells and that he will have invested therein, as well as in the plant for the conveyance of the product and the general expenses of the business, the sum of \$200,000 at least. In the eight following years the concessionaire binds himself to invest at least the sum of \$50,000 annually in the boring of wells, erection of plant, buildings, installations, and general expenses of the business, so that the capital to be invested by the company during the ten years of the life of the concession will be \$600,000.

"ART. 7. If the Government needs oil, the company will sell same to it at a reduction of 10 per cent on the wholesale prices to the public.

"ART. 11. The concessionaire may import duty free on a single occasion the machinery, apparatus, utensils, and building materials necessary for the establishment of the industry and the erection of the buildings, subject to the approval of the Department of Fomento, and under bond, in each case to be canceled as soon as the machinery shall have been put up and it shall have been proved that the apparatus, utensil, or material has been employed.

"ART. 12. For ten years, counted from the date of the promulgation of this contract, the capital invested by the company in the establishment or exploitation of the industry shall be exempted from every direct Federal tax, but the concessionaire or the company shall remain subject to the payment of the stamp tax."

#### THE SISAL INDUSTRY IN YUCATAN.

According to figures compiled by Señor MENALIO MARIN, agent for the Ward line of steamers at Progreso, Yucatan, the exports of "henequen" from that port during the year 1900 aggregated 499,626 bales, equivalent to about 98,000 tons. Of this amount 227,700 bales were shipped to New York, 138,745 to Boston, 56,828 to Mobile, 38,184 to Baltimore, 18,365 to New Orleans, 3,781 to Philadelphia, 2,593 to Galveston, 1,695 to Chicago, 6,830 to Havana, Cuba, 2,100 to Liverpool, 850 to London, 916 to Hamburg, 775 to Barcelona, 125 to Havre, 89 to Antwerp, and 50 tons to Seville. There were also about 4,000 tons of binder twine shipped to various ports of the United States in 1900. About 200 vessels were employed for transporting the hemp, comprising 102 Norwegian, 35 English, 30 American, 14 German, and 2 Spanish ships. The value of these shipments aggregated over \$10,000,000 gold.

The Compañía de Ferrocarril, Muelle y Almacenes del Comercio de Progreso (The Railroad Wharf and Warehouse Company of Progreso), formed some time ago with a capital of \$600,000, recently

opened its three warehouses, 400 feet long by 200 wide, having a capacity of 150,000 bales of hemp. The structural steel for these buildings was purchased in the United States. Heretofore, owing to the lack of proper storage facilities at Progreso, shipments from that port have been somewhat irregular, but now that proper warehouses exist, coupled with improved docks, it is expected that considerably more hemp will be shipped during 1901 than in the preceding year. The company referred to is about to construct a narrow-gauge road from Merida, the center of the hemp district, to Progreso, a distance of 24 miles.

#### REPORT OF THE BUILDING AND LOAN COMPANY.

At the general annual meeting of the Building and Loan Company in the City of Mexico, on May 4, 1901, it was shown that the citizens were becoming more desirous of accumulating money than heretofore. The statement of the business of the company for the year 1900 shows the assets on December 31 to have been as follows:

Loans on approved securities.....	\$117,400.00
Loans on the company's stock.....	11,490.50
Cash on hand.....	2,832.12
Organization account.....	10,586.82
Furniture, etc.....	1,489.94
Total.....	143,798.94

The liabilities at that time were:

Shares in force.....	\$115,316.39
Accumulated dividends.....	21,740.78
Interest discounted but not yet earned.....	965.92
Due agents and individuals.....	2,394.60
Reserve fund.....	3,381.25
Total.....	143,798.94

The net profit for the year amounted to \$14,412.43. During the twelve months 2,947 new shares were issued, there being in force on December 31, 1900, 7,440 shares. Loans (76) were made to the amount of \$54,590.50. The assets increased from \$51,012.67 at the close of 1899 to the amount stated above. The loan accounts amounted to \$128,890.50 at the end of 1900.

#### REPORT OF THE MEXICAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The report of the Mexican Railway Company, Limited, for the six months ending with December 31, 1900, were recently made public at a meeting of the board of directors in London. This shows that the average weekly earnings per mile during the past three half years were: For the second half of 1900, \$254.11; for the first half of 1900,



\$282.53; and for the second half of 1899 \$260.44. The sum at the disposal of the company, after payment of the interest on the debenture stock, is £31,347. Adding to this the cash balance of £201 standing to the credit of the first-preference stockholders, there is a total sum of £31,548, which will suffice for the payment of a dividend for the half year on the first-preference stock at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, absorbing £30,329 and leaving a balance of £1,219 to be carried forward to the credit of the holders of that stock. The gross earnings in the half year amounted to \$2,144,081, or \$53,411 less than in the corresponding period of 1899. The working expenses were greater by \$20,424, chiefly under the items of maintenance of permanent way and stations, and the net profit, after deducting \$4,568 loss on pier and launch service, was \$870,144, which realized £88,464, to which there was added interest and fees in London, amounting to £2,883, making a net revenue balance of £91,347, which is £7,622 less than at the close of 1899. The passenger earnings continued to be satisfactory, yielding an increased revenue of \$91,525. From national goods, leaving out of consideration the diminution of the stone traffic for the recently completed harbor works, there was derived an addition to the receipts of \$27,344. On the other hand, the revenue from foreign imports was diminished by \$111,089, mainly owing to the competition of the Mexican National Railway and the diversion of this traffic to the United States Gulf ports, New Orleans and Galveston. The result is that the total earnings of the railway are less by \$53,411 than in the corresponding half of 1899. The average sterling value of the dollar in the half year under review was 24.40d., compared with 23.20d. in the corresponding half of 1899.

#### DEPOSITS OF ASPHALTUM IN TAMAULIPAS.

In a work entitled "History of Tamaulipas," Don ALEJANDRO PRIETO, a civil engineer of note in Mexico, states that in the State of Tamaulipas there are immense quantities and varieties of asphaltum, commonly called *chapopote*. "All along the interior margins of the Laguna Madre, Morales, and along the rich region in the vicinity of Sota La Marina clear to the port of Tampico, rich beds of *chapopote*, or asphaltum, are encountered. In some beds the asphalt is of a dark chocolate character and in a somewhat liquid form, while at other places it is found of an ebony-black color in a compact, solid form, resembling coal. Judging from the surface appearance of these deposits, it is to be supposed that they are indicative of veins of asphalt and petroleum; with a little engineering work the interior course of these veins could be easily ascertained. The visible surface leads of these veins are of such large proportions as to indicate that they are but the outlets of immense deposits of asphaltum and oil."

**EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC WORKS.**

On May 8, 1901, the Minister of Finance presented to the National Chamber of Deputies a bill authorizing the expenditure of \$10,000,000 from the reserve fund of the Federal Treasury for the prosecution of various works of public utility. A large proportion of this amount will be devoted to improving and embellishing the City of Mexico, one of the chief undertakings being the construction of a new national theater near the Alameda.

The following is the plan for distribution of the amount named: Construction of schools, \$1,500,000; hospitals and asylums, \$1,800,000; public buildings, \$1,300,000; telegraph lines, \$600,000; war vessels, \$2,500,000; national theater, \$1,800,000; paving, water piping, and sanitation, \$500,000. The Treasury reserves from which these expenditures will be drawn are the surplus funds arising from previous fiscal years. These surplus funds have recently been increasing to a considerable extent. The Treasury statement at the conclusion of the fiscal year 1898-99 showed an available balance of \$22,679,925.10, while the balance at the expiration of the year 1899-1900 was \$32,684,748.82, an increase of over \$10,000,000 in twelve months.

**NEW RAILROAD CORPORATION.**

The Mexican Midland Railroad Company has been incorporated in Boston, Mass. The starting point will be in Durango, State of Durango, and the road will operate in a southeasterly direction to and through the town of Gutierrez, in the State of Zacatecas, and through Sombrerete, if practicable; also, such other towns along the route as may be authorized by the Mexican Government. The capital stock is \$1,000,000.

**PROPOSED GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.**

It is stated that engineers are preparing for the Government the permanent survey for the first 50 kilometers of a railroad line between Chihuahua and the City of Mexico. A series of wells and windmills will be established along the route. Telephone lines will be established also. The permanent survey of the line between Mexico City and Presidio del Norte has practically been decided upon and will be prepared as soon as maps and profiles for the Government covering the first 50 kilometers are completed.

**ELECTRIC TRACTION SYSTEM FOR PROGRESO.**

The Compania del Ferrocarril Muelle y Almacenes de Comercio de Progreso (The Progreso Railroad Wharf and Warehouse Company), which operates the sisal storage business in the chief ports of the State

of Yucatan, is having specifications drawn up with a view to the construction of an electric traction system in Progreso. The tramway now in use is about 8 miles in length, and is operated by horse power. This will be converted into an electric road and an additional length of 5 miles of track added. Electrical power will also be utilized for the purpose of operating the machinery, etc., of the extensive docks now in the course of construction. It is also intended to light the city of Progreso, which has a population of between 8,000 and 10,000, by electricity.

#### SMELTING OF ORES IN COLORADO.

The relation of the smelters of the State of Colorado, United States, to mining in Mexico, is demonstrated by official statistics from the custom-house at Denver. These show that during the first quarter of 1901 there were received 159 carloads of silver and lead ores, weighing 8,673,429 pounds (3,934,267 kilograms), of which 509,930 pounds (231,304 kilograms) represented the weight of the lead.

In the first quarter of 1900 the number of carloads received was 148, containing 6,132,509 pounds (2,781,706 kilograms), the weight of the lead being 344,189 pounds (156,124 kilograms). In the first quarter of 1900 there were also 791,651 pounds (359,093 kilograms) of copper (matte) received at Denver from Mexican mines; but such shipments have since been diverted to the refinery at Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

On May 4, in New York, 2,000,000 pounds of gum chicle were purchased by the American Chicle Company, the price being about 40 cents a pound, or \$800,000 in all. Chicle is the exudation of the *Achros sapote*, a tree indigenous to the State of Yucatan. The gathering and cleansing of chicle gives employment to a large number of natives in the State. More of the article is shipped to the United States than to any other country, chicle forming the basis for the different varieties of chewing gum manufactured.

On May 14, 1901, the United States Government granted two patents to ALBERT HABERECHT, of Ensenada, Mexico. No. 673,954 was for a "canteen" having a reenforcing tube projecting through the center thereof, and No. 673,984 was for a "combined steam condenser and aerator," an apparatus designed to condense steam and to aerate the waters produced thereby.

The Government of the United States has officially recognized JUAN N. ZAMORANO as Consul for Mexico at Laredo, Texas.

## NICARAGUA.

**EXPOSITION OF SPANISH PRODUCTS.**

The MONTHLY BULLETIN reproduces from the Cuban press the following interesting article concerning the exposition of Spanish products in Nicaragua:

"The office of the Consul-General of Nicaragua in Spain has advised that the Government of that State, desiring to promote the cordial relations which unite it to Spain, has established a foreign section in the National Museum of Nicaragua, where Spanish products will be exhibited. With this object in view, the national producers of the articles mentioned in the following memorandum may address the office of said Consul-General in Madrid, offering samples, detailed descriptions, prices, conditions of sale, and other information that they may deem desirable.

"Spanish products of the largest consumption in the markets of Nicaragua: Paper of all kinds, for letters, official documents, envelopes, note paper, etc.; paper for cigarettes; blank copybooks, account books, etc.; printed books, scientific, literary, didactic, and musical works, etc., whether they be originally written in Spanish, or foreign works translated into Spanish; cotton and linen goods of all kinds; ready-made shirts, collars, drawers, handkerchiefs, sheets and pillow slips, curtains and mats, table linen, towels, and cotton prints of all kinds; woolen cloths, knit goods, and woolen goods of all kinds; ready-made clothing; hats of all kinds; perfumery, soaps, and essences of all kinds; buff gloves, kid gloves, lisle thread and cotton gloves; lithographs and oleographs; Toledo swords, machetes (cane knives), knives, razors, etc.; table cutlery of white metal; writing ink; oil paintings; medicinal waters; standard medicines; clarified olive oil; red wines of all kinds (those containing but a small percentage of alcohol preferred); spirituous wines, dry and sweet; sparkling wines and drinks; cognacs, brandies, and liquors, and, in general, all those articles produced in Spain, and regarding whose consumption in Nicaragua the Consul-General of that Republic in Madrid will give the necessary information."

**CONSTRUCTION OF A DOCK AT CORINTO.**

The United States Consul at Managua has informed the Department of State at Washington that the Government of Nicaragua has awarded a contract to Mr. T. SOLOMON for the construction of a dock at the port of Corinto. This dock is to be 500 feet long by 315 feet wide and is to be constructed of iron. It is to cost \$150,000 gold and to be completed and ready for public use within one year from the date of signing the contract. As compensation for the capital invested, Mr. SOLOMON will be allowed to collect from 10 cents to 15 cents per hundredweight for freight and 10 cents for each passenger embarking or disembarking at that port.

## PARAGUAY.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The message which the President of the Republic of Paraguay addressed to the National Congress on the opening of its thirty-first legislative period, on April 1, 1901, is a comprehensive and interesting document.

Referring to the foreign relations of the Republic, President ACEVAL states that the Government has endeavored to cultivate, promote, and strengthen the bonds of amity and good will that happily at present exist between Paraguay and the rest of the nations of America and Europe, and speaks in flattering terms of the valuable assistance received from the distinguished diplomatic corps accredited to Asunción, and of their able cooperation and support in his efforts to maintain and extend international harmony and confraternity with all the civilized world.

The General Arbitration Treaty with the Argentine Republic, the ratification and exchange of which was postponed until the 6th of May, 1901, is especially recommended to the careful consideration of the Congress.

The arrival in Asunción of Dr. ANTONIO QUIJARRO, Confidential Agent of the Republic of Bolivia, has occasioned an important modification in the proposed boundary treaty between the two nations, and a representative of the Republic of Paraguay will be named to discuss this diplomatic subject with the Confidential Agent of Bolivia.

The President says that in due time a delegate will be appointed to represent the Republic in the second Pan-American Conference, to be held in the City of Mexico on the 22d of October of the present year.

The Government has received, from the Paraguayan Development Company of Philadelphia, a request for a subvention of a line of steamships which said company proposes to establish to ply between Paraguay and the United States, which proposal will be submitted to the consideration of the Congress.

The President devotes considerable space in his message to immigration and colonization, and recommends to the Congress in strong and vigorous language the encouragement, by wise and beneficent laws and appropriate legislation, of the immigration of agriculturists into the country and the settlement and development by agricultural colonists of the rich and fertile plains and valleys of the Republic.

Attention is called in the message to the increased facilities for the dissemination abroad of reliable information concerning the natural resources of Paraguay, and especial mention is made of the important Government publications known as the "Diario Oficial" and the "Revista Mensual," the latter publication being in English and

French, and edited and distributed under the immediate direction of the Department of Foreign Relations.

Under the act of the 19th of November, 1898, a Bureau of Statistics had been established. The data furnished by this Bureau and its branches show that during the past year there were cultivated in the Republic the following number of rows, 100 yards long, of agricultural products:

Corn .....	6, 471, 689	Tobacco .....	1, 290, 201
Mandioca.....	5, 094, 432	Rice.....	268, 670
Beans .....	2, 234, 649		
Sugar cane.....	810, 518	Total .....	16, 946, 504
Peanuts .....	776, 345		

Alfalfa was cultivated to a considerable extent, as were also the products shown in the following table:

	Plants.		Plants.
Cotton.....	328, 053	Oranges .....	73, 912
Tartago (Spurge).....	260, 830	Bananas .....	47, 697
Coffee .....	191, 673		
Pineapples.....	61, 131	Total .....	963, 296

The following table shows the live stock on hand in the Republic at the close of the year 1900:

	Head.		Head.
Cattle .....	2, 283, 039	Goats.....	32, 334
Horses .....	182, 790	Hogs .....	23, 887
Asses .....	4, 067		
Mules .....	3, 490	Total .....	2, 743, 665
Sheep .....	214, 058		

The message shows that according to the latest statistics the population of Asunción is 51,719 inhabitants, in which number are included 4,541 foreigners, and that the total population of the Republic is 635,571 persons, of whom 18,183 are foreigners. The number of manufacturing concerns in the Republic is given as 1,094, with a total capital of \$135,448,066.31, and the capital of the 2,298 commercial houses existing in the country is \$66,673,543.

The post-office during the year 1900 handled 1,729,878 pieces of mail matter, and the business of the Government telegraph lines consisted of 83,560 messages.

The total receipts from exports and imports during the year 1900 rose to \$8,428,705.41, while the receipts from internal taxes during the same period amounted to \$1,122,460.23.

The Agricultural Bank has received the loan of \$1,000,000 arranged for under the law of the 18th of November, 1899, which sum will be applied to the development of the agricultural and national industries. The loans of the bank to its patrons during the year amounted to

\$1,279,780.11. The capital of this bank was, on December 31, 1900, \$3,025,723.57.

The President expresses in his message the greatest concern and solicitude regarding educational matters, advocating the support and extension of the public schools and the cause of higher education throughout the entire territory of the Republic.

#### **NEW CABINET MINISTER.**

Through the courtesy of Hon. JOHN STEWART, Consul-General of Paraguay near the Government of the United States in Washington, the Bureau of the American Republics is in receipt of information to the effect that, in accordance with a decree of April 8, 1901, the President of the Republic has appointed Señor Don JUAN CANCIO FLECHA as Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Relations, vice Señor Don FABIO QUEIROLO, resigned.

#### **EXPLORING EXPEDITION.**

The "Südamerikanische Rundschau" gives an account of the expedition of Captain BOLLAND which had been fitted out by the German house of ARNING, BRAUSS & Co., of Buenos Ayres, for the purpose of endeavoring to locate harbors along the Brazilian-Bolivian boundaries on the Paraguay River and further to explore the supposed harbors on the Gaiba seas (lakes). The expedition returned in January last to Asunción. Some very practical results were obtained, it having been demonstrated that even at low water the stream is navigable for large river steamers direct from Montevideo to Bolivia. This matter is of the greatest importance, since upon it depends a great deal whether the railroad is to be constructed from the chief city of Bolivia to the Paraguay River. Captain BOLLAND has returned to Buenos Ayres and is preparing an exhaustive report on his journey.

---

## **PERU.**

#### **COMMERCE WITH SPAIN.**

The press of Cuba has published a valuable article relating to the commerce of Spain with Peru, a translation of which is as follows:

"The Board of Commercial Information of the Department of State has just prepared an interesting consular report for the year 1900, compiled by the representative of Spain in Lima.

"The abundant data collected in said report shows that the commerce between Spain and Peru has notably increased since 1897, but in reality the trade is not as yet very important, since it amounted in 1899 to

but little more than 2,000,000 *pesos*. The trade in dry goods, knit goods, preserves, wines, and spirits, has decreased, but the commerce in cotton goods, woollens, silks, and furniture has increased.

"The report shows that the exportation trade of Spain to the Pacific requires for its development the establishment of one or more navigation lines with fixed itineraries, established freight rates, periodical stopping places, and which, touching at Spanish ports, will transport merchandise direct to the ports of the Pacific.

"With these facilities the exporters would avoid the enormous expenses with which Spanish products are now burdened, and Germany and England could not compete in the Peruvian market, because of the high prices of similar articles of inferior quality which they export to said country."

#### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

According to a French publication of recent date, the Peruvian Government has ordered the immediate completion of the telegraph lines which are to establish communication between Peru, Bolivia, and the Argentine Republic.

It is said at Lima that the "Minrod Syndicate," organized in London, at a capital of £350,000, has bought the Loquinoa mines. Two English engineers, Messrs. BERMETT and LETTS, have gone to Huancayo to inspect the mines of this region for an English syndicate which has been organized with a view of buying mines in Peru.

The establishment of a line of Peruvian steamers between Panama and Valparaíso is being considered. This enterprise will be subsidized by the Peruvian Government, which will reserve the right in certain cases to use the said steamers for the transportation of its troops and material. The project of creating a new line of navigation to run along the southern coast of the Pacific is received with favor in Peru, for its execution will result in decreasing the freight and passenger rates between the Peruvian ports and those of Chile, Ecuador, and Colombia.

---

### SANTO DOMINGO.

#### DECREE ABOLISHING EXPORT DUTIES.

Señor JOSÉ GABRIEL GARCÍA, Honorary Corresponding Member of the International Union of American Republics in Santo Domingo, informs the MONTHLY BULLETIN that the Dominican Congress, by a law enacted on April 13, 1901, directed that all the products of agriculture and agricultural industries be exempted from export duties, this law to take effect on May 1, 1901.

The export duty on live cattle, and also the extra charges to be levied on exports, under the law of April 12, 1899, for the redemption



of the bank notes of the National Bank of Santo Domingo, are nevertheless retained. These extra charges are as follows:

Sugar.....per quintal..	\$0.03	Hides.....per quintal..	.30
Cacao.....do.....	.40	Guaiacum, or lignum-vita, per ton.	\$0.50
Coffee.....do.....	.15	Honey.....per gallon..	.01
Wax.....do.....	.15	Tobacco.....per quintal..	.20
Turtle shells.....per pound..	.25	Yaya wood.....per ton..	.50

The Department of State at Washington received from Mr. CAMPBELL L. MAXWELL, United States Consul-General at Santo Domingo, under date of April 17, 1901, a copy of a message of the President to Congress regarding the suppression of export duties. The annual revenues from export duties, the Consul states, amounted to about one-fourth of the total income of the Republic.

The statistics for 1900 furnished by the Minister of the Treasury and Commerce give the following favorable figures: Import duties, \$1,756,266.19; export duties, \$635,785.55. Deducting from the export duties \$130,491.85 for the differential duties there remains \$505,293.70. Taking the revenue for the first three months of 1901 (\$697,654.05) as a basis, the revenue for the year may be estimated at \$2,285,322.50, from which, deducting the export duty of \$505,293.70, there remains \$2,285,322.50, with which sum the Government can meet its estimated expenses and most pressing obligations.

#### SUGAR PRODUCTION IN 1900.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN for March, 1901 (pp. 505-506), contained an extract from the report of the French Consul-General in Santo Domingo relative to the cane and sugar production of the Macoris district. In that article, which was taken from the "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" for February 7, 1901, it was stated that the total production of sugar was 18,403,634 pounds. This statement of the Consul-General proves to be very erroneous, as can be seen from a perusal of the table given below.

In a communication dated June 1, 1901, Mr. EDWARD C. REED, United States Consular Agent at Macoris, forwards a correct statement as obtained from the official records. This gives the number of estates, the nationalities of their proprietors, and the production of sugar during the year 1900 as follows:

Name.	Nationality.	Production.
		<i>Pounds.</i>
Angelina.....	Italian.....	8,869,800
Consuelo.....	American.....	10,888,750
Porto Rico.....	do.....	7,744,440
Quisqueia.....	do.....	6,676,500
Porvenir.....	do.....	8,846,160
Cristobal Colon.....	do.....	8,885,140
Santa Fé.....	do.....	9,441,310
Colonies of the estates.....	do.....	14,040,972
Total.....	.....	75,403,072

"The majority of the estates are *centrales*, which means that besides the cane owned by estates they also grind cane raised by outsiders, called "colonies;" and the item of 14,040,972 pounds of sugar exported is the product of the cane raised by these colonies less the amount retained by the estates for the expense of grinding the cane and making the sugar. The crop of 1900 was somewhat short, on account of the rains coming too late in the season, the amount of sugar exported from this port and district to the United States in 1899 being 78,948,852 pounds."

#### NEW CABINET MINISTERS.

According to a communication from Señor JOSÉ GABRIEL GARCÍA, the following are Cabinet appointments:

Minister of the Interior and Police, Señor UBALDO GOMEZ MOYA.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Señor ELISEO GRULLÓN.

Minister of War and of the Navy, Señor RAFAEL RODRÍGUEZ.

### UNITED STATES.

#### TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

##### STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following is the latest statement from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of April, 1901, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the ten months ending April, 1901, compared with the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1900. It should be explained that the figures for any one month are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the month following, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for April, for example, are not published until some time in June.

##### IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Logwood ( <i>Palo campeche; Páo de campeche; Campeche</i> ): Mexico .....	\$593	.....	\$13,241	\$6,964
Coal, bituminous ( <i>Carbón bituminoso; Carrao bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i> ): Mexico .....	7,127	\$6,709	113,035	57,801
Cocoa ( <i>Cacao; Coco ou cacao cru; Cacao</i> ): Central America.....	1,153	.....	9,676	3,069
Brazil.....	67,505	5,005	946,771	718,034
Other South America.....	62,371	144,144	1,182,800	1,478,049
Coffee ( <i>Café; Cafè; Cafè</i> ): Central America.....	885,137	1,599,049	3,594,552	4,053,722
Mexico .....	490,291	373,444	2,691,557	1,491,527
Brazil.....	3,784,188	4,278,050	32,058,624	38,981,409
Other South America.....	546,323	731,321	3,746,513	4,738,166

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
<b>Fibers:</b>				
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Colon, non manufacturé</i> ):				
South America .....	\$47,072	\$28,836	\$262,607	\$405,861
Sisal grass ( <i>Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen</i> ):				
Mexico .....	1,041,503	815,213	9,049,464	6,871,063
<b>Fruits:</b>				
Bananas ( <i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i> ):				
Central America .....	208,522	323,392	1,770,037	2,056,170
South America .....	92,236	61,577	824,415	498,512
Oranges ( <i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i> ):				
Mexico .....	121	169	184,459	136,514
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>				
Fur skins ( <i>Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i> ):				
South America .....		1,375	113,191	154,590
Hides and skins ( <i>Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i> ):				
Central America .....	44,889	42,708	408,590	455,141
Mexico .....	170,338	217,350	2,034,581	2,185,060
South America .....	635,829	837,570	9,208,074	7,937,610
India rubber, crude ( <i>Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc</i> ):				
Central America .....	82,208	81,137	674,085	577,203
Mexico .....	26,322	13,560	180,427	106,533
Brazil .....	1,267,170	2,782,048	15,822,132	14,564,201
Other South America .....	41,478	32,625	804,378	512,903
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. ( <i>Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plombs en saumons, en barres, etc.</i> ):				
Mexico .....	224,836	284,523	2,150,486	2,425,186
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard ( <i>Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i> ):				
Central America .....	9,139	53,827	70,842	103,263
Mexico .....	357	1,748	40,336	12,065
Cuba .....	3,200,948	3,949,419	12,360,673	17,853,856
Brazil .....	14,908	934,878	1,115,743	4,193,338
Other South America .....	348,083	147,404	4,995,177	7,122,781
Tobacco, leaf ( <i>Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles</i> ):				
Mexico .....	8,403	678	78,148	26,653
Cuba .....	472,708	1,496,922	6,839,749	8,556,655
Wood, mahogany ( <i>Caoba; Mogno; Acajou</i> ):				
Central America .....	26,470	6,243	270,515	348,531
Mexico .....	59,474	62,240	334,885	410,464
Cuba .....	14,409	21,438	127,807	228,553
South America .....	1,218	4,244	24,090	26,721
Wool ( <i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i> ):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing) .....	760,670	95,694	1,883,833	376,168
Class 2 (combing) .....			48,600	8,390
Class 3 (carpet) .....	159,431	81,901	613,614	534,758

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

<b>Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	\$234	\$1,197	\$6,195	\$10,715
Mexico .....	57,440	14,882	335,025	324,990
Santo Domingo .....	67	429	2,993	2,800
Cuba .....	19,800	4,525	143,418	86,393
Argentine Republic .....	25,811	25,771	1,683,219	1,281,161
Brazil .....	9,017	1,205	26,719	12,226
Colombia .....	588		1,334	1,259
Other South America .....	3,935	2,019	266,937	267,445

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
<b>Breadstuffs:</b>				
Corn ( <i>Maíz; Milho; Maïs</i> ):				
Central America.....	\$2,128	\$6,844	\$36,607	\$32,910
Mexico.....	23,091	59,171	197,357	581,693
Santo Domingo.....	131	30	203	138
Cuba.....	46,579	57,363	431,044	592,433
South America.....	267	3,245	65,571	16,541
Wheat ( <i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,700	1,825	8,615	29,131
Mexico.....		10	2,038	1,465
South America.....	56,692	154,752	115,063	842,808
Wheat flour ( <i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i> ):				
Central America.....	61,806	83,123	684,704	783,669
Mexico.....	9,939	11,312	122,561	128,036
Santo Domingo.....	16,296	14,014	108,420	166,461
Cuba.....	143,504	195,962	1,746,162	1,728,868
Brazil.....	330,740	210,430	1,964,778	2,251,854
Colombia.....	18,675	26,707	228,851	218,838
Other South America.....	58,543	220,659	1,212,626	1,457,583
<b>Carriages, etc.:</b>				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of ( <i>Carruages, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	577	12,281	20,420	74,492
Mexico.....	45,535	85,296	842,828	1,401,661
Santo Domingo.....	847	415	18,106	58,361
Cuba.....	7,415	33,017	169,061	559,682
Argentine Republic.....	11,471	5,424	306,334	356,079
Brazil.....	4,460	179	160,977	103,447
Colombia.....	1,549	1,461	18,109	6,269
Other South America.....	2,489	41,957	45,079	318,881
Cycles and parts of ( <i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicycles e accessorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	228	430	2,563	4,446
Mexico.....	1,920	2,244	21,128	16,813
Santo Domingo.....	35	108	272	445
Cuba.....	4,812	881	142,616	12,328
Argentine Republic.....	3,513	324	139,453	23,665
Brazil.....	1,765	629	24,906	9,083
Colombia.....	263	145	6,213	544
Other South America.....	2,887	5,068	57,664	28,482
<b>Coal:</b>				
Coal, bituminous ( <i>Carbón; Carvão; Charbon</i> ):				
Central America.....	2,691	5,528	20,057	34,283
Mexico.....	205,241	126,671	1,398,462	1,332,827
Santo Domingo.....	1,248	1,524	12,217	17,433
Cuba.....	99,802	93,607	597,752	832,725
Brazil.....	16,049	37,860	88,836	260,193
Colombia.....	4,238	9,968	38,973	73,007
Other South America.....	14,585	41,260	96,989	301,563
<b>Copper:</b>				
Copper ingots, etc. ( <i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i> ):				
Mexico.....	139,128	5,254	575,971	166,839
<b>Cottons:</b>				
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón no manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé</i> ):				
Mexico.....	103,677	146,447	671,473	1,630,600
South America.....	1,275		8,165	232
Cotton cloths ( <i>Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé</i> ):				
Central America.....	56,758	78,652	622,949	681,531
Mexico.....	38,710	18,937	404,305	234,550
Santo Domingo.....	23,228	41,838	76,122	241,279
Cuba.....	23,377	44,484	403,564	191,439
Argentine Republic.....	2,419	13,131	94,523	94,266
Brazil.....	25,477	23,631	346,496	268,071
Colombia.....	25,278	154,653	223,498	512,050
Other South America.....	69,952	121,045	841,654	1,587,950

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
<b>Cottons—Continued.</b>				
Wearing apparel ( <i>Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i> ):				
Central America .....	\$65,944	\$53,702	\$364,312	\$373,495
Mexico .....	84,249	33,413	402,962	392,131
Santo Domingo .....	5,814	1,421	18,974	36,675
Cuba .....	12,898	14,988	146,060	100,628
Argentine Republic .....	1,043	903	16,156	16,318
Brazil .....	2,223	2,940	35,833	38,655
Colombia .....	5,446	5,019	41,507	39,786
Other South America .....	2,662	5,184	57,114	75,056
<b>Electric Instruments:</b>				
Electric and scientific apparatus ( <i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Aparelhos electricos e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i> ):				
Central America .....	14,457	12,110	55,523	69,269
Mexico .....	41,919	35,996	366,957	331,591
Argentine Republic .....	14,739	9,628	221,620	276,251
Brazil .....	21,996	45,230	161,987	234,681
Other South America .....	16,129	28,792	157,063	174,817
<b>Iron and Steel, Manufactures of:</b>				
Steel rails ( <i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i> ):				
Central America .....	720	6,433	13,877	90,643
Mexico .....	47,258	71,199	502,926	871,260
South America .....	24,458	108,356	201,882	1,187,792
<b>Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	11,038	12,044	86,083	113,346
Mexico .....	42,892	56,754	410,255	478,115
Santo Domingo .....	2,077	2,712	10,211	23,847
Cuba .....	28,010	39,776	295,182	293,882
Argentine Republic .....	17,163	18,510	234,118	224,569
Brazil .....	25,163	14,269	256,890	146,555
Colombia .....	4,885	6,810	51,684	39,964
Other South America .....	11,167	19,562	225,721	359,184
<b>Sewing machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coser e accessorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	1,645	2,943	24,768	30,947
Mexico .....	22,593	40,892	235,969	277,243
Santo Domingo .....	366	1,237	2,513	9,445
Cuba .....	3,891	5,075	61,772	86,410
Argentine Republic .....	10,420	10,327	133,358	154,309
Brazil .....	13,187	4,394	118,055	55,514
Colombia .....	1,543	2,810	12,306	7,482
Other South America .....	6,866	9,116	133,063	166,731
<b>Typewriting machines and parts of (<i>Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e accessorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	571	456	2,773	4,590
Mexico .....	4,410	3,993	46,561	61,879
Santo Domingo .....	130	152	374	1,332
Cuba .....	5,335	2,516	29,008	34,654
Argentine Republic .....	360	85	31,632	20,701
Brazil .....	2,137	718	10,284	5,549
Colombia .....	212	323	2,407	1,540
Other South America .....	568	3,493	20,255	28,164
<b>Leather and manufactures:</b>				
Leather, other than sole ( <i>Cuero, distinto del de suela; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles</i> ):				
Central America .....	1,353	1,605	21,857	28,980
Mexico .....	5,427	2,652	36,757	13,694
Santo Domingo .....	720	242	1,897	6,464
Cuba .....	2,555	9,463	31,245	49,569
Argentine Republic .....	5,484	3,200	54,932	82,700
Brazil .....	11,636	11	84,249	63,210
Colombia .....	137	500	1,926	3,937
Other South America .....	3,825	6,051	35,887	74,564

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
<b>Leather and manufactures—Continued.</b>				
Boots and shoes ( <i>Calzado; Calçados; Chaussures</i> ):				
Central America .....	\$26,324	\$14,326	\$133,559	\$154,257
Mexico .....	25,267	46,890	294,534	335,927
Colombia .....	5,500	4,324	42,682	56,316
Other South America .....	3,529	14,362	34,218	67,058
<b>Naval stores:</b>				
Rosin, tar, etc. ( <i>Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron</i> ):				
Central America .....	927	659	10,730	8,945
Mexico .....	276	1,706	5,759	8,907
Santo Domingo .....	15	32	1,907	3,986
Cuba .....	1,648	639	13,503	14,118
Argentine Republic .....	—	23,459	122,124	138,625
Brazil .....	9,344	10,011	124,620	159,509
Colombia .....	1,078	1,731	8,892	12,056
Other South America .....	4,206	7,382	80,769	82,542
<b>Turpentine, spirits of (<i>Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Tèrè-benthine</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	486	311	5,696	6,139
Mexico .....	326	27	3,489	3,046
Santo Domingo .....	44	58	391	771
Cuba .....	2,039	4,063	38,309	39,750
Argentine Republic .....	7,965	13,740	119,922	121,260
Brazil .....	3,167	4,193	56,681	62,512
Colombia .....	181	855	3,410	4,416
Other South America .....	3,084	3,835	52,399	80,561
<b>Oils:</b>				
Oils, mineral, crude ( <i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerais, crus; Huiles minérales, brutes</i> ):				
Mexico .....	40,797	62,845	317,486	360,121
Cuba .....	87,745	17,942	352,842	199,617
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured ( <i>Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerais, refinados ó manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i> ):				
Central America .....	9,696	25,410	125,566	134,219
Mexico .....	25,588	12,174	169,917	129,642
Santo Domingo .....	7,851	2,467	43,824	62,311
Cuba .....	2,725	12,472	62,261	210,824
Argentine Republic .....	70,697	118,587	1,190,221	1,032,008
Brazil .....	131,177	186,598	1,584,949	1,802,783
Colombia .....	18,125	6,796	118,060	110,596
Other South America .....	64,559	109,053	1,069,993	1,083,347
<b>Oils, vegetable (<i>Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	416	627	5,608	6,621
Mexico .....	89,379	79,480	784,273	721,028
Santo Domingo .....	9,475	8,466	37,456	59,560
Cuba .....	1,035	2,208	31,950	28,141
Argentine Republic .....	6,338	7,622	44,938	55,357
Brazil .....	42,588	56,272	197,645	324,725
Other South America .....	8,298	14,250	105,933	143,483
<b>Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:</b>				
Beef, canned ( <i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé</i> ):				
Central America .....	2,040	2,946	25,797	24,450
Mexico .....	1,801	2,173	17,892	22,417
Santo Domingo .....	11	26	90	75
Cuba .....	688	1,399	5,268	8,768
Argentine Republic .....	—	—	372	38
Brazil .....	1,324	88	30,927	13,564
Colombia .....	229	372	8,023	5,079
Other South America .....	1,095	1,886	18,363	18,759
Beef, salted or pickled ( <i>Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf, salé ou en saumure</i> ):				
Central America .....	3,532	4,215	34,135	34,719
Mexico .....	91	257	1,889	1,525
Santo Domingo .....	245	167	3,476	4,023
Cuba .....	7,795	210	14,708	6,201
Brazil .....	268	649	4,358	1,157
Colombia .....	1,579	1,970	17,286	16,237
Other South America .....	4,363	15,244	150,208	169,043

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
<b>Provisions, etc.—Continued.</b>				
<b>Tallow (<i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	\$5,317	\$6,989	\$65,111	\$93,711
Mexico.....	1,281	2,448	19,570	29,294
Santo Domingo.....	1,918	860	12,749	5,563
Cuba.....			2,277	2,990
Brazil.....	10,439	1,015	56,866	13,995
Colombia.....	1,325	845	9,171	6,257
Other South America.....	828	3,276	51,150	90,090
<b>Bacon (<i>Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	1,686	2,212	22,158	24,923
Mexico.....	2,281	2,948	20,126	26,470
Santo Domingo.....	344	124	1,964	1,737
Cuba.....	54,861	33,177	672,330	377,594
Brazil.....	10,091	24,488	116,493	168,201
Colombia.....	481	91	2,572	950
Other South America.....	489	1,188	8,447	24,432
<b>Hams (<i>Jamones; Presunto; Jambons</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	3,142	2,346	26,608	28,984
Mexico.....	3,678	3,953	38,798	41,406
Santo Domingo.....	778	1,098	5,998	11,931
Cuba.....	52,388	44,570	575,750	509,247
Brazil.....	523	1,212	3,819	4,727
Colombia.....	1,381	1,533	16,034	13,202
Other South America.....	5,517	8,323	63,429	74,401
<b>Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	5,922	10,568	66,102	89,530
Santo Domingo.....	518	956	6,111	8,730
Cuba.....	29,077	37,844	353,763	478,794
Brazil.....		52	1,561	255
Colombia.....	1,443	1,452	11,714	15,447
Other South America.....	4,522	10,559	169,558	225,406
<b>Lard (<i>Manteca; Banha; Saindoux</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	21,425	16,828	164,745	177,540
Mexico.....	28,927	38,258	386,914	401,086
Santo Domingo.....	3,881	5,273	20,655	36,565
Cuba.....	247,257	226,841	1,743,360	2,275,935
Argentine Republic.....		1,778	4,606	7,211
Brazil.....	71,563	146,128	670,877	943,019
Colombia.....	12,056	16,607	120,443	99,683
Other South America.....	47,645	73,108	615,411	876,392
<b>Butter (<i>Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	3,494	3,648	44,236	40,420
Mexico.....	4,015	6,619	37,910	48,316
Santo Domingo.....	2,959	2,062	13,525	17,371
Cuba.....	3,030	2,745	42,627	16,638
Brazil.....	4,446	17,306	149,103	178,305
Colombia.....	1,412	1,785	12,481	11,263
Other South America.....	9,160	14,644	111,224	107,296
<b>Cheese (<i>Queso; Queijo; Fromage</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	2,236	2,125	20,933	20,584
Mexico.....	1,471	1,812	21,515	29,585
Santo Domingo.....	994	703	6,754	5,070
Cuba.....	4,288	4,252	36,962	23,975
Brazil.....			90	34
Colombia.....	369	545	7,069	5,941
Other South America.....	726	579	9,961	5,329
<b>Tobaccos:</b>				
<b>Tobacco, unmanufactured (<i>Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	3,905	4,832	26,235	25,501
Mexico.....	10,568	17,820	151,253	114,436
Argentine Republic.....	4,180	3,300	18,403	15,562
Colombia.....	3,853	2,442	12,101	9,446
Other South America.....	5,323	11,617	85,897	73,573
<b>Tobacco, manufactures of (<i>Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	5,540	8,562	47,382	52,321
Mexico.....	838	684	5,628	24,957
Cuba.....	20,528	14,105	156,184	131,981
Argentine Republic.....	1,143	1,350	23,982	5,551
Brazil.....	45		397	354
Colombia.....	798	2,935	6,413	9,346
Other South America.....	4,596	10,744	44,004	48,250

## EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	April—		Ten months ending April—	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
<b>Wood, and manufactures of:</b>				
Wood, unmanufactured ( <i>Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i> ):				
Central America .....	\$2,580	\$5,247	\$16,527	\$48,339
Mexico .....	31,840	63,631	204,480	293,977
Cuba .....	2,182	7,078	45,970	56,179
Argentine Republic .....	3,042	966	18,883	64,132
Brazil .....				1,894
Colombia .....		922	7,201	12,123
Other South America .....	50		73,642	41,150
<b>Lumber (<i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	1,683	1,436	40,595	47,293
Mexico .....	140,641	68,051	939,665	948,039
Santo Domingo .....	337	14,465	27,495	55,424
Cuba .....	155,077	55,059	909,427	698,567
Argentine Republic .....	85,763	141,052	1,026,371	1,096,465
Brazil .....	17,604	32,290	336,226	212,895
Colombia .....	6,026	1,342	57,529	44,906
Other South America .....	33,741	46,131	448,643	679,185
<b>Furniture (<i>Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	3,677	3,341	39,273	57,706
Mexico .....	40,491	59,597	332,604	346,007
Santo Domingo .....	1,098	1,412	8,597	23,767
Cuba .....	147,650	22,632	377,767	289,170
Argentine Republic .....	2,115	2,088	86,767	56,160
Brazil .....	3,572	1,794	33,881	17,548
Colombia .....	649	2,653	15,730	17,260
Other South America .....	3,276	4,490	52,269	61,881

## FOREIGN COMMERCE IN APRIL.

The volume of the foreign commerce of the United States for the month of April, 1901, was \$197,557,276 as against \$194,282,845 in April, 1900. The imports were valued at \$76,747,980, being an increase of \$1,237,718 over the imports for April, 1900. The exports, including foreign goods reexported, amounted to \$120,809,296, showing an increase of \$2,036,716 over the exports for April, 1900. It must be noted that the commerce between the United States proper and the Hawaiian Islands and the United States and Porto Rico were included in the statement for April, 1900, but were omitted in the statement issued by the Treasury Department in April, 1901. Hawaii's trade with foreign countries is included in the statement of the foreign commerce since June 30, 1900, but Porto Rico's commerce is still shown separately.

The summary of imports and exports for the month of April, 1901, compared with a similar summary for the same month of the previous year, as compiled from official figures, gives the following statistical data:

	1901.	1900.
IMPORTS.		
Articles of food and animals .....	\$19,859,819	\$22,002,894
Articles in a crude condition entering into processes of domestic manufactures .....	27,852,117	27,234,694
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials .....	7,254,365	7,942,033
Articles manufactured ready for consumption .....	10,418,560	10,380,634
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc. ....	11,363,119	7,950,007
Total .....	76,747,980	75,510,262



	1901.	1900.
<b>EXPORTS.</b>		
Products of—		
Agriculture.....	\$75,029,191	\$68,851,177
Manufactures.....	34,416,279	39,424,269
Mining.....	3,088,357	3,124,668
Forest.....	4,950,077	4,413,605
Fisheries.....	311,488	293,280
Miscellaneous.....	275,199	336,326
Total domestic.....	118,070,591	116,443,325
Foreign products reexported.....	2,738,705	2,329,255
Total.....	120,809,296	118,772,580

The imports admitted free of duty in April, 1901, were worth \$36,458,888, against similar imports to the value of \$33,457,274 in April, 1900. The total amount collected as customs duties in April, 1901, was \$19,131,719, against collections amounting to \$18,765,018 in April, 1900. The merchandise admitted free of duty was 47.50 per cent of the value of all the imports received, as against 44.31 per cent of the total for April, 1900.

For the ten months of the fiscal year ending with April, 1901, the value of the merchandise imported by the United States was \$676,233,940, as against \$717,286,292 for the ten months ending with April, 1900, a decrease of \$41,052,352. The import duties collected in ten months aggregated \$199,355,934, as against \$197,092,225 for the first ten months of 1900.

The exports for the first ten months of the present fiscal year amounted to \$1,238,554,264, compared with exports valued at \$1,152,961,812 during the same period in the previous fiscal year, or a gain of \$88,074,658. The foreign goods reexported in ten months of the present fiscal year were valued at \$21,923,670, as against \$19,441,464 in the same months in the previous fiscal period.

The imports of gold in ten months in 1901 amounted to \$61,017,610, as against \$37,160,974 in 1900. The exports of gold were \$37,739,156, as against \$27,963,895 in ten months of the previous year. The imports of silver were \$31,706,542, and the exports, \$55,329,899 in the first ten months of 1901, against imports valued at \$27,895,774 and exports valued at \$45,458,297 in the same period in 1900.

#### CENSUS REPORT ON THE POPULATION.

The first half of the final report on the population of the United States was issued on May 31, 1901, by the Census Bureau. The report gives the total population of the country, including Alaska, Hawaii, the Indian Territory, and Indians on reservations, as 76,303,387 in 1900, which is 8,169 more than the preliminary figures announced in November, 1900. Included in the aggregate as given above are 129,518 Indians not taxed.

The total population in 1890, which is given in the report as a base

of comparison with the census just completed, was 63,069,756, comprising 62,622,250 persons in the States and Territories, 32,502 in Alaska, 190,182 Indians and other persons in the Indian Territory, 145,282 Indians and other persons on Indian reservations, and 88,990 in Hawaii.

On a basis of the corrected population of 1870, the increase for the decade from 1870 to 1880 was 26 per cent, or practically the same rate as that during the preceding ten years. From 1880 to 1890 the increase was not quite 25 per cent; from 1890 to 1900 the increase was about 21 per cent.

Rhode Island, the report states, with 407 inhabitants to the square mile, was the most densely populated State in the Union in 1900. Massachusetts was next with not quite 349 inhabitants to the square mile. New Jersey was third with 250, and Connecticut fourth with 187. Four other States had more than 100 people to each square mile of territory. These were: New York, with 152.6; Pennsylvania, with 140.1; Maryland, with 120.5, and Ohio, with 102.

Alaska had but 1 person to every 10 square miles in 1900, and the State of Nevada only 4 persons to a like area. Hawaii shows a density of population of not quite 24 persons, ranking between the States of Maine with 23.2 persons and Arkansas with 24.7 persons per square mile. The populations of Porto Rico and the Philippines are not included in the total given above.

#### ACCOUNTING FOR THE EXCESS OF EXPORTS.

In its broadest sense it is a generally accepted doctrine that international trade is barter, or the exchange of the commodities peculiar to one country for those natural to or produced in another. This, however, does not seem to cover the case of the United States, where the excess of exports over imports is phenomenal. In reply to the question recently propounded as to what has caused so much produce, merchandise, and specie of the United States to go out of the country without the ordinary corresponding return of foreign products or money, the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department has made a reply which is regarded as a satisfactory explanation.

It is pointed out that during the period immediately following the civil war a great development of manufacturing and railway building occurred in the United States. Much foreign capital was brought into the country to assist in this development, and during that time and in subsequent years railway and other securities were largely marketed abroad. The commercial results of this development of railways and manufacturing establishments, including the opening of new fields of production, was an enormous increase in the exportations and a disposition to relatively decrease the importations, the

development of manufacturing making it practicable to produce from domestic materials much that was formerly used of foreign origin. Thus the great business development from 1870 to 1890 had a tendency to stimulate production and exportation, but discouraged importation; since then exports have exceeded imports in a constantly increasing ratio. Large sums for use in the internal development referred to had, however, been borrowed abroad, and in consequence large sums were required for interest charges. These absorbed a part of the proceeds of the surplus exports. Investments of foreign capital in another form than that of loans also required considerable sums in the form of dividends and profits. Owing to the profits in internal investments, capital was diverted from the shipping industry, with the result that an increasing traffic was carried in foreign ships and the payment of freights thereon absorbed a large additional amount of the proceeds of the excess of the exports. Finally, the money expended by citizens of the United States traveling abroad must be set off against the balance which would otherwise be returned in the form of money.

Thus there are four chief factors in accounting for the excess of exports over imports of merchandise, as far as the United States is concerned. First, the payment of interest on United States securities held by foreigners; second, the payment of earnings of foreign capital invested in the United States; third, the payment of foreign freights carried in foreign vessels, especially on imported goods, and fourth, the expenditures of United States citizens abroad.

It is estimated that the amount of money paid as freight on imports to foreign vessels is \$50,000,000 per year; interest on an earnings of foreign capital in the United States at from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000; United States funds invested in foreign securities in 1900 about \$100,000,000; credits permitted to stand abroad (in 1900), \$100,000,000, and money expended abroad by citizens of the United States, \$75,000,000. These make an aggregate of \$400,000,000, and to this must be added an indeterminate sum—the amount of foreign indebtedness actually canceled by the return of securities.

#### **WHEAT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF MACARONI.**

As a result of a series of experiments and investigations conducted by Prof. M. A. CARLETON, the wheat expert of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, it has been ascertained that the variety of this cereal known as “macaroni wheat” is one that may be grown with profit in localities where the annual rainfall does not exceed 10 inches. Its drought-resistant qualities, therefore, render the growing of wheat possible in what are generally known as arid districts.

This particular wheat species is imported in large quantities by United States manufacturers of macaroni and vermicelli, and brings a higher price in American markets, per bushel, than is received in foreign markets for American wheat. Notwithstanding the hundreds of thousands of bushels imported for macaroni manufacture, the limitations of the crop necessitate the use of ordinary bread wheat, producing, in consequence, an inferior quality of the manufactured article. It was with the purpose of supplying this lack that the Agricultural Department inaugurated the series of experiments noted, resulting in the discovery that Texas and other Southwestern States are thoroughly adapted to the growing of macaroni wheat. The producing quality of this wheat is from two to four times as great as the ordinary grades, it having been noted that in one section of South Dakota, where the ordinary wheat yielded 12 to 14 bushels per acre, the macaroni wheat produced from 50 to 60 bushels. The agent of the Department now traveling in Algeria has been instructed to procure several hundred bushels of the Algerian macaroni wheat for distribution in the arid and semiarid regions of the West.

The grain is hard and flint-like and special machinery is required for grinding it. It is anticipated that with proper culture a sufficient quantity will be produced to assist in supplying the markets of southern France and Italy, as the macaroni manufacturers of those countries find great difficulty in procuring enough of the wheat to meet their requirements. Professor CARLETON assumes that this cultivation will increase the wheat output of the United States more than 50,000,000 bushels in a very few years.

Macaroni wheat can not be grown in all localities as a winter wheat, as it has been found to be very susceptible to severe cold; but, besides its powers of drought resistance, it is also reported to be resistant to attacks of leaf rust and other parasitic fungi. In addition to the macaroni made in the United States, 15,000,000 pounds are annually imported, so there is no danger of the demand for the wheat from which it is manufactured falling below the possible supply.

#### CEMENT IN LATIN AMERICA.

Statements from various consular officers located in Central and South America concerning the development of the trade in cement, have been received at the State Department of the United States, from which it is seen that in Costa Rica only does the United States rank first on the importing lists. In almost every case, however, the reports indicate the possibility of advancing the interests of the United States in this particular article, and for Mexico especially the facilities for shipment are said to be excellent. In this latter Republic Portland cement was imported during the fiscal year 1899-1900 to the value of \$130,324, England occupying the first rank, with a valua-

tion of \$46,612. Germany and the United States were next in order, with \$30,676 to the credit of the latter country and \$30,375 for the former. It is stated that the consumption of Portland cement in the City of Mexico ranges from 500 to 600 tons per month and is increasing steadily, and prices range from \$4 to \$5 per barrel. The "Mexican Herald" for June 9, 1901, states that "within the last five weeks 2,200 carloads of Portland cement have passed through the Juarez custom-house destined for interior points."

In Costa Rica the market is not a large one, and as German exporters have established the precedent of shipping their cement in iron barrels, Consul CALDWELL thinks it advisable the practice be followed by United States dealers also, as it has met with favorable results. A quick-setting lime is demanded in Costa Rica, and the retail price in San José is about \$11.45 per barrel. For the eleven months of 1900 included in the report, receipts from the United States amounted to 707,452 pounds, Germany and Spain following with 460,087 and 164,309 pounds, respectively.

Guatemala obtains most of the cement used in the Republic from Germany, about 4,000 100-pound barrels being reported by Consul-General McNALLY during the year 1900, the retail price being \$12. The annual importation is about 1,500 tons, and varies in price from \$1.75 to \$2 per barrel. Such imports as are received from the United States consist largely of cement landed under bond, manufactured chiefly in Belgium. Haitian imports have fallen off considerably during the past years, from 4,000 to 5,000 barrels having been formerly received at Port au Prince, whereas now the annual importation does not exceed 2,000 barrels. The price is \$10, Haitian currency, and Germany supplies practically the entire demand.

From Buenos Ayres Consul MAYER reports that the cement imported by his consular district during the fiscal year 1900 was valued at \$192,550, Germany, France, and England having control of the market. Very little United States cement is on the market, but in the Consul's opinion there is no doubt that were an agency established and credit given to reliable dealers, success would follow. Germany and England control the Chilean market, with a preponderance in favor of the former country. The retail price is \$11 per barrel. In Ecuador the demand for Portland cement is very slight, Germany being the principal country of supply, followed by Belgium and the United States. In Paraguay the yearly importation is about 3,000 barrels, the average price being about \$2 per barrel. Uruguay imports a considerable amount of cement, but the United States has no part in the trade, as England, Belgium, France, and Germany control the market. For the years 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899 the imports amounted to 4,500,000 kilograms annually, and in the opinion of Consul SWALM the demand will advance steadily.

**EXPORTS OF RUBBER GOODS.**

The total exports from the United States of goods classed as "Manufactures of India-rubber" for the ten months of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1900, according to the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the Treasury Department of the United States, were valued at \$2,908,036, as compared with \$2,289,397 and \$1,687,165 for the corresponding periods of the two previous fiscal years. The number of pairs of rubber foot wear exported was 1,349,063, against 597,614 in the same period of 1900, and 393,830 pairs in 1898-99. For the month of April, 1901, rubber exports figure in the export lists for \$277,652 as compared with \$195,696 in the same month of 1900. Great Britain was the principal buyer of United States rubber manufactures during the month under consideration, followed in order by Germany, Cuba, Mexico, Japan, France, and the Argentine Republic. British Africa and Australia take a large proportion of Great Britain's rubber imports, figuring for the month of April \$7,194 and \$3,194, respectively. The United States, Great Britain, and Germany, during the first three months of the present calendar year, exported rubber manufactures of foot wear as follows:

Great Britain .....	\$176, 825
Germany .....	151, 000
United States .....	149, 039

**MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS.**

At the annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers, held in the city of Detroit during the week commencing June 2, 1901, evidence was given of the practical benefits to the trade of the country accomplished through the efforts of this organization. The report of President SEARCH, submitted on Tuesday, June 4, showed a most satisfactory condition of industrial affairs. He called attention to the alarm of industrial Germany concerning the inroads of the United States, and also to the competitive efforts of Russia, France, Austria, and Switzerland in various markets. At the same time he urged the promotion of the theory of reciprocal trade concessions from all countries as the surest method of continuing the advance movement. The subject of reciprocity formed the main topic of discussion at the opening session.

The treasurer's report indicated that the receipts of the Association from membership fees during the year 1900 had amounted to \$80,570. There were also special funds for the support of a sample warehouse in Shanghai, China, and for the Russian sugar duty test cases. Pennsylvania was shown to have a larger membership than any other State, the dues from that section amounting during the year to \$20,500.

**EXPORTS FROM PORTO RICO.**

The exports from Porto Rico from January 1 to May 1, 1901, amounted to \$8,180,400, of which products to the value of \$5,284,311 were taken by the United States. The principal article of export was sugar, of which \$4,302,150 worth went to the United States and \$20,180 to foreign countries. Of the exports of coffee, the United States receipts were valued at \$4,330, while \$1,642,554 worth was sent to foreign countries—Spain, Cuba, and France—in the order named. Coffee exports from the island have largely decreased since the hurricane of 1894. Of leaf tobacco, the United States received \$220,206 worth, while \$229,563 worth of the same product was sent to foreign countries. The balance of the exports, valued at \$1,761,417, were cattle, cigars, and fruits.

**COMMERCIAL UTILITY OF CONSULAR REPORTS.**

Much of the development of the foreign commerce of the United States within the last few years is attributable to the improvement in the consular service and the zeal of the Consuls in keeping American merchants informed through the Department of State of everything of interest commercially in their respective territories. It is the policy of the State Department to make the consular service of the greatest benefit possible to the American merchants who are seeking foreign markets, and the Consuls all over the world are constantly on the alert for information that will aid in extending American markets.

It is, however, in a great measure through the efforts of the Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the State Department that this information is promptly disseminated. In January, 1898, that Bureau took a long step in advance of similar offices in other countries by publishing daily instead of monthly, as previously, reports of immediate value and importance forwarded from the consular officers. This has aroused the business interests of the country, has attracted the attention of the exporters, has stimulated the Consuls to renewed efforts, and has been of incalculable commercial value to the country.

In this connection it is unofficially reported that it is the intention of the President and Secretary of State to make but few changes in the United States consular service during the present Administration, but good and experienced men are to be encouraged to remain in it and are to be rewarded by promotion to better places as vacancies occur by death or resignation.

**STEAMSHIP LINE FROM CHICAGO TO SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.**

A steamship line from Chicago to Santos, Brazil, via Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, is being promoted by coffee importers and other capitalists in the city of Chicago. The vessels would load at the

wharves at Chicago and proceed through the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River to the Atlantic Ocean and thence by the usual trade routes to Buenos Ayres. There the cargo of farming implements and other commodities will be discharged and the vessels proceed in ballast to Santos to procure a return cargo of coffee. The only difficulty presented to this project is that of coaling in the South American ports. Coal in Brazil is from \$7 to \$10 per ton dearer than it is at United States coaling stations. If this difficulty can be overcome, the promoters of the scheme state, the line will undoubtedly be started.

#### **PURCHASES OF WHEAT BY GERMANY.**

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, dated May 20, 1901, stated that the German bark *Magdalene* had cleared for Hamburg, Germany, with one of the largest sailing-ship cargoes of the season. The vessel carried 161,156 bushels of wheat. This is of interest both to the United States and to the Argentine Republic as wheat-producing countries, for it would seem to be confirmatory of the reports that have been published regarding the damage to German crops and that the markets of the world would have to depend more upon the wheat crops of America.

This was the first cargo to clear from Portland direct to Hamburg in many years, although a number of Oregon cargoes are ordered to that port to discharge after arriving out at Queenstown or Falmouth. The Portland grain fleet for the season, up to the date of the departure of the *Magdalene*, amounted to a total of 121 ships, 74 of which have carried cargoes in excess of 100,000 bushels.

#### **IMPORTS OF PRECIOUS STONES.**

The special jewelry examiner of the port of New York, Gen. GEORGE W. MINDIL, reports that during the month of May the total importations of precious stones at that port reached the high valuation of \$3,337,798.34, of which sum \$1,944,375.37 represents the value of cut stones and \$1,235,877.78 that of diamonds and precious stones uncut. This is the largest monthly importation on record. The highest figures previously reached until the present year during any one month were those for July, 1899, when precious stones to the value of \$2,518,583.21 passed through the custom-house of New York. The months of April and May, 1901, are now at the head of the list, and if June shall furnish the average results of the preceding eleven months, the importations of gems for the present fiscal year will equal those recorded for the entire period covered by the four years 1893-1897.

#### **THE COTTON ACREAGE.**

On June 1 the Department of Agriculture published its first report on the cotton crop of 1901, the number of acres planted being estimated at 27,532,000. This represents an increase of 8.3 per cent over



the acreage planted in 1900 and an increase of 10 per cent over the actual acreage picked.

Accompanying the acreage report was one showing the average condition of the cotton belt. The estimate was made on May 20, 1901, as compared with June 1 in other years so that an absolute comparison is not made, but the condition shown is 81.5, as compared with 82.5 on June 1, 1900.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton, 1,708,000 bales are now (June 1) afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe, against 1,592,000 bales at the same period of last year; in Egypt there are 171,000 bales, as compared with 125,000 in 1900; in India 605,000 bales, as compared with 324,000 last year, and in the United States 889,000, against 448,000 in 1900. It is significant in this connection to note that while the condition reported for 1901 on June 1 is the lowest condition reported for twenty years (1895 excepted), that of June 1, 1900, steadily decreased throughout the season, until in September the average condition was reported as low as 68.2. It is scarcely probable that the same state of affairs will exist this year, so that, according to the Department's report, there need be no anticipation of a falling off in the crop harvested.

---

## VENEZUELA.

### IMPROVED FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

The United States Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* at Caracas, in a communication to the Department of State at Washington, reports improvement in the financial situation of the Republic. It is stated that "after several conferences between the banks, the Chamber of Commerce, and the representatives of the Government, the following plan was agreed upon:

"(1) The banks and merchants agree to receive in all transactions 25 per cent in silver instead of 10 per cent, as prescribed by law.

"(2) The banks and the Government agree to retain in cash silver enough to reestablish the parity of exchange.

"(3) The bank of Venezuela agrees to send to all the States in the Union silver enough to pay all the employees, national, civil, and military.

"(4) The issuing of the tariff decrees noted in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for May, 1901 (p. 917), abolishing the export taxes on coffee, cacao, cotton, and cattle, and increasing the transit duties from 12½ per cent to 25 per cent."

### COMMERCE OF LA GUAYRA IN 1900.

The French Vice-Consul at La Guayra, in the course of a report to his Government, stated that in the year named 205 vessels, carry-

ing 40,106,374 kilograms of merchandise, entered the port of La Guayra.

The imports were from the following countries, the figures representing the weight in kilograms: United States, 19,560,477; Great Britain, 9,813,208; Germany, 5,781,252; Spain, 1,389,976; Holland, 1,549,030; France, 1,389,405; Italy, 619,610; Colombia, 3,020; Denmark, 198, and Belgium, 198.

The merchandise imported consisted principally of lumber, cement, coal, oils, machinery, railway material, petroleum, hardware, wines, and liquors. The importation of some indispensable materials, such as lumber, coal, and petroleum, increased; on the contrary, the articles not of prime necessity, such as hardware, wines, and liquors, show decreases in the amounts imported.

The exports for the year 1900, taken as a whole, showed a considerable increase. This was almost all due, however, to the amount of coffee shipped abroad. The principal exports from La Guayra in 1900 were coffee, cacao, and hides.

#### **THE LA GUAYRA AND CARACAS RAILWAY COMPANY.**

The report of the La Guayra and Caracas Railway Company for the year 1900 shows that the gross revenue was £68,381 and that the working expenses amounted to the sum of £40,757. As compared with the figures for 1899, the gross revenue shows a decrease of £6,903 and the working expenses a decrease of £1,924. The directors propose to transfer from the reserve account the sum of £3,890 and to pay a dividend for the year 1900 at the rate of 4 per cent. Owing to the continued decline in the traffic, attributable in a large degree to the disturbed political condition of Venezuela consequent upon the revolution, it became evident in December last that the net earnings would not suffice to pay the usual dividend, and the directors deemed it unadvisable to declare an interim dividend, as heretofore. The decrease of £6,903 in the traffic receipts was attributable as to £4,887 to a diminution in earnings from goods and as to £2,579 to a falling off in passenger travel, while sundry receipts showed an increase of £562.

#### **THE PUERTO CABELLO AND VALENCIA RAILWAY COMPANY.**

The report of the Puerto Cabello and Valencia Railway Company, Limited, for the year which ended December 31, 1900, was recently made public. The board of directors of the company report that the gross receipts of the line were £37,298 and the working expenses £25,843. The traffic receipts of 1900 were £7,566 less than in the previous year. During the first six months of the year trade with the interior was rendered very difficult, owing to the continuance of the revolution, and a large amount of traffic normal to Valencia was diverted

to other parts. The decrease in receipts, however, was not in general merchandise, but arose from a considerable falling off in the export cattle trade, a general cessation of coal imports. and a diminution in troops and Government officials carried. The balance at the debit of net revenue account on December 31, 1899, was £12,903, and the debenture interest for 1900 amounted to £23,800, the debit balance in net revenue account on December 31, 1900, being £24,906. The moratorium granted by the debenture holders on December 21, 1898, will expire on December 21 next, and, in view of the present inadequacy of revenue to meet the debenture interest and the consequent accumulation of overdue coupons, it will be desirable to take into consideration at an early date the possibility of effecting some readjustment of the company's financial position.

#### **THE BORING OF ARTESIAN WELLS.**

A recent issue of the "Venezuelan Herald" contains a decree issued by the Minister of Fomento relative to the sinking of artesian wells by private companies. The National Executive, in view of the distressing conditions prevailing in certain sections of the Republic through the lack of sufficient water for agricultural and domestic purposes, has decided to authorize foreign or native companies to make scientific investigations for the construction of artesian wells. Part of the expenses for such investigations will be borne by the Government, and the wells when completed will be purchased, provided the volume of water obtained be not less than 500,000 liters every twenty-four hours. All machinery, apparatus, pipes, instruments, and tools, and other accessories will be admitted into the Republic free of duties, either national, State, or municipal. There is no doubt that should the experimental borings prove successful there will be a large market for the class of machinery required. Persons interested may secure the complete text of the decree by application to the "Herald."

The following districts are indicated as in urgent need of more water: The islands Margarita, Coche, Los Roques, and Provincia, the peninsula of Araya, the State of Maracaibo, and the plains of Guarico.

#### **CONTRACT FOR LIGHTING THE CITY OF CARACAS.**

On April 3, 1901, the Gas and Electric Light Company of Caracas entered into a contract with the municipal government of that place for the lighting of the city of Caracas. The following is a translation of some of the principal articles of that important agreement:

"ARTICLE 1. The company undertakes to light the entire city of Caracas with electricity by means of 800 voltaic lamps of 1,200 candle power each, conveniently placed at the entrances of the streets, in the middle of the blocks, and in the public squares, avenues, walks, and

parks, and around the railway stations of the capital. For this purpose the Municipal Council of the Department of Libertador of the Federal District grants permission to the said company to lay down and set up their lines under and above ground, and in the latter case on posts, rods, and arches which do not spoil the appearance of the city nor impede the free traffic of its streets.

“ART. 2. The Municipal Council of the Department of Libertador of the Federal District shall pay daily to the company, from its income, in cash, for each of the lamps which may be in actual use, 1 *bolivar* and 75 *centimes* of a *bolivar* per day during the entire term of this contract.

“ART. 4. The company shall extend its lines for incandescent lighting throughout the city and shall furnish private persons with light, each focus of 16 candle power of this system to be charged for at the maximum rate of 6 *bolivars* monthly, and the cost of the installation shall be borne by the persons requiring the light, for which purpose the company shall publish rules and regulations in which the conditions of agreement to be made between the company and its subscribers shall be clearly expressed.

“ART. 7. The company shall maintain at its own expense the 1,618 gas jets now existing in the streets and squares of Caracas in perfect order and well supplied with gas, so as to enable them to be used in case of sudden and unforeseen extinction of the electric light.

“ART. 10. The duration of this contract shall be twenty years, counting from the date thereof, and within that term the Municipal Council of the Department Libertador of the Federal District shall not have power to make with any other person, corporation, or company concessions equal to or superior or inferior to those here executed with the Gas and Electric Light Company of Caracas, nor any other which can in any way lessen, depreciate, or annul the rights acquired by this contract and by those which the said company now have in force. It is agreed that if after the first six years of this contract any superior or cheaper system of lighting than the electricity of to-day should come into existence, or if improvements should be made in this which should render it superior or cheaper than it is now, and provided always the said improvements or new system were working satisfactorily in Europe and the United States of North America, the Gas and Electric Light Company shall be obliged to establish it in Caracas either by additions or modifications to their present plant, or in substitution of that here contracted for if found convenient, or by separate and distinct installations if necessary.

“ART. 21. All doubts and controversies which may arise as to the interpretation or execution of this contract which can not be settled amicably between the contracting parties shall be decided by the competent tribunals of Venezuela, in conformity with its laws, and shall not in any case give rise to international reclamations.”

## COTTON-GOODS TRADE IN LATIN AMERICA.

In a report to the Department of State at Washington Mr. WILLIAM F. GRINNELL, United States Consul at Manchester, gives a comparative statement of the shipments of cotton goods by the United States and by Great Britain during the three years 1898, 1899, and 1900 to Latin-American countries. From this it is seen that the trade in question was represented by 1,784,547,400 yards for Great Britain, against 198,814,759 for the United States. This enormous balance of trade against the United States—equal to about 530,000,000 yards per year—in the opinion of Consul GRINNELL, can be made good by the adoption of the proper means for capturing Latin-American markets. These consist in the sending of expert commercial agents, who shall be thoroughly conversant with the Spanish language, to those countries, there to acquire knowledge of the various preferred fabrics, details of packing, terms of credit, etc., all of which differ in different sections.

The total quantities and values of cotton piece goods of all kinds shipped from the United States to Latin America during the past three calendar years are given below, the average valuation per yard being 5 cents:

Country.	1900.		1899.		1898.	
	Yards.		Yards.		Yards.	
Mexico .....	5,042,352	\$355,531	9,044,291	\$537,229	7,448,585	\$449,076
Colombia .....	4,947,888	275,308	7,324,954	362,031	6,954,587	313,727
Brazil .....	4,350,873	309,304	7,631,384	467,201	10,446,148	633,130
Argentine Republic .....	1,545,765	104,722	2,197,212	136,612	2,894,206	200,281
Central America .....	14,870,608	788,644	15,389,949	659,824	11,290,813	484,588
Other South American countries .....	32,874,981	1,771,760	21,963,595	1,030,258	32,596,568	1,402,039

British exports during the same period were as follows, the average price per yard being  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents:

Country.	1900.		1899.	
	Yards.		Yards.	
Mexico .....	28,372,400	£ 401,517	48,368,200	£ 439,812
Colombia .....	25,252,600	177,176	46,084,200	356,693
Brazil .....	104,937,600	1,196,298	132,561,600	1,359,838
Argentine Republic .....	131,285,300	1,561,938	130,615,400	1,368,410
Central America .....	58,866,800	484,892	44,925,500	316,195
Venezuela .....	42,596,800	350,880	42,806,000	314,567
Peru .....	27,614,700	361,463	36,356,800	346,088
Chile .....	98,025,800	998,277	74,883,900	613,646
Uruguay .....	30,543,400	343,490	42,678,000	422,105
Other South American countries .....	198,780,700	1,994,110	196,724,700	1,696,406

Country.	1898.	
	Yards.	
Mexico .....	43,606,200	£ 399,136
Colombia .....	48,010,000	387,399
Brazil .....	208,450,700	1,967,167
Argentine Republic .....	124,174,800	1,274,409
Central America .....	33,012,700	233,525
Venezuela .....	33,872,100	270,646
Peru .....	37,995,500	340,554
Chile .....	53,459,700	464,159
Uruguay .....	45,160,900	448,462
Other South American countries .....	170,488,200	1,523,821

## INDIA RUBBER IN BRAZIL, MEXICO, AND CUBA.

Up to recent years, says the "Revue Générale des Sciences Pures et Appliquées," of Paris, rubber was considered to be purely a forest product and could not, under any condition, be classed among agricultural products. At the present time, in spite of the annual production, which exceeds 42,000,000 kilograms for the entire world, rubber is furnished almost exclusively by trees, shrubs, and vines which have grown spontaneously in the forests; but, in the face of the demand for this product, becoming more and more considerable, the scientific cultivation of rubber plants is absolutely necessary, not only to assure enough of their products to supply the demand of industry, but also for the purpose of decreasing as much as possible the expenses of production and also to obtain more uniform grades of rubber.

The Republic of Brazil furnishes more than half of the rubber yearly supplied to the commerce of the world (23,000,000 kilograms on an average for the last two or three years). This rubber is procured from different varieties of the *Hevea* and the *Castilloa* species. The trees of the former species are principally exploited in Brazil, as they furnish the best rubber.

According to Mr. EUGENE ACKERMANN, a civil mining engineer, in a work entitled "In the Rubber Country," there should be no fear of the disappearance of these trees from the Brazilian forests, for, contrary to the methods pursued in Africa, the gatherers do not destroy the producing trees; they only tap them by repeated periodical incisions.

In the State of Pará hand labor is lacking principally, for the crop is gathered in the swampy forests, where the gatherers encounter a thousand obstacles and contract dangerous diseases. "If the land-owners are interested in planting, it is not because the raw material is lacking, but in order to afford greater facilities in gathering the product and to enhance the value of their lands. They are also thus able to procure laborers more easily, for these persons will flock preferably to a plantation where the hygienic conditions at their worst can not but be good compared with those existing in the virgin forests."

The gathering is not regulated in the States of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, Espirito Santo, Parahyba, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe, nor even in the State of Pará, which is so rich in Maniçobas. The MONTHLY BULLETIN for February, 1901 (pp. 240, 241), contains an account of the measures taken by the governments of the several States for regulating the exploitation of rubber in Brazil. The premiums granted for the creation of cultivated plantations have had little effect as yet, and Brazil at the present time does not count but a few important plantations.

The trees exploited in the Amazonas are not only varieties of the *Hevea* species (*H. Brasiliensis*, *H. discolor*, *H. pauciflora* *H. Lutea*), but also of the *Castilloa elastica*, which Professor BUSCALIONI, of Rome, says it is to be found at many points on the banks of the Amazon and its branches. Mr. ACKERMANN describes in detail the process of extraction and coagulation of the latex, processes which are known by all people familiar with the production of rubber. A workman operating on 100 trees stationed at variable distances can extract 400 to 800 kilograms of rubber, a figure which is relatively small, and in a well-organized plantation could become much larger. The hygienic conditions are such that the mortality is very high. "Half of the rubber gathered belongs to the gatherer, but a portion is deducted for advances made to him, and a second portion is deducted for the purchase of food and necessary articles for another stay in the swampy forests. So, in spite of their apparently high pay, the rubber gatherers are poor."

Mr. ENOS BROWN contributes to the "Scientific American" for May 18, 1901, an article on the "Cultivation of Rubber in Mexico." In this it is stated that in recent years not less than 200,000 acres of land suitable for the cultivation of rubber plants have been acquired by foreigners, principally by citizens of the United States, in the Tehuantepec States, and that \$5,000,000 have been employed by these investors in planting and developing the same. The information regarding the quality of soil required, the methods of cultivation, and the estimated yields of rubber per tree and per acre, as given by this writer, corresponds with data on the same subject published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN at various times within the past five years.

Until within the last few years it was generally thought that the cultivation of rubber-producing plants—rubber being a substance extracted from trees and wild plants, or plants which grow spontaneously—would not give satisfactory results; nor was it supposed, said plants and trees not being indigenous, that they could even be acclimated in countries having a suitable soil and climate for their growth. This idea has been gradually disappearing, and now it is proposed, with excellent prospects of success, to introduce this cultivation into Cuba. The articles published in the "Diario de la Marina," of Havana, by Mr. J. ROURA, contain some interesting particulars regarding this subject. The following extract is made from the second of these articles:

"The fact that the rubber plant is not indigenous to Cuba is no reason why that should prejudice its cultivation, since Cuba, on account of climate, soil, and meteorological conditions, is equally if not better adapted to its growth than those countries which produce it spontaneously. As a general rule, the best climate for the rubber tree

is that in which the temperature never falls below 10° C., and in which the rainy season comes with regularity to supply the ground with sufficient moisture to permit the assimilation of the vital juices so necessary to its productiveness. Consequently Cuba has an excellent climate for the cultivation of the rubber plant; and in proof of this assertion one has only to examine the trees which adorn some of her gardens and observe the luxuriance of their growth attained in a few years, in spite of their failure to possess all the conditions appropriate to their development, growing, as they do, between walls, which tends to dry up their trunks.

“The rubber plants should be set out 4 or 5 meters apart, and given some shade where it is possible to do so. For this reason, when a plantation is made on land covered with forests, it should not be completely cleared, but some large trees should be left standing in order to protect the plants from the rays of the sun. When the clearing is finished and the valuable wood removed, the branches, cut up into small fragments, are scattered upon the ground in order to impede the undergrowth and to conserve the natural humidity of the soil. The place that each plant will occupy should be dug up to a depth of 40 centimeters, and within a radius of 1 meter. In the center of this prepared ground the plant is placed, together with a wooden stake to support it and to prevent the drooping of the tender slip, which later on might be the cause of a defective yield. The planting should never be made direct from the seed—that is to say, without having previously prepared a bed or nursery from which, at the expiration of eight months, transplantation may be made. At first thought it would seem to be better to plant from the seed direct, thereby saving labor, but this is not the case, because the most vigorous slips are selected from the nursery, and the replanting later on, which would cause an evident loss of trees of some years' growth, is avoided.

“The rubber-tree nursery is made like all tree nurseries that are propagated from the seed—that is to say, the ground is prepared, care being taken to do so under trees that give some shade, and at the same time, if it is possible, permit the entrance of the rays of the morning sun. Before planting the seeds of the rubber tree it is a good precaution to slightly file their ends in order to facilitate fertilization. The seeds should be planted 4 centimeters deep and at a distance of from 20 to 25 centimeters apart, so that in pulling up the plants those that remain in the nursery will not be damaged. An excellent precaution is to sow in the nursery 50 per cent more than the seeds required, since, in addition to aiding in the selection of slips, it has the advantage of providing the plants which may be needed afterwards to replace those which may have been too badly injured in transplanting. Until the tree begins to produce it will be necessary to clear away the undergrowth twice annually and slightly loosen the soil around it. The clearing is made with a machete, the shrubs which



have grown up being cut down and the ground dug up with a spade to kill the weeds and permit the penetration of nitrogen in the soil.

"In a previous article I said that generally the lands employed in cultivation of the rubber tree should be situated near rivers, *cañadas*, brooks, or marshes for the purpose of obtaining sufficient moisture. But this does not mean to say that it is indispensable that they be flooded; on the contrary, it will be necessary to be careful that this does not happen, particularly in the first year, and if any land which may have been selected should become partially inundated, it will be advisable to make a ditch in its center, in the form of a horseshoe, to prevent the water from long remaining and occasioning damage.

"The price of a *caballería* (33.3 acres) of land, in the condition which I mention in the foregoing, may be estimated at \$300, a fair average price at the present time. A *caballería* of land, placing the trees 5 meters apart, would accommodate 7,200 trees. Calculating the preparation of the ground, planting of the nurseries, and cultivation of the plants for five years at the rate of 40 cents per tree, a total is obtained of \$28.80, to which must be added \$300, the value of a *caballería* of land, and \$770, the average interest at the rate of 10 per cent annually, or a total of \$3,950, as the cost, at the time they begin to produce, of a *caballería* of ground planted with rubber trees. According to the most eminent naturalists and writers on agriculture who have studied the cultivation of the rubber plant, a tree will produce up to 4 kilograms of crude rubber, but in order to remain within reasonable limits I will take as a basis 1.3 kilograms each. Therefore 7,200 trees would produce 9,360 kilograms of crude rubber, which, at \$1.50 per kilogram, would amount to \$14,040. From this amount must be deducted the cost of extraction and evaporation of the milk, which is estimated at \$6,840, or at the rate of 10 cents per kilogram of milk, leaving a net gain of \$7,200, which is equal to \$1 per tree. My experience in the cultivations that I have made up to the present time inclines me to think that there are few products that will give so favorable a result, and which are less subject to those commercial fluctuations and meteorological variations which generally cause the poor results of the crops. It therefore seems to me that either on a large or a small scale the cultivation of the rubber tree is adapted to Cuba, and that it will constitute an additional element in the productions of the country."

---

## PROPOSED CANAL SYSTEM IN SOUTH AMERICA.

One of the projects discussed by the delegates at the recent Latin-American Scientific Congress in Montevideo was that of connecting by a system of canals the principal rivers of South America. The scheme

that attracted the most attention was the construction of a canal connecting the Amazon and Parana rivers. The affluents of these streams almost touch each other, and a canal not more than 60 kilometers (37.28 miles) in length would, it is stated, place these two immense continental arteries into communication and make them navigable throughout. It would also be possible to extend the system so as to connect with the sources of the Orinoco.

The Montevideo Congress adopted the conclusions in favor of such a scheme as prepared by Señor MELITON GONZALES, one of the leading engineers of the Argentine Republic. It was also decided to lay before the interested Governments the studies already made with regard to this colossal enterprise, urging that, if realized, it would effect the economic and social transformation of the whole of South America.

From this point of view, the interior regions of South America were explored by Gen. RAFAEL REYES, at present Minister of the Republic of Colombia to France, together with his two brothers, who lost their lives while engaged in the work. The results of his explorations are thus stated by General REYES:

"All of the countries of South America, Chile excepted, can communicate with each other by navigable rivers flowing through their respective territories. Brazil by the Amazon; Bolivia by the Madera and the Purus, which runs close to the Madre de Dios, and the Beni; Peru by the Amazon, the Javary, the Huallaga, and the Ucayali, which, ascending, connects with the Flimbo (this in turn reaching to the railway from Oroya to Callao); Ecuador by the Pastazo and the Napo, and Colombia by the Putumayo and the Napura, or the Coqueta. Venezuela communicates with this fluvial system by the Rio Negro, which itself is connected with the Orinoco by the Cassiquary and with the Guianas by the Caraparatuba and the Trombetas. The sources of the Tocantins, which empties into the Amazon near Pará, are close to those of the River Plate, whence it is possible for travelers from Buenos Ayres or Montevideo, after having traversed the short distance separating these two water courses, can descend the Tocantins into Matto Grosso, enter into the Amazon, and pass through, by means of fluvial connections, the Guianas, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia.

"The Amazon is navigable at all seasons for a distance of 5,000 kilometers (3,100 miles), from Pará to Iquitos, by trans-Atlantic vessels. Its affluents are navigable by river steamers for distances ranging from 500 kilometers (300 miles) to 1,500 kilometers (930 miles), so that there is fluvial navigation for more than 16,000 kilometers (9,950 miles)."

## SHEEP, AND THE PRODUCTION OF WOOL.

The estimated total number of sheep in the world is 469,526,000, a decrease of 53,178,000 from the estimate made by MULHALL in 1887, and of 70,518,000 from estimates made a few years later. This would appear, at first glance, to be of serious import to the wool-manufacturing industry everywhere, more especially in connection with the production of fine grades of woven goods. It is a fact, however, that the stock of wool in the world appears to be as large as ever, and prices for wool are so low that the producers declare that they are unremunerative.

There has been a decline in the aggregate number of sheep in the European countries of 40,000,000, or 19 per cent, in a comparatively short period. The number of these animals in Germany decreased from 25,000,000 in 1873 to 11,000,000 in 1897. The number in Spain has decreased one-half since 1880, and Hungary has only two-thirds as many as were in that country thirty years ago. The flocks of Great Britain, France, and other European countries are not increasing, as all the available grazing lands have been utilized for years. Russia is the only exception to the general European decline, but the increase there has been slow in the past few years. However, it is the only Old World nation that is likely to increase its holdings of sheep.

Australia, which was formerly noted for its immense flocks, is falling behind with alarming rapidity. The Argentine flocks were seriously depleted last year by floods, which destroyed millions of sheep, the losses more than equaling the natural increase. The same was true, on a smaller scale, with reference to Uruguay. In the United States there are fewer sheep than there were ten years ago, but the flocks are again slowly increasing.

Not only has there been a decrease in the number of sheep in the world, but there has been a gradual changing from the Merino, or the fine-wool breeds, to the mutton-producing breeds. There are economic reasons for this, the most important being, as before mentioned, the relatively low price for wool and the increasing demand for mutton. The latter has been stimulated by the improved facilities for preservation and transportation of meats.

The frozen-meat trade has apparently revolutionized the sheep husbandry of the world. Sheep can be slaughtered and transported any number of miles by land in refrigerator cars and across the most expansive part of the ocean in ships provided with systems of refrigeration, with the quality of the meat often improved upon reaching its destination. In the year 1900 the number of frozen wethers exported from the Argentine Republic to England was 2,372,939, and the number exported from Australia to the same country was over 4,000,000. For the first quarter of 1901 the number of frozen wethers

exported from the Argentine Republic was 683,972. This shows in part how great the demand for mutton is and how the flocks are being depleted thereby. Probably this will result in higher prices for wool and the consequent increase in certain countries of the flocks of Merino sheep. As the situation is now, the only increases are in flocks of large-bodied animals reared only for the purpose of disposing of them as mutton.

According to the most reliable statistics the world's production of wool in 1900 was 2,685,105,000 pounds, against a product of 2,681,820,000 pounds in 1899 and of 2,582,103,000 pounds in 1896. This is so small an increase during the period covered as to show that the production is practically at a standstill. Such increase as occurred was in wools taken from "mutton breeds" of sheep, which carry heavier fleece than Merino sheep, and was due mainly to the production in the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Russia.

The change in the character of wool husbandry may be ascribed more largely to the Lincoln than to any other breed of sheep. In the Argentine Republic and Australia the Lincoln is depended upon as the principal breed for building up the mutton qualities of the sheep and is the typical mutton sheep of England, where more pure Lincolns are raised than in any other country. In the Argentine Republic most of the Lincolns are crossbred; the breed, however, meets with comparatively little favor in the United States. Most of the merino wool imported into the United States comes from Australia (either by direct shipments or through England), the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Chile. This wool, though classed as merino, is, more strictly speaking, cross-bred wool, or wool from sheep of a mixture of Lincoln and Merino blood, and therefore of much coarser fiber than pure merino. What the ultimate result of this tendency to eliminate the Merino sheep will be is uncertain, but if it continues there will be but one result, and that is a decided change in the character of woollen fabrics that are manufactured in the world, and a greater use of a long-staple wool of coarser fiber, though the goods that may be made from it may be no less durable, but will lack softness in finish and elegance in appearance.

There was imported into the United States for the ten months ending with April, 1901, 21,213,137 pounds of clothing wool. Of this 181,446 pounds were reexported, leaving but a comparatively small quantity for the consumption of American mills.

---

## HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN in February, 1901, contained a short and incomplete article concerning Señor Don MOISÉS VARGAS, Honorary Corresponding Member of the International Union of American Republics in Santiago, Chile. Since that time the Bureau of American

Republics has received additional interesting information regarding his public life.

Señor VARGAS was born in Valparaíso on April 5, 1879, and at an early age entered an English college of that city in which he completed his primary studies. He afterwards attended the National Institute of Santiago, graduating from that institution in 1896 with the degree of Ph.D. The two years following were devoted to post-graduate work, at the end of which time the university conferred upon him the title of professor of geography and history, in which studies he showed great proficiency and zeal. Señor VARGAS descends from a distinguished literary family of Chile, his father having been the first editor of "La Revista Cómica," of Santiago, and an intimate friend and business associate of the celebrated Chilean poet, Señor Don ABELARDO VARELA.

Señor Don MOISÉS VARGAS is a journalist of reputation and attainments, his writings for the Chilean press, and especially for the well-known daily newspaper "La Nueva República," having been extensively circulated and widely read in Chile. He is an active member of the Athenæum of Santiago, and has attracted considerable attention as a lecturer before the various scientific associations and societies of the Republic. His principal work, however, and in which he has most distinguished himself during the last few years, is in the exercise of his duties as professor of geography and history in the National Institute of Santiago, which post he has ably and creditably filled since the date of his appointment in 1898. Notwithstanding the many duties connected with his profession, Señor VARGAS has found time to act in the capacity of Librarian and Keeper of the Archives of the National Government in the Department of Industry and Public Works, a position which he is eminently fitted to fill, not only by reason of his education and experience, but because of the unbounded interest which he has always shown in the pursuit of scientific studies and research.

Additional data concerning the life and public acts of its Honorary Corresponding Member, Dr. FRANCISCO ANDRADE MARÍN, of Quito, Ecuador, has also been received by the Bureau of American Republics.

Dr. MARÍN was born on the 15th of November, 1841, in the city of Ibarra, Ecuador. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar and began immediately thereafter the practice of his profession. He was a careful student, an indefatigable worker, and an able exponent of the law, and gradually rose in the estimation of his countrymen, successively occupying many public positions of honor and trust, among which may be mentioned the important post of Minister of State in the Department of Public Works, Improvement, and Finance. His political career was singularly successful, and was characterized by great tact, executive ability, and judgment.

At the present time he occupies the chair of jurisprudence in the

University of Quito. He was President of the Municipal Assembly of Quito for a number of successive terms, during which time he initiated and carried into execution many public improvements which have materially added to the beauty and healthfulness of the national capital. One of the public parks of Quito bears his name, a fitting acknowledgment of his zeal and progress in the management of the municipal affairs of the capital of the Republic. The MONTHLY BULLETIN expects, from time to time, to favor its readers with articles from his pen.

---

## TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

There is said to be a good market for pianos, organs, and other musical instruments in the State of Yucatan, Mexico.

RAMIRO FERNANDEZ, representing the Urban Railway Company of Guatemala, Central America, is reported to have secured a concession for a tramway from Guatemala City to Guardo Viego. The material, etc., for the construction of same will be imported free of duty.

The Government of Uruguay is said to be obtaining information with a view to the installing of a large pumping plant at Montevideo.

The Mexican Mining and Developing Company, of the City of Mexico, has secured the contract for the construction of a large market building at Toluca. The value of the contract is said to be \$350,000, Mexican money. Considerable building material will be needed.

The various railroads in the State of Yucatan are about to discard wood fuel, in view of timber having become so scarce in that country. Negotiations are, therefore, being conducted with a view to the importing of American coal. FELIPE G. CANTON, of New York City, who acts as American purchasing agent for the principal Yucatan railroads, states that some 15,000 tons of coal will be required for consumption by the various lines for the first year.

Reports state that the Southeastern Railway Company of Yucatan will soon let contracts for about \$5,000,000 worth of material for the proposed line in Yucatan, to be 300 miles long. The concession authorizes the construction of lines from Peto (10,000 inhabitants) to the Bay of Espiritu Santo, with a branch to the Bay of Ascension; from Valladolid (16,000 people) to a point on the line from Peto to the bay of Espiritu Santo, and from a point between the line from Peto and the bay of Espiritu Santo to the coast of the river Hondur, frontier of Belize.

Mr. R. A. GORDON, superintendent and engineer for LINDO BROTHERS, at Port Limon, Costa Rica, is reported to be in the market for wire lath, expanded metal or wire cloth, to be used for ceilings and

partitions in buildings now under course of construction in that region. He also requests catalogues and prices on turbine wheels, dynamos, and ice-making machines.

MESSRS. M. MALDONA and J. A. LOPEZ, of Suaqui, Sonora, Mexico, are contemplating the erection of a plant for reducing silver ores. They will require suitable machinery.

The Government of Venezuela has contracted with a French firm and EUODORO URDANETA, an engineer of Caracas, for paving an avenue in the capital, 3 kilometers in length by 20 meters in breadth, with cement gutters and pavements on either side. The execution of this plan will lead to the placing of important orders for cement and building materials.

An important cigarette factory of Buenos Ayres, says the Bulletin Commercial, of Brussels, has opened a competition for the submission of designs of artistic posters to be used in advertising their cigarettes. Competitors must send their designs with inscriptions or mottoes to Mr. ENRIQUE CASELLAS, secretary, rue Esmeralda 258, Buenos Ayres, by August 31, 1901. The designs will be examined by a special commission, which will award fifteen prizes of a total value of 22,000 *francs*. The first prize will be 10,000 *francs*; the second, 5,000 *francs*; the third, 2,000 *francs*; the fourth, 1,000 *francs*; the fifth, 750 *francs*; 500 *francs* each to the three following, and the 250 *francs* each for the other seven.

The French Consul at Buenos Ayres, writing on the preparation of codfish destined for the Argentine Republic, says that the fish should be heavily salted with a very good quality of salt, and closely packed in boxes. If the codfish is well prepared, the double zinc box is superfluous and unnecessarily increases the shipping expenses. The Norwegian codfish comes sometimes in plain wooden boxes and sometimes in zinc-lined boxes. The Norwegian and Scotch codfish have the largest sale in the Republic, due in great measure to the manner of preparation, which always insures the product arriving in good condition. This is an article of food much esteemed in the South American Republics, and especially so in the Argentine Republic.

---

## TRADE WITH SPANISH AMERICA.

The Mexican Consul at San Francisco, California, announces that during the month of April, 1901, the total shipments of merchandise from San Francisco to Mexican ports were valued at \$131,866. There were also shipped to Mexico from this same port consignments of foreign merchandise, such as rice, cement, brandy, sugar, beer, mineral waters, soda, etc., amounting to \$4,734. The principal importations

from Mexico consisted of the following: Silver ores, \$57,832; gold coin, \$1,890; gold bullion, \$94,810; Mexican dollars, \$1,696; silver bullion, \$268,223, or a total value of the precious metals of \$424,451. The importations of merchandise consisted of live animals, \$232; agaves, \$37,462; old copper, \$80; coffee, \$1,260; hides and skins, \$18,427; horns, \$90; beeswax, \$533; shells, \$644; drugs and medicines, \$307; spices, \$105; ixtle fiber, \$3,270; vegetables, \$2,416; lemons, \$2,082; merchandise returned, \$1,108; oysters, \$525; wooden manufactures, \$31; copper manufactures, \$430; hair, \$8; fish, \$2,058; lead, \$1,588; silk clothing, \$25; hats, \$18; cascalote, \$2,291; total, \$75,018. During the month the number of Mexican dollars shipped to Hongkong was 10,307.

The Mexican Consul at Galveston, Texas, advises that the following shipments of merchandise were made from that port to the ports of Tampico, Vera Cruz, and Progreso from October, 1900, to and including April, 1901:

Months.	Articles.	Quantlty.	Value.
1900.			
October .....	Cotton-seed oil .....	kilos.. 441, 053	\$35, 653. 75
November .....	Raw cotton .....	bales.. 2, 499	137, 500. 73
	Machinery .....		180. 00
December .....	Raw cotton .....	bales.. 2, 501	134, 186. 00
	Cotton-seed oil .....	kilos.. 441, 929	34, 424. 30
1901.			
January .....	Cotton-seed oil .....	do. 440, 971	31, 106. 16
	Construction timbers .....	superficial feet.. 52, 523	500. 00
	Tallow .....	barrels.. 50	991. 59
	Raw cotton .....	bales.. 600	30, 846. 08
	Machinery .....		175. 00
February .....	Lard .....	barrels.. 65	1, 162. 53
	Raw cotton .....	bales.. 475	24, 583. 86
	Cotton-seed oil .....	kilos.. 442, 888	31, 082. 10
March .....	Raw cotton .....	bales.. 1, 575	86, 876. 00
	Agricultural machinery .....		20. 00
	Tallow .....	barrels.. 65	1, 331. 51
	Crude petroleum .....	do. 119	196. 00
	Cotton-seed oil .....	kilos.. 441, 450	28, 872. 27
April .....	Hardware .....	bundles.. 1, 566	321. 00
	Tallow .....	barrels.. 10	197. 73
	Raw cotton .....	bales.. 375	20, 080. 00
	Cotton-seed oil .....	kilos.. 440, 970	30, 947. 20
	Total .....		631, 183. 81

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that the imports through that port during the month of April, 1901, were as follows:

Henequen .....	bales..	8, 092
Coffee .....	sacks..	21, 619
Hides .....	bales..	2, 159
Hides, loose .....		5, 882
Ixtle .....	bales..	1, 818
Goatskins .....	do....	506
Deerskins .....	do....	481
Rubber .....	do....	57
Tobacco, leaf .....	do....	1, 642
Cigars .....	boxes..	130



Broom root.....	bales..	2, 627
Chicle gum.....	do....	1, 576
Fustic.....	pieces..	15, 167
Tecali marble.....	do....	39
Hair.....	bales..	67
Lead bullion.....		87, 530
Metals.....	boxes..	137
Sarsaparilla.....	bales..	215
Vanilla.....	boxes..	2
Alligator skins.....		91
Cedar logs.....		345
Mahogany logs.....		1, 680
Heron plumes.....	boxes..	6
Copper bullion.....	bars..	10, 479
Jalap.....	sacks..	202
Oranges.....	boxes..	10
Honey.....	barrels..	288
Cotton.....	bales..	80

During the same month 13 ships, carrying 163,927 packages, were entered, and 12 ships, carrying 138,705 packages, were cleared.

On June 6, 1901, the following shipments were made to Latin America from the port of San Francisco, by the German steamship *Kambyses*:

*To Mexico*.—Three hundred gallons wine, 30 flasks quicksilver, 17,936 pounds tallow, 36 cases hardware, 5 cases powder, 227 bundles wire, 10 cases liquors, 5 packages paints and oils, 1 case drugs, 4 bales bags.

*To Central America*.—Eighteen barrels flour, 1,180 packages powder, 4 cases caps, 109 gallons whisky, 12 cases hardware, 19 packages groceries and provisions, 1 bale dry goods, 550 pounds spice, 453 pounds beans, 200 pounds cinnamon, 5 cases canned goods, 40 pounds codfish, 1,452 gallons wine, 177 cases coal oil, 184 pounds dried fruits, 4 cases boots and shoes, 4 cases fuse, 5 drums acid.

*To Ecuador*.—One thousand one hundred and twenty-five barrels flour, 100 cases salmon, 2,750 pounds rice, 495 pounds dried fruits, 700 pounds spice, 17 cases fuse, 1,000 cases powder, 16 packages groceries and provisions, 198 pounds tea.

*To Peru*.—Four thousand and two barrels flour, 411 coils rope, 30,210 pounds tallow, 4,188 pounds dried fruits, 12 packages groceries and provisions, 2,900 pounds lard, 1,200 pounds codfish, 56 cases salmon, 238 cases canned goods, 5 bundles paper, 5 cases powder, 448 pounds hams and bacon, 1,575 pounds seed, 16 packages paints and oils, 40 cases hardware, 25 bundles wire, 12,301 railroad ties, 1 case soap, 711 pounds butter, 202 pounds cinnamon, 29 packages oars.

*To Chili*.—Seven thousand three hundred and forty barrels flour, 5,000 pounds lard, 2 cases wine, 50 cases whisky, 128 pounds dried fruits, 52 packages groceries and provisions, 50 cases canned goods, 100 cases salmon, 1 bale leather.

## BOOK NOTICES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

The initial volume of the "Great People Series," issued by Appleton & Co., bears the title "The Spanish People: Their Origin, Growth and Influence," and is the work of MARTIN A. S. HUME. Dr. F. YORK POWELL, regius professor of modern history in the University of Oxford, editor of the series, announces in the preface that his purpose is to produce, not so much a set of political, military, or social histories, as to present readable studies on the tendencies and capabilities of the chief nations of the world, each volume to be written by an acknowledged expert on the particular nation treated. Among the questions discussed in this volume are: The ethnological and philological relationships of the Iberians or primitive inhabitants of Spain; to what extent the original stock was modified by a Celtic infusion; in what degree were the Celt-Iberians civilized by Phœnician, Greek, and Carthaginian colonies; to what extent they assimilated Roman ideas as well as the Latin language during the prolonged period of Roman occupation; what effect was produced on the Latin-speaking population by the Visigothic conquest; the facility of the conquest of the Visigothic kingdom by a few thousand Arabs and Berbers; and the Jewish position and that of the conquered Christians during the Moslem domination. The origin of the present Spanish language is treated at length, and it is shown by means of a brief historical review how it happens that the Castilian differs from the Portuguese on the one hand and from the Catalan dialect of the Provençal on the other.

The "Yearbook" of the Department of Agriculture of the United States for 1900 is ready for distribution. In addition to the report of the Secretary of Agriculture and the appendix, this volume contains 31 special articles, an increase of 5 over the number in the volume the previous year. Many of these articles have been summarized during the year by the MONTHLY BULLETIN. While the "Yearbook" for 1900 is not specially devoted to a review of the several divisions of the Department, it is distinctly representative of this branch of the Government service. With but a single exception every article was prepared by an employee of the Department, and each division of original work is represented by one or more articles which give in detail the results of some important undertaking. The appendix contains the directory of the Department, the directories of colleges and experiment stations, lists of State officials in charge of agriculture, etc., besides statistics of farm crops and other information of interest to the farmer. The

"Yearbook" is a volume of 888 pages, and is illustrated with a frontispiece; 87 plates (of which 9 are colored) and 88 text figures. The regular edition is 500,000 copies, of which 470,000 are, by law, reserved for the exclusive disposal of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, leaving but 30,000 for the use of those connected with the Department and persons cooperating with it or rendering it some service.

An English translation has been published of Baron MONCHEUR'S "Tampico to the Pacific" (American News Agency, City of Mexico). The author is the Minister from Belgium, residing in the City of Mexico, and the book of 125 pages and an index is an official description of sections of Mexico through which he passed in crossing the Republic from east to west. The several States described, with notes on their cities, agricultural and mining possibilities, commerce, etc., are in the order presented: Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Hidalgo, Guanaajuato, Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí, Jalisco, Tepic (Territory of), Tepic, Sinaloa, and Sonora. Chapter XII of the book is devoted to "The Silver Mines of the Central States." The scope of Baron MONCHEUR'S observations is extensive, and are rendered more valuable for the reason that the facts were personally obtained from authoritative sources. The journey occupied several months, and the information was acquired by patient investigation and inquiry. He was accorded every courtesy by the Mexican officials, who also extended exceptional facilities for the accumulation of reliable data. This work is of value to the investor, the capitalist, the business man, and the student.

What is known to the literary world as the finest collection of Americana in existence has recently been donated to the Brown University, of Providence, R. I., thus placing this valuable data in closer relation to the students of American history. In making the collection nothing relating, however remotely, to the Western Hemisphere has been overlooked up to the end of the eighteenth century, beyond which period the library makes no attempt at fullness. Among the papers are the earliest Dutch edition of VESPUCCI'S letters, five of the seven editions of COLUMBUS'S letter to FERDINAND and ISABELLA, descriptive of his voyage to the New World, printed in 1493; also a copy of PIERRE D'AILLY'S "Imago Mundi," 1483, the reading of which is believed to have encouraged the great discoverer in his undertaking. Valuable additions have been made through purchases in Europe and the various countries of America, the Mexican contributions being especially worthy of note. A catalogue in four volumes was prepared a few years ago and distributed gratuitously among the leading libraries of the world, which has become the standard book of reference concerning early books relating to America.

Kolumbien (Colombia) by Dr. FRITZ REGEL, Berlin (ALFRED SCHALL). This work is the seventh and eighth volumes of the "Bibliothek der Länder Kunde," published by Drs. ALFRED KIRCHOFF and RUDOLF FITZNER. The author has produced a valuable work. He gives only the results of his previous observations in the Republic of Colombia, but acknowledges that he has carefully studied all that had been previously written upon the subject, so that he has been able to present a view of that interesting land and the characteristics of its people. The book is divided into ten chapters and is richly illustrated. A map, scale 1:7,500,000, is included and there is also a comprehensive bibliography. As an appendix various statistics of population, finance, railway, shipping, exports, and imports, as well as a list of the more important cities and towns, are given.

To a recent issue of the "Military Service Institution Journal," Col. PETER C. HAINS, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., contributes an article entitled "An Isthmian Canal from a Military Point of View." This refers, of course, to an artificial waterway across the strip of land connecting North and South America, more particularly the proposed Nicaragua Canal, and is interesting from the manner in which the subject is treated. It is self-evident that such a canal would be proportionately of more value to the United States than to any other nation; therefore the expressed object of Colonel HAINS's article is to show that a neutral canal with a large area of neutral waters at each terminus, in the existing stations of the naval powers of the world, would be the most beneficial, from a military standpoint.

The sixth number of the Argentine "Boletín de Agricultura y Ganadería" (Agricultural and Live Stock Bulletin), recently issued by the Government at Buenos Ayres, contains a sketch of the newly appointed Minister of Agriculture, Señor Don EZQUIEL RAMOS MEXIA. It would appear from this that from natural inclinations and educational qualifications, as well as from experience, Señor MEXIA is exceedingly well qualified for the supervision of the agricultural affairs of the nation. He has served as President of the Argentine Rural Society for years past, and also as a member of the Commission for the Drainage of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and has always taken a prominent part in matters relating to the betterment of the farming classes.

The fungus growths of America is the subject of an interesting work prepared by CHARLES McILVAINE, assisted by ROBERT K. MACADAM, and published by the Bowen-Merrill Company, of Indianapolis. In this are treated the "One thousand American fungi: How to select and cook the edible; How to distinguish and avoid the poisonous." It is by far the most ambitious treatise on American fungi ever com-

piled, and is not only a valuable contribution to science, but has also distinctly practical and eminently useful features. The illustrations include 38 full-page color plates, 25 full-page engravings, and 300 etchings from pen-and-ink drawings. The book represents the work and research of twenty years and entitles the writer to a place in the first rank of American botanists.

“O Reconhecimento do Imperio” (The Recognition of the Empire) is the title of the latest work from the pen of Mr. M. DE OLIVEIRA LIMA. This is a volume of 376 pages, published by H. GARNIER, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and treats of the recognition of the independence of Brazil. The delay in the recognition of such independence by Portugal and other nations is attributed to the general political situation of Europe. The subject is carefully and impartially treated and is a very valuable contribution to the diplomatic history of Brazil. The author, who is very well known and highly respected in the United States, promises in a later work to continue the history of the independence down to the abdication of the Emperor in 1831.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Argentine Republic has recently issued a publication entitled “Industrias Agrícolas y Ganaderas en la República Argentina” (Agricultural and Pastoral Industries in the Argentine Republic), written by Mr. HUGO MIATELLO, an agricultural engineer of the Province of Santa Fé. This is a useful and instructive pamphlet, intended for the guidance of immigrants who intend to engage in agricultural pursuits or in stock raising. It is stated that the text of this work is to be translated into the English, French, and German languages for distribution, through the Argentine Consuls, in the north of Europe, so as to make known the advantages and prospects which the Republic offers to agriculturists.

There has recently appeared in Asunción the first Almanac ever published in the Republic of Paraguay. This publication bears the title “The Agricultural Almanac of Paraguay,” and is edited by Dr. MOISES S. BERTONI, who is described by the “Paraguay Monthly Review” as a scientist of the first order. The subjects treated by this writer, in a clear and concise style, are: Agricultural labor appropriate to each month in the year; important extracts from agricultural publications of recognized importance; plants in cultivation or suitable for introduction into the Republic; useful information for camp life, practical recipes, and tables of weights and measures, besides other pertinent matter for agriculturists.

One of the most important papers read at the recent sessions of the Scientific Congress in Uruguay was one by Dr. PATRON, of Peru, who has a reputation as a renowned philologist. In this paper the author

traced the connection between the Quincha and Alnare Indians of South America and the ancient Assyrian, Chaldean, and Somera tongues. Dr. PATRON also claimed that these Indians were acquainted with the cuneiform method of writing. This has an important bearing upon the history of the human race and helps to confirm the theory, now considered almost a certainty by many investigators, that there was intercourse or connection between the ancient seats of civilization and both North and South America.

"Feilden's Magazine" (London) for May, 1901, publishes an account of "A visit to the gold mining districts of Brazil," written by Mr. HERBERT KILBURN SCOTT, an English mining engineer. This visit required a journey of 250 miles on horseback, starting from Ouro Preto, the old Portuguese capital of the present State of Minas Geraes. The article contains an interesting statement of facts concerning the topography of the country, the methods of obtaining gold, and the products of the various mines. It is illustrated with sketches of mountain peaks in which gold is found and of the machinery employed in treating the ore from which the precious metal is obtained.

In the "Century Magazine" for June the first of the two lectures delivered at Princeton University by ex-President CLEVELAND, of the United States, concerning the Venezuelan boundary controversy with Great Britain is published. This first chapter is occupied in giving the history of the incidents leading up to the dispute between the two countries concerned, and the second is to treat of the circumstances of the intervention on the part of the United States. A map showing the area under contention, with the various lines of survey traversing it, as well as a delineation of the final demarcation, adds interest to the article.

In the "Overland Monthly" for February, 1901, Mr. LAURENCE M. TERRY contributes an article on "Coffee culture in Mexico." In this it is shown that the Mexicans are exporters and not consumers of coffee. The date at which the coffee tree was introduced into Mexico is fixed at the year 1800. The tree thrives both in the uplands and lowlands of the country, producing berries of excellent quality and in paying quantities. The culture of the tree is described and the manner in which its product is prepared for market, together with the methods of classification, sacking, and shipping, are fully set forth.

The "Revue Scientifique" (Paris) for April 27, 1901, contains an article by Mr. R. GODFERNAUX on the "Metallurgical industry of the United States." In this the writer ascribes the recent successes of the United States in competition with European nations to the following causes: (1) The abundance and richness of raw materials (coal and

ore), (2) the development of "piecework" in manufacturing establishments, (3) the excellence of the mechanical appliances employed, (4) the method of production of normal types, and (5) the financial organization of the great steel works.

The "Revue Américaine," of Brussels, Belgium, recently published an interesting article on the mining industry in Salvador, which it describes as making excellent progress. The deposits, which include gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron ores, as well as coal, occur chiefly on the slopes of the mountains. These mountain ranges also traverse Honduras and Nicaragua. Mosazen is described as being the richest Department of the Republic and is credited with containing 84 of the 90 paying mines of the country.

In a recent number of "L'Economiste Française" (Paris) the well-known writer, M. LEROY-BEAULIEU, predicts that the twentieth century will show the commercial "preponderance" of the United States, as the eighteenth showed in independence and the nineteenth in territorial expansion. This famous publicist supports his pro-American views with a solid array of statistics, commercial and industrial, applying to the exports and imports of the United States.

The library of the Bureau of the American Republics has received a copy of the message of the Governor of the State of São Paulo, Dr. FRANCISCO DE PAULA RODRIGUES ALVES, delivered at the opening session of the legislature of that commonwealth April 7, 1901. This document is an interesting and comprehensive review of the affairs of the State, which is one of the most progressive and prosperous of the Brazilian union.

The "Overland Monthly" for May, 1901, contains a pleasantly written article on "Mexico's Greatest Festival," the celebration of Independence Day, the writer being CLARA SPALDING BROWN.

## ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY DURING MAY, 1901.

Béze. F. de: La provincia de Curicó. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Moderna, 1899. 107 pp. 8°.

The annual literary index, including periodicals, American and English; essays, book chapters, etc.; with author index, bibliographies; necrology, and index to dates of principal events edited by W. J. Fletcher and R. R. Bowker. New York, Office of the "Publishers' Weekly," 1900. 258 pp. 4°.

Casa de Orates de Santiago: Memoria Sobre el laboratorio en el 2° semestre de 1900 por el Dr. Carlos Ugarte i sobre la sección de dentística por F. Pozo. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Valparaíso, 1901. 46 pp. 8°.

———. Movimiento de la Casa de Orates de Santiago en el segundo semestre de 1900 . . . Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Valparaíso, 1901. ills. 212 pp. 8°.

Church, George Earl: *South America: an outline of its physical geography*. (From "The Geographical Journal" for April, 1901.) 3 maps. [Preliminary chapter of a work to be entitled "South America: an outline of its physical geography and commercial history."]

Deutsches Wissenschaftlichen Verein: [Chile] *Verhandlungen des Vereins*. Valparaíso, Guillermo Helfmann, 1895-1898. 549 pp. 8°.

Firmin, A.: *Haïti: au point de vue politique, administratif et économique*. (Conférence faite au grand cercle de Paris le 8 décembre 1891) par A. Firmin, Ancien Secrétaire d'état des finances, du commerce et des relations extérieures, Ministre plénipotentiaire de la République d'Haïti en France. Paris, F. Pichon, 1901. 90 (1) pp. 8°.

*El Heraldo*" de Cochabamba: Las delegaciones en el Acre. Colección de artículos editoriales publicados en "El Heraldo" de Cochabamba. Cochabamba, Imprenta de "El Heraldo," 1899. 30 pp. 8°.

Millhouse and Bracciforti: *New English and Italian pronouncing dictionary* by J. Millhouse and F. Bracciforti . . . Eighth edition. Milan, F. Bracciforti, 1900. 2 v. 8°.

(v. 2, Italian-English.)

Olascoaga, M. J.: *Topografía Andina*. Ferrocarril paralelo á los Andes como fomento de población y seguridad de la frontera complemento indispensable de la compañía de 1879 por el Coronel M. J. Olascoaga. (con 5 planos.) Buenos Aires, Imprenta Jacobo Peuser, 1901. 132 pp. 4°.

San Francisco Chamber of Commerce: *Table showing depth of water at entrance and at wharves and quays of all important ports in the world*. Compiled by E. Corthell. 1901. 4 pp. 8°.

Santelices, Ramon E.: *Bancos de emision*. Santiago, Marzo de 1900. Tomo 1. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Nacional, 1900. 426 pp. 4°.

Silk Association of America: *Twenty-ninth annual report of the Silk Association of America*. New York, Silk Exchange Building [1901]. 124 pp. 8°.

Waite, Charles B.: *Herbert Spencer and his critics*. Chicago, C. V. Waite & Co., 1900. 184 pp. 8°.

———. *History of the Christian religion to the year 200*. Fifth edition, revised. Containing much additional matter in appendix. Chicago, C. V. Waite & Co., 1900. 556 pp. 8°.

Wright, Marie Robinson: *The new Brazil; its resources and attractions, historical, descriptive, and industrial*. Philadelphia, George Barrie & Son, [1901]. Illus., 450 pp. 8°.

Zubiaur, Dr. J. B.: *Sinopsis de la educación en la República Argentina* . . . Buenos Aires: Felix Lajouane, 1901. 103 pp. 8°.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Ministerio de Obras Públicas: *Concurso para la construcción y explotación de un puerto comercial en la ciudad del Rosario*. Documentos preliminares y informe general. (In 11 vols., with maps.) Buenos Aires, 1900.

### BOLIVIA.

Cámara Legislativa: *Cuadro sinóptico de leyes de origen, 1893*. La Paz, "La Revolución," n. d. 15 pp. 4°.

Mensaje del Presidente de la República. Sucre, Tipografía del Cruzado, 1895. 20 pp. 4°.

———. 1897. Sucre, Tipografía Excelsior, 1897. 38 pp. 4°.



- Ministerio de Gobierno y Fomento: Reglamento de imprenta de la República de Bolivia. Edición oficial. La Paz, Imprenta del Estado, 1900. 16 pp. 8°.
- . Reglamento electoral de la República de Bolivia. Edición oficial. La Paz, Imprenta del Estado, 1900. 25 pp. 8°.
- Ministerio de Gobierno y Justicia: Memoria del Ministro de Gobierno y Justicia . . . presentada á la Legislatura ordinaria de 1898. Sucre, Tipografía Excelsior, 1898. 165 pp. 4°.
- Ministerio de la Guerra: Memoria del Ministro de la Guerra . . . presentada á la Legislatura ordinaria de 1898. Sucre, Tipografía Excelsior, 1898. Tabl., 91, 111 pp. 4°.
- . Informe presentada al Congreso ordinario de 1893. La Paz, Imprenta de la Revolución, 1893. 75 pp. 4°.
- Ministerio de Hacienda é Industria: Informe del Ministro de Hacienda é Industria al Congreso Nacional de 1896. Sucre, Imprenta Bolivia, [1897]. 286 pp. 4°.
- . Ley de minas y tierras baldías. La Paz, Imprenta del Estado, 1901. 27 (1) pp. 8°.
- Ministerio de Instrucción Pública: Anexos de la memoria de instrucción pública y fomento . . . presentada al Congreso Nacional de 1897. Sucre, Tipografía Excelsior, 1897. 487 pp. 4°.
- Ministerio de Justicia é Instrucción Pública: Registro civil. Texto de la ley; reglamento; división administrativa de la República; formularios correspondientes al reglamento. La Paz, Talleres Tipo-Lito., 1901. 122 pp. 8°.
- Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto: Memoria de relaciones exteriores y culto, presentada al Congreso ordinario de 1897. Sucre, Imprenta Bolivia, 1898. 163 pp. 4°.
- . 1898. Sucre, Tipografía Excelsior, 1899. 139 pp. 4°.
- Presupuesto general para la gestión económica de 1896. Sucre, Imprenta Bolivia, 1896. 168 (1) pp. 4°.
- . . . . 1897. Sucre, Tipografía Excelsior, 1897. 177 pp. 4°.
- Proyectos de ley é informes de comisiones de Cámara de Diputados. Sucre, Tipografía Económica, n. d. 286 pp. 4°.
- Senado Nacional: Sesiones del Senado Nacional, 1891. Sucre, Imprenta La Industria, 1892. 242 pp. 4°.
- . 1896. Sucre, Imprenta Sucre, n. d. 248 pp. 4°.
- . Proyectos é informes, 1895, 1896. Sucre, Imprenta Sucre. 2 v. 4°.

## BRAZIL.

- Estado do São Paulo: Mensagem pelo presidente do Estado. São Paulo, *Diário Oficial*, 1901. 51 pp. 8°.
- Museu Naval: Catalogo historico e descriptivo do Museu Naval, 1901. Rio de Janeiro, Typographia Leuzinger, [1901]. 39 pp. 8°.

## CHILE.

- Anuario hidrográfico de la marina de Chile. Tomo 22. Valparaíso, Talleres Tipográficos de la Armada, 1900. 496 (19) pp. 8°.
- Dirección de contabilidad: Deuda pública de la República de Chile, 1899, 1901. 20 pp. obl. 4°.
- Memoria del Ministro de Hacienda, presentada al Congreso Nacional en 1898. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Nacional, 1898. lxxxvii, 767 pp. 8°. [Includes report of superintendent of customs.]
- Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores: Boletín del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Culto i Colonización correspondiente al segundo semestre de 1900. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Mejía, 1901. xix (1), 472 pp. 8°.
- Resúmenes estadísticos. Importación y exportación, 1900. Valparaíso, Guillermo Helfmann, 1901. 8 pp. 8°.

## COLOMBIA.

Manifiestos y protestas del Presidente de Colombia, Sr. Sanclemente, y otros documentos relativos al crimen de alta traición consumado en Bogotá el 31 de julio de 1900. New York, Imprenta de Eduardo Espinosa, 1901 70 pp. 8°.

## GUATEMALA.

Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público: Memoria presentada á la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa por el secretario de estado en el despacho de hacienda y crédito público, 1901. Guatemala, Tipografía Nacional, [1901]. v p. 4°.

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores: Memoria de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, presentada á la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa en 1901. Guatemala, Tipografía Nacional [1901]. 101 pp. 4°.

## HAITI.

Banque nationale d'Haïti: Situation au 31 décembre 1900. Tableaux des dettes et des revenus de l'État, de la circulation monétaire (papier-monnaie et espèces métalliques) des fluctuations du change. Tableaux des denrées exportées pendant le cours de l'année. Port-au-Prince, J. Verollet, 1901. v p. 4°.

## HONDURAS.

Mensaje del Presidente de la República. Tegucigalpa, Tipografía Nacional, 1900. 667, 46 pp. 8°.

## PARAGUAY.

Mensaje del Presidente de la República al H. Congreso de la Nación al inaugurar las sesiones del XXXI período legislativo 1° de abril de 1901. Asunción, Tipografía de "La Tribuna," 1901. 25 (1) pp. 8°.

## UNITED STATES.

## BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Brazil: A geographical sketch. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 230 pp. 8°.

International Union of American Republics. Washington, W. F. Roberts, 1901. 37 pp. 8°.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Commercial relations of the United States with foreign countries. (Bureau of Foreign Commerce.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 1241 pp. 8°.

Consular Reports. Vol. LXVI, No. 248. (May, 1901.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 151 pp. 8°.

Foreign trade in heating and cooking stoves. Special Consular Reports. Vol. XXII, Pt. III. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 268 pp. 8°.

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Foreign commerce and navigation of the United States. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 1234 pp. 4°.

**ADDITIONS DURING MAY, 1901, TO PERMANENT FILES.**

Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung. Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic. Weekly.  
Current History. Boston, Mass. Monthly.

## PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES.

Persons interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Library of the Bureau of the American Republics:

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Argentinisches Wochenblatt. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
 Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
 Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.  
 Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
 Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
 Bollettino Mensile della camera Italiana di Commercio ed arti in Buenos Aires.  
 Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
 La Industria Molinera. Buenos Ayres. Semimonthly.  
 La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
 La Plata Post. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
 La Prensa. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
 Le Commerce Extérieur Argentin. Buenos Ayres.  
 Review of the River Plate. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
 Revista Nacional. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.

## BELGIUM.

Bulletin Commercial (Bulletin of the Commercial Museum). Brussels. Weekly.

## BOLIVIA.

El Comercio. La Paz. Daily.  
 El Comercio de Bolivia. La Paz. Daily.  
 El Estado. La Paz. Daily.  
 Revista Económica y Financiera. La Paz. Monthly.

## BRAZIL.

Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.  
 Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.  
 Lavoura (A). Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.  
 Propaganda (A). Pernambuco. Weekly.  
 Revista Agrícola. São Paulo. Monthly.  
 Revista Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.  
 Revista de Electricidade. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.  
 Revista Industrial e Mercantil. Pernambuco. Monthly.  
 Revista Maritima Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.

## CANADA.

Canadian Manufacturer and Industrial World. Toronto. Semimonthly.

## CHILE.

Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago. Weekly.  
 Chilian Times. Valparaiso. Semiweekly.  
 Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.  
 El Pensamiento Latino. Santiago. Semimonthly.  
 Revista Comercial e Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.  
 Verhandlungen des Deutschen Wissenschaftlichen Vereins. Santiago.

## COLOMBIA.

Diario Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.  
 La Estrella de Panama. Panama. Weekly.  
 Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.  
 Star and Herald. Panama. Weekly.

## COSTA RICA.

Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional. San José.  
 La Gaceta. (Oficial.) San José. Daily.

## CUBA.

Grito de Baire. Havana. Monthly.  
 La Escuela Cubana. Havana. Weekly.  
 Revista del Foro. Havana. Quarterly.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

El Mensajero. Santo Domingo. Three times a month.  
 Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.

## ECUADOR.

Gaceta Municipal. Guayaquil. Weekly.  
 Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.  
 Revista Comercial. Guayaquil. Monthly.

## ENGLAND.

Accounts relating to trade and navigation of the United Kingdom. London. Monthly.  
 Accounts relating to trade and commerce of certain foreign countries and British Possessions. London. Monthly.  
 Board of Trade Journal. London. Weekly.  
 British Trade Journal. London. Monthly.  
 Commercial Intelligence. London. Weekly.  
 Diplomatic and Consular Reports. London.  
 Feilden's Magazine. London. Monthly.  
 Freir's Colonial and Foreign Register. London. Monthly.  
 Geographical Journal. London. Monthly.  
 Journal of the Board of Agriculture. London. Quarterly.  
 Man: A monthly record of anthropological science. London. Monthly.  
 Mining (The) Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette. London. Weekly.  
 South American Journal. London. Weekly.  
 Times (The). London. Daily.

## FRANCE.

Le Nouveau Monde. Paris. Weekly.  
 Moniteur Officiel du Commerce. Paris. Weekly.  
 Revue du Commerce Extérieur. Paris. Semimonthly.  
 Revue Générale des Sciences Pures et Appliquées. Paris. Semimonthly.  
 Revue Politique et Parlementaire. Paris. Monthly.  
 Tableaux Mensuels de Statistique Municipale de la Ville de Paris. Paris. Monthly.

## GERMANY.

Der Tropenpflanzer. Berlin. Monthly.  
 Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.  
 Handels-Kammer zu Hannover. Hanover.  
 Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. Monthly.  
 Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.  
 Thonindustrie Zeitung. Berlin.

## GUATEMALA.

Diario de Centro-America. Guatemala. Daily.  
El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Daily.  
La República. Guatemala. Daily.

## HONDURAS.

Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa.  
El Pabellón de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.  
Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.  
La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa.

## ITALY.

Bollettino del Ministro degli Affari Esteri. Rome. (Irregular.)

## MARTINIQUE.

Les Colonies. St. Pierre. Daily.

## MEXICO.

American (The) Evolution. Mexico. Semimonthly.  
Boletín de Agricultura, Minería é Industrias. Mexico. Monthly.  
Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.  
Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.  
Boletín Postal de la Administración General de Correos de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. Mexico. Monthly.  
Boletín Telegráfico. Mexico. Daily.  
Diario Oficial. Mexico. Daily.  
El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juárez. Monthly.  
El Economista Mexicano. Mexico. Weekly.  
El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.  
El Hacendado Mexicano. Mexico. Monthly.  
El Progreso de Mexico. Mexico. Weekly.  
El Republicano. Aguascalientes. Weekly.  
La Gaceta Comercial. Mexico. Daily.  
Resumen de la Importación y de la Exportación. Mexico. Monthly.  
Revista Científica y Boletín Meteorológico del Estado de Mexico. Toluca. Monthly.  
Semana Mercantil. Mexico. Weekly.

## NICARAGUA.

Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily.  
El Comercio. Managua. Daily.  
La Patria. León.

## PARAGUAY.

La Enseñanza. Asunción. Semimonthly.  
Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.

## PERU.

Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Monthly.  
Boletín de Minas. Lima. Monthly.  
El Comercio. Cuzco. Biweekly.  
El Comercio. Lima. Daily.  
El Economista. Lima. Weekly.  
El Peruano. Lima. Daily.  
Padrón General de Minas. Lima.  
Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.

## PORTO RICO.

Boletín Mercantil de Puerto Rico. San Juan. Daily.  
La Correspondencia. San Juan. Daily.

## SALVADOR.

Boletín de Agricultura. San Salvador. Semimonthly.  
Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.  
Revista de Derecho y Jurisprudencia. San Salvador. Monthly.

## UNITED STATES.

American Fertilizer. Philadelphia, Pa. Monthly.  
American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.  
Anglo-American Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
Bulletin of books added to the Public Library of the city of Boston. Boston. Monthly.  
Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.  
Bulletin of the Free Museum of Science and Arts. Philadelphia. Quarterly.  
Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Pa. Monthly.  
Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
Cram's Magazine. Chicago. Monthly.  
Engineering News and American Railroad Journal. New York. Weekly.  
Expansionist (The). New York, N. Y. Daily.  
Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.  
Field Columbian Museum Publications. Chicago.  
Forum (The). New York. Monthly.  
Hispano-America. San Francisco, Cal. Monthly.  
India-Rubber World. New York. Monthly.  
Library Journal. New York. Monthly.  
Literary Digest. New York, N. Y. Weekly.  
Modern Machinery. Chicago. Monthly.  
Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.  
National Geographic Magazine. Washington. Monthly.  
Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.  
Pan-American Magazine. Buffalo. Monthly.  
Publications of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Philadelphia.  
Publications of the New England Free Trade League. Boston.  
Scientific American. New York. Weekly.  
Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.  
United States Consular Reports. Washington. Daily and Monthly.  
World's Work. New York. Monthly.

## URUGUAY.

Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.  
El Siglo. Montevideo. Daily.  
La Nación. Montevideo. Daily.  
Revista de la Unión Industrial é Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.

## VENEZUELA.

Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.  
Venezuela. Caracas. Monthly. (Not received regularly.)  
Venezuelan Herald. Caracas. (Not received regularly.)

# BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

## OFICINA DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

VOL. X.

JUNIO, 1901.

No. 6.

### REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

#### PRINCIPALES EXPORTACIONES Y SUS DESTINOS.

Las exportaciones de la República Argentina consisten casi enteramente en productos agrícolas y animales. Comparando las estadísticas de la exportación en los primeros tres meses de 1901 con las del mismo período en 1900, se nota una gran reducción en las de trigo, maíz y heno; pero en cambio ha habido considerable aumento en las de otros productos principales. Durante el primer trimestre de 1901, se exportaron 15,703,368 *bushels* de trigo, contra 25,519,825 en el mismo período en 1900; 3,003,571 *bushels* de maíz, contra 4,805,341 en 1900; y 272,725 pacas de heno, contra 732,414 en el año anterior. Las otras exportaciones fueron como sigue:

	1901.	1900.
<i>Productos agrícolas.</i>		
Harina.....toneladas..	15,299	3,478
Afrecho.....id.....	24,336	14,967
Linaza.....id.....	287,318	147,308
Semillas de aceite.....sacos..	30,292	28,361
Moyuelo.....id.....	99,365	33,615
Tabaco.....cajas..	19,073	16,840
Azúcar.....toneladas..	8,960	.....
Quebracho.....id.....	48,399	45,567
<i>Productos animales.</i>		
Cueros de res.....	768,528	566,524
Cueros de caballo.....	51,723	30,384
Pieles de carnero.....fardos..	21,005	10,558
Pieles de cabra.....id.....	1,285	606
Lana.....id.....	175,974	147,677
Crin.....id.....	1,845	790
Carnes heladas.....	683,972	505,059
Carne.....cuartos..	76,289	34,406
Sebo.....barriles..	52,511	34,875
Mantequilla.....cajas..	19,073	16,840

Una paca de algodón, 6 un fardo de pieles de carnero ó de crin, pesa 450 kilogramos (992 libras); un fardo de pieles de cabra, 370 kilogramos (815.70 libras); una paca de heno, 50 kilogramos (110 libras); un barril de sebo, 100 kilogramos (220.46 libras); y una caja de mantequilla, 25 kilogramos (55 libras).

En las exportaciones para los Estados Unidos durante el primer trimestre de 1901, entraron 33,335 toneladas de linaza; 1,747 toneladas de quebracho; 192,422 cueros de buey; 20 fardos de pieles de carnero; 302 fardos de crin; 630 fardos de pieles de cabra; y 8,997 pacas de lana.

Las exportaciones para el Reino Unido fueron: trigo, 57,824 toneladas; maíz, 18,515 toneladas; harina, 56 toneladas; linaza, 44,183 toneladas; afrecho, 695 toneladas; semilla de aceite, 10,242 sacos; azúcar, 8,560 toneladas; quebracho, 1,151 toneladas; carneros helados, 683,972; carne, 76,289 cuartos; cueros de res, 42,212; pieles de carnero, 1,134 fardos; lana, 28,201 pacas; crin, 110 fardos; pieles de cabra, 70 fardos; sebo, 15,841 cascós; y mantequilla, 18,971 cajas.

Las exportaciones para Alemania fueron: trigo, 13,083 toneladas; maíz, 2,339 toneladas; linaza, 44,781 toneladas; semilla de aceite, 14,865 sacos; quebracho, 18,818 toneladas; tabaco, 880 tercios; cueros de res, 194,675; pieles de carnero, 779 fardos; y lana, 74,452 pacas.

Las exportaciones para Francia fueron, entre otras: trigo, 2,635 toneladas; maíz, 9,688 toneladas; linaza, 95,437 toneladas; moyuelo, 59,848 sacos; semilla de aceite, 1,985 sacos; quebracho, 1,780 toneladas; azúcar, 400 toneladas; cueros de res, 39,108; pieles de carnero, 17,180 fardos; lana, 74,452 pacas; pieles de cabra, 448 fardos; crin, 431 fardos; y sebo, 5,126 cascós.

Las exportaciones para Bélgica fueron: trigo, 57,399 toneladas; maíz, 13,157 toneladas; linaza, 14,741 toneladas; semilla de aceite, 3,200 sacos; tabaco, 787 tercios; cueros de res, 164,352; lana, 26,420 pacas; pieles de carnero, 341 fardos; pieles de cabra, 132 fardos; crin, 664 fardos; y sebo, 564 cascós.

Las exportaciones para Italia fueron: trigo, 13,719 toneladas; maíz, 3,733 toneladas; linaza, 7,177 toneladas; quebracho, 3,725 toneladas, cueros de res, 83,459; pieles de carnero, 1,540 fardos; lana, 3,222 pacas; crin, 227 fardos; y sebo, 8,160 cascós.

Las exportaciones para el Brasil incluyeron 33,803 toneladas de trigo; 14,926 toneladas de harina; 128,541 pacas de heno; 102 cajas de mantequilla; 3,794 cascós de sebo; 11 fardos de pieles de carnero, y 1,427 cueros de res.



## BRASIL.

### ESTABLECIMIENTO DE UNA BOLSA DE CAFÉ EN RIO DE JANEIRO.

El "Boletín Comercial de Bruselas" da cuenta de que se va á establecer en Río de Janeiro una Bolsa comercial de café, con sucursales en Santos, Bahía y Victoria, y que ya está pedida la autorización que para ello se necesita del Presidente de la República. La Bolsa será gobernada por un Consejo de siete directores. Han de nombrarse agentes que recojan datos estadísticos respecto á la producción y consumo del café, á fin de que la Bolsa pueda tener una base en que descansar para fijar los precios de este artículo.

### RESTABLECIMIENTO DE LA CÁMARA FRANCESA DE COMERCIO EN RIO DE JANEIRO.

La Camara francesa de Comercio en Río de Janeiro, que por espacio de varios años había cesado de funcionar, acaba de reorganizarse, estableciendo sus oficinas en la casa no. 33 de la calle Sete de Setembro.

---

## CHILE.

### COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN 1900.

Según los datos últimamente recibidos del Departamento de Estadística Comercial del Gobierno de Chile, el comercio exterior de aquella República ascendió en el año de 1900 á \$296,212,777, de los que corresponden \$128,538,142 á la importación y \$167,674,635 á la exportación.

Comparada la cifra que representa el valor del comercio internacional en el año último con la de 1899, que montó á \$269,366,491, resulta un aumento á favor de 1900 de \$26,846,286.

Las importaciones en el año próximo pasado excedieron á las de 1899 en \$22,277,784; del mismo modo la exportación de 1900 superó en \$4,568,502 á la de 1899. Comparando las cifras de la exportación con las de la importación del año último, se ve que ha habido un aumento de \$39,136,493 de las primeras sobre las segundas.

El cuadro siguiente demuestra el movimiento del comercio exterior por todos los puertos de la República, comparado con el de 1899:

*Importación y exportación reunidas.*

Puertos.	1899.	1900.	Aumento.	Diminución.
Pisagua .....	\$15, 978, 342	\$13, 456, 978	.....	\$2, 521, 364
Iquique .....	82, 070, 612	95, 927, 657	\$13, 857, 045	.....
Tocopilla .....	13, 353, 486	15, 911, 364	2, 557, 878	.....
Antofagasta .....	12, 156, 881	13, 740, 564	1, 583, 683	.....
Taltal .....	8, 453, 184	8, 962, 881	509, 697	.....
Caldera .....	4, 246, 091	4, 633, 496	387, 405	.....
Carrizal Bajo .....	1, 238, 552	1, 738, 594	500, 042	.....
Coquimbo .....	11, 651, 623	14, 554, 558	2, 902, 935	.....
Valparaíso .....	84, 365, 703	91, 902, 156	7, 536, 453	.....
Talcahuano .....	19, 352, 505	18, 668, 577	.....	683, 928
Coronel .....	12, 569, 270	11, 775, 201	.....	794, 069
Valdivia .....	3, 778, 104	4, 697, 703	919, 599	.....
Puerto Montt .....	151, 986	241, 943	89, 957	.....
Ancud .....	152	1, 105	953	.....
Total .....	269, 366, 491	296, 212, 777	30, 845, 647	3, 999, 361

Aumento en 1900, \$26,846,286.

El cuadro siguiente demuestra el movimiento del comercio de importación por todos los puertos de la República, comparado con el de 1899:

Puertos.	1899.	1900.	Aumento.	Diminución.
Pisagua .....	\$1, 323, 698	\$1, 183, 310	.....	\$140, 388
Iquique .....	10, 704, 569	12, 658, 826	\$1, 954, 257	.....
Tocopilla .....	1, 586, 484	1, 721, 118	134, 634	.....
Antofagasta .....	3, 530, 678	4, 677, 621	1, 146, 943	.....
Taltal .....	1, 150, 278	1, 475, 539	325, 261	.....
Caldera .....	1, 259, 779	1, 308, 200	48, 421	.....
Carrizal Bajo .....	314, 894	488, 994	174, 100	.....
Coquimbo .....	2, 821, 358	4, 116, 092	1, 294, 734	.....
Valparaíso .....	66, 968, 613	79, 109, 629	12, 141, 016	.....
Talcahuano .....	13, 305, 219	16, 581, 448	3, 276, 229	.....
Coronel .....	1, 837, 031	2, 477, 234	640, 203	.....
Valdivia .....	1, 305, 619	2, 497, 083	1, 191, 464	.....
Puerto Montt .....	151, 986	241, 943	89, 957	.....
Ancud .....	152	1, 105	953	.....
Total .....	106, 260, 358	128, 538, 142	22, 418, 172	140, 388

Aumento en 1900, \$22,277,784.

El cuadro siguiente demuestra el movimiento del comercio de exportación por todos los puertos de la República, comparado con el de 1899:

Puertos.	1899.	1900.	Aumento.	Diminución.
Pisagua .....	\$14, 654, 644	\$12, 273, 668	.....	\$2, 380, 976
Iquique .....	71, 366, 043	83, 268, 831	\$11, 902, 788	.....
Tocopilla .....	11, 767, 002	14, 190, 246	2, 423, 244	.....
Antofagasta .....	8, 626, 203	9, 062, 943	436, 740	.....
Taltal .....	7, 302, 906	7, 487, 342	184, 436	.....
Caldera .....	2, 986, 312	3, 325, 296	338, 984	.....
Carrizal Bajo .....	923, 658	1, 249, 600	325, 942	.....
Coquimbo .....	8, 830, 265	10, 438, 466	1, 608, 201	.....
Valparaíso .....	17, 397, 090	12, 792, 527	.....	4, 604, 563
Talcahuano .....	6, 047, 286	2, 087, 129	.....	3, 960, 157
Coronel .....	10, 732, 239	9, 297, 967	.....	1, 434, 272
Valdivia .....	2, 472, 485	2, 200, 620	.....	271, 865
Total .....	163, 106, 133	167, 674, 635	17, 220, 335	12, 651, 833

Aumento en 1900, \$4,568,502.

El valor de los productos de la minería, que se exportaron en 1899, ascendió á \$137,637,603, contra \$151,626,206 en 1900; el valor de los productos de la agricultura en 1899 montó á \$23,894,711, contra \$14,704,822 en 1900, mientras que el valor de los artículos nacionalizados alcanzó á \$1,573,819 en 1899, contra \$1,343,607, ó sea un comercio total en los tres ramos de \$163,106,133 y \$167,674,635 en 1899 y 1900 respectivamente.

Los siguientes cuadros comparativos muestran detalladamente la exportación al extranjero, por todos los puertos de la República, de los principales productos de la minería y de la agricultura durante los años de 1899 y 1900:

PRODUCTOS.	1899.		1900.	
	Cantidades.	Valores.	Cantidades.	Valores.
<b>MINERÍA.</b>				
Arcilla..... kilog..	20,000	\$1,000	13,176,765	\$1,317,676
Borato de cal..... idem..	14,950,788	2,242,618	26,628	13,314
Bórax..... idem..	14,428	7,214	320	10
Cal surtida..... idem..	1,414	42	325,042	3,900,460
Carbón de piedra..... toneladas..	241,995	4,839,900	20,340,000	17,899,200
Cobre en barras..... kilog..	17,311,133	14,928,273	138,720	138,720
Id. aurífero en barras..... idem..	20,300	20,300	1,985,165	1,985,165
Ejes de cobre..... idem..	1,710,459	684,965	1,918,060	1,150,836
Id. de id. y plata..... idem..	1,093,762	546,880	241,778	145,067
Id. de id. id. y oro..... idem..	92,905	37,162	25,300	25,300
Id. de id. y oro..... idem..	32,978	24,771	22,536	23,522
Id. de plata..... idem..			170	102
Id. de id. y oro..... idem..	8,298	4,979	34,435,000	1,377,400
Estaño..... idem..	23,482,000	939,280	20,212,676	2,021,267
Guano..... idem..	35,854,439	3,585,443	238,551	40,722
Minerales de cobre..... idem..	183,996	36,799	360	90
Id. de id. y plata..... idem..	11,970	2,633	26,844	4,027
Id. de cobalto..... idem..	54,542	8,181	25,715,200	761,406
Id. de manganeso..... idem..	40,930,738	1,227,922	725	1,450
Id. de níquel..... idem..			48,057	27,008
Id. de cobre y oro..... idem..	58,141	8,720	128,936	57,468
Id. de oro..... idem..	12,102	6,051	216,995	34,249
Id. de id. y plata..... idem..	369,759	129,416	224,832	180,947
Id. de plata..... idem..	302,417	247,597	1,457	218
Id. de id. y plomo..... idem..	32,292	4,844	4,300	645
Id. de plomo..... idem..			17	3,550
Id. para colecciones..... bultos..	23	26,250	1,871,133	2,806,698
Oro en barra y pasta..... gramos..	1,625,329	2,461,234	184,520	7,331
Plata chafalonía..... idem..	335,348	13,414	45,438,478	2,499,116
Plata piña y en barra..... idem..	75,503,518	3,778,175	13,971	6,706
Plomo argentífero en barra..... kilog..	171,103	34,221	140	5,332
Precipitado de plata..... idem..			235	7,494
Id. de plata y oro..... idem..	1,380,718,323	96,650,282	1,465,935,419	109,945,156
Salitre..... idem..	338,501	1,017,110	172,080	863,332
Sulfuros de plata..... idem..	304,328	4,198,427	318,360	4,043,172
Iodo..... idem..			1,159	23,180
Zinc aurífero..... idem..	13,442	413,500	13,628	408,840
Id. id. y argentífero..... idem..				
<b>Suma</b> .....		137,637,603		151,626,206
<b>AGRICULTURA.</b>				
Afrecho..... kilog..	8,454,599	338,185	4,838,566	194,743
Arvejas secas..... idem..	671,010	100,651	653,327	71,865
Astas y puntas de vaca..... idem..	564,811	56,480	692,547	69,254
Cáscara de lingüe..... idem..	314,191	9,425	637,873	19,136
Id. de quillay..... idem..	3,097,376	464,705	1,470,082	176,302
Cebada común..... idem..	24,968,346	2,246,749	22,902,896	1,379,574
Id. tostada..... idem..	1,222,303	183,279	1,156,097	92,487
Cera..... idem..	267,734	401,599	285,737	499,952
Cueros vacunos..... idem..	2,104,631	883,844	821,883	435,693
Descarozados..... idem..	138,353	55,316	233,398	98,355
Frijoles..... idem..	6,689,088	668,908	4,123,035	535,991
Garbanzos..... idem..	868,669	173,734	858,760	127,011
Harina flor..... idem..	6,651,591	930,822	1,493,134	223,969
Lana común..... idem..	3,795,717	1,897,857	2,303,148	806,100
Id. merino..... idem..	329,829	230,880	1,479,519	659,783

PRODUCTOS—Continúa.	1899.		1900.	
	Cantidades.	Valores.	Cantidades.	Valores.
AGRICULTURA—continúa.				
Lentejas.....idem.....	876,157	\$236,562	727,746	\$145,549
Miel surtida.....idem.....	3,273,656	854,731	2,504,313	503,862
Nueces.....idem.....	2,721,358	397,752	2,208,218	552,051
Papas.....idem.....	2,492,440	122,021	3,140,603	188,435
Pasto seco.....idem.....	2,865,451	57,349	2,159,851	86,331
Semilla de avena.....idem.....	1,863,085	186,307	1,621,010	162,101
Suelas.....idem.....	2,449,052	2,449,052	2,348,053	2,348,053
Trigo.....idem.....	45,812,687	4,581,268	9,440,752	944,075
Otros productos.....idem.....		6,367,235		4,389,090
Suma.....		23,894,711		14,704,822

Referente al comercio de importación, la tabla comparativa, que se inserta en seguida, indica las principales mercaderías internadas para el consumo nacional por todos los puertos de la República durante los años de 1899 y 1900.

Mercaderías.	1899.	1900.
Aceite para lámparas y máquinas.....	\$2,062,497	\$2,393,259
Aceite de linaza.....	279,665	379,440
Aceite de oliva.....	725,522	717,157
Acero en barra y planchas.....	203,633	451,450
Agua mineral.....	144,225	215,953
Aguardiente.....	217,037	311,612
Alambre surtido.....	584,327	1,152,576
Animales vacunos.....	1,811,840	2,290,074
Arados completos.....	222,109	277,291
Arroz.....	1,076,890	1,474,869
Artículos de hierro enlozado.....	310,716	532,136
Azúcar prieta.....	4,493,223	5,785,760
Azúcar refinada.....	916,174	732,345
Blondas, encajes y mifiaques de algodón.....	84,714	227,749
Botellas vacías.....	535,779	1,033,254
Botones surtidos.....	141,755	237,905
Brines y driles.....	1,168,225	1,040,191
Cachemiras.....	144,434	250,696
Café.....	2,397,077	1,862,725
Calcefitines.....	298,385	263,290
Camisetas y calzoncillos.....	336,165	373,628
Cañones de hierro galvanizados.....	180,315	206,339
Cañones de hierro sin galvanizar.....	380,671	715,207
Carbón de piedra.....	12,469,478	13,494,960
Carros para ferrocarriles portátiles.....	66,472	229,031
Casimires.....	1,889,778	2,973,401
Cigarros puros.....	254,912	326,240
Cimiento romano.....	646,588	814,873
Clavos de alambre.....	136,179	245,331
Clavos de hierro.....	329,630	545,904
Colchas y sobrecamas.....	164,303	296,683
Corchos en tapones para botellas.....	294,493	413,558
Cordoncillos y trencillas.....	143,535	233,728
Cotíes surtidos.....	334,676	347,792
Cristalería.....	335,887	906,695
Cueros surtidos.....	1,074,431	1,376,740
Damascos surtidos.....	177,326	334,278
Drogas.....	1,536,377	2,192,365
Duelas.....	116,226	200,997
Efectos de la pesca.....	327,437	251,541
Estearina.....	212,920	775,311
Fósforos.....	370,772	789,883
Franela surtida.....	1,576,622	2,757,798
Género blanco de algodón liso.....	2,898,040	2,525,632
Género para pantalones de algodón liso.....	1,732,410	1,842,470
Género pintado de algodón liso.....	455,585	832,824
Género surtido de algodón liso.....	403,771	846,275
Género elástico surtido.....	251,504	233,549
Género de lana.....	742,686	1,014,557
Género de lana y algodón.....	709,497	1,476,941
Género de seda.....	304,185	745,769
Género de seda y algodón.....	155,756	545,456
Género para sacos.....	1,085,264	1,083,789
Grasa pura ó mezclada.....	293,785	591,819

Mercaderies	1899.	1900.
Hierro en barra y lingotes.....	\$870, 772	\$1, 024, 237
Hierro en planchas galvanizado.....	525, 250	1, 131, 717
Hierro en planchas sin galvanizar.....	254, 995	328, 608
Hilachas.....	186, 444	218, 136
Hilados surtidos para telares.....	889, 461	689, 092
Hilo de algodón surtido.....	1, 138, 769	1, 386, 634
Hilo y cordeles de cáñamo.....	178, 512	257, 288
Hules y encerados.....	150, 574	246, 159
Joyería fina.....	238, 882	433, 823
Juguetes.....	23, 378	225, 741
Leche condensada.....	140, 885	200, 675
Libros impresos.....	443, 783	527, 147
Listados de algodón.....	834, 753	998, 604
Lona.....	313, 795	286, 073
Loza.....	245, 338	635, 426
Maderas.....	807, 133	710, 304
Medias de algodón.....	590, 233	366, 896
Oblón.....	154, 874	218, 316
Paños para trajes.....	131, 219	219, 218
Pañuelos de algodón chicos.....	363, 125	541, 398
Pañuelos de lana.....	436, 894	467, 878
Papel de estraza.....	295, 289	407, 952
Papel para fumar.....	275, 425	340, 550
Papel para imprenta.....	1, 591, 883	1, 920, 165
Pasamanería.....	280, 033	395, 823
Perfumería surtida.....	133, 000	242, 496
Pianos.....	124, 015	216, 770
Pinturas surtidas.....	374, 734	540, 310
Porcelana.....	110, 282	246, 833
Pulpa de coco ó copra.....	121, 731	313, 029
Químicos ó percales.....	2, 643, 512	2, 911, 745
Recortes y tiras bordadas.....	97, 860	226, 702
Relojes surtidos.....	156, 755	309, 678
Ropa hecha con ó sin costura, surtida.....	296, 776	520, 930
Sacos vacíos.....	3, 316, 249	2, 983, 084
Salmon.....	177, 844	215, 474
Sardinas.....	193, 241	420, 311
Sebo.....	762, 052	1, 668, 275
Sombreros de todas clases.....	608, 483	1, 055, 385
Té.....	1, 614, 563	1, 905, 752
Tocuyos.....	1, 918, 537	1, 235, 842
Trigo.....	.....	1, 603, 792
Tripes.....	432, 304	838, 627
Velas surtidas.....	1, 817, 252	673, 093
Vidrios planos.....	164, 073	278, 167
Vinos.....	352, 524	570, 619
Viveres.....	240, 046	436, 718
Yerba-mate.....	2, 432, 811	1, 731, 735
Otros artículos.....	26, 623, 176	29, 243, 839
Total.....	106, 260, 358	128, 588, 142

## COLOMBIA.

## LICITACIÓN PARA EL ARRENDAMIENTO DE LAS MINAS DE ESMERALDAS DE MUZO Y COSCUEZ.

El "Diario Oficial" de la República de Colombia, publicado en Bogotá, manifiesta, en su número 11,438, que el Gobierno colombiano ha resuelto prorrogar el tiempo fijado para recibir las propuestas para el contrato de arrendamiento de las minas de esmeraldas de Muzo y Coscuez. Cuando el Gobierno crea conveniente celebrar tal remate, lo avisará al público con una anticipación de noventa días por lo menos. He aquí el pliego de condiciones á que deben sujetarse las propuestas mencionadas:

"Los infrascritos, á saber: PEDRO ANTONIO MOLINA, Ministro de Hacienda, en nombre del Gobierno nacional y debidamente autorizado por el Excmo. Sr. Vicepresidente de la República, encargado del Poder

Ejecutivo, por una parte, que en adelante se llamará el Gobierno y N. N. en su propio nombre, hemos celebrado el siguiente contrato:

“ART. 1°. El Gobierno da á N. N. y éste recibe en arrendamiento:

“1°. Los grupos de minas de esmeraldas conocidos con los nombres de Muzo y Coscuez, demarcados conforme á los linderos establecidos en el artículo 1° del Decreto número 400 de 31 de agosto de 1899, dictado en ejecución del artículo 6° de la Ley de 31 de mayo de 1870, sobre ‘abolición del monopolio’ de esmeraldas.

“2°. Las casas, útiles, enseres y demás cosas pertenecientes al Gobierno de la República, de acuerdo con la diligencia de entrega que de ellos haga la actual Compañía arrendataria de las minas;

“3°. El derecho de usar, en cuanto sean necesarias para la explotación de que se trata, las tierras baldías, aguas, maderas y demás objetos de propiedad nacional que se encuentren dentro de los linderos fijados por el citado Decreto número 400, de 31 de agosto de 1899.

ART. 2°. El Gobierno entregará á N. N., por inventario y avalúo dado por dos peritos, uno por cada parte, y para caso de discordia un tercero, nombrado por los dos primeros, los bienes de que trata el inciso 2°. del artículo anterior. El estado en que se encuentren las minas al tiempo de la entrega se hará constar en una diligencia firmada por los mismos peritos á continuación de dicho inventario.

“§ La entrega á que se refiere este artículo se hará el día 15 de julio de 1901, fecha en que termina el contrato de arrendamiento vigente hoy, ó en los dos ó tres días siguientes. Un ejemplar de las diligencias de recibo y entrega será remitido al Ministerio de Hacienda por los individuos nombrados por ambas partes para efectuar estas operaciones.

ART. 3°. N. N. ó quien lo represente tendrá derecho de establecer, durante el tiempo del arrendamiento estipulado en el presente contrato, en los terrenos que hacen parte de las minas, los edificios, construcciones, plantaciones ó trabajos que crea convenientes para la explotación de las mismas minas.

ART. 4°. N. N. se comprometé para con el Gobierno:

(a) A pagar en la Tesorería general de la República la suma de \$— en oro americano ó en letras giradas á favor del Tesorero general sobre Londres, Paris ó Nueva York, pagaderas á treinta días vista y respaldadas por un banco respetable de esta ciudad, ó su equivalente en papel moneda el día del pago, como precio anual del arrendamiento, el día 15 de julio de cada uno de los años de 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 y 1910.

(b) A devolver al Gobierno, á la expiración de este contrato, todos los bienes que haya recibido de acuerdo con el artículo 2° de este convenio, en el mismo estado en que los reciba, salvo las maderas y demás objetos fungibles que se hayan aplicado á la explotación.

“§ Si á la fecha de la terminación de este contrato resultare que los objetos devueltos al Gobierno valen menos que los recibidos por N. N.,

según lo que queda establecido, la diferencia de valor será pagada por N. N. de acuerdo con el avalúo dado por los peritos que intervengan en las diligencias de entrega y de recibo;

“(c) A explotar las minas y á usar de los bosques y demás bienes que recibe en arrendamiento, de manera que no se impida ó perjudique la explotación futura de ellas; y queda responsable de los valores que á justa tasación pierda la República por falta de cumplimiento de las estipulaciones contenidas en este inciso, ó si por omisión ó descuido se daña ó derrumba alguna mina en explotación ó se impide el descubrimiento y laboreo de nuevas vetas ó se pierde la eficacia de las aguas;

“(d) A aceptar toda cesión, endoso ó traspaso que el Gobierno haga de los derechos que adquiere por este contrato;

“(e) A pagar, en caso de demora que no pase de un mes en la consignación de las cuotas anuales de que se trata en el punto *a* de este artículo, un interés á razón de uno por ciento mensual;

“(f) A presentar al Gobierno, por lo menos cada seis meses, y por el tiempo de la duración de este contrato, copia autorizada por el administrador de las minas ó por el superintendente ó empleado de mayor categoría que allí resida, de las facturas de remesas de esmeraldas y de las cuentas de productos de ellas.

“ART. 5º. Tanto los edificios, construcciones, plantaciones y trabajos á que se refiere el artículo 3º, como las máquinas, herramientas, instrumentos y utensilios que hayan sido aplicados por N. N. á los trabajos de las minas que se dan en arrendamiento, y los repuestos de máquinas, herramientas y útiles que no se hayan usado, pero que hayan sido llevados á las minas con el objeto de aplicarlos á la explotación, pasarán á ser de propiedad del Gobierno á la expiración del presente contrato, sin que N. N. tenga derecho á indemnización alguna.

“ART. 6º. N. N. podrá asociarse á otros individuos ó ceder el todo ó parte de los derechos que adquiere por este contrato; pero es bien entendido que ninguno de ellos podrá pretender otras ventajas ni derechos fuera de los estipulados expresamente en este documento, y que los socios ó cesionarios quedan sujetos á todas las obligaciones que N. N. contrae.

“§ 1º. La asociación y el traspaso deberán hacerse de acuerdo con las leyes nacionales, y serán nulos si se hacen á favor de algún Gobierno extranjero, requiriéndose, además, para su validez, la aprobación expresa del Gobierno, solicitada con la presentación de documentos fehacientes.

“§ 2º. La persona ó compañía extranjera que conforme á las estipulaciones del presente artículo, pueda llegar á ser arrendataria de las minas de que se trata, acepta desde ahora las disposiciones pertinentes de la Ley 145 de 1888, y, por tanto, renuncia á intentar reclamación alguna por la vía diplomática para la efectividad de los derechos y

obligaciones que emanan del contrato de arrendamiento, y se somete á la jurisdicción de los tribunales ordinarios de la República, salvo el caso de denegación de justicia, entendiéndose por tal denegación el desconocimiento de los recursos judiciales que las leyes colombianas consagran ó hubieren de consagrar para la declaratoria y eficacia de los derechos civiles.

“ART. 7°. En los dos últimos años de la duración de este contrato podrá el Gobierno nombrar un individuo para que presencie los trabajos que se ejecuten en las minas, con el fin de que informe si por razón de las operaciones que se hayan practicado ó se estén practicando, hay riesgo de próximos derrumbes ú otros accidentes que tapen ó destruyan las minas, ó que impidan el descubrimiento de nuevas vetas ó el uso provechoso de las aguas dominantes.

“En caso de que el individuo nombrado por el Gobierno observe que se ejecutan trabajos con los cuales, á su juicio, puedan dañarse las minas, ó dificultarse la ejecución de trabajos posteriores, ordenará la suspensión de tales trabajos, é informará al Gobierno de las razones en que haya fundado la suspensión.

“Por esta providencia no pesará responsabilidad ninguna sobre el Gobierno, y sólo será revocada en caso de que el arrendatario pruebe con el testimonio de dos ingenieros reconocidamente idóneos y rendido ante una autoridad judicial, que la suspensión de los trabajos es infundada.

“ART. 8°. Para asegurar el cumplimiento de las estipulaciones contenidas en este contrato N. N. constituirá á favor del Gobierno una fianza hipotecaria por valor de \$50,000 en oro americano, la cual quedará á favor del Gobierno en el caso del artículo siguiente.

“ART. 9°. Si N. N. demora por un tiempo mayor de un mes el pago de alguna de las cuotas de que trata el punto (a) del artículo 4° de este contrato, ó dejare de cumplir cualquiera otra de las obligaciones que por éste contrae, dará lugar á que el Gobierno declare administrativamente la rescisión, quedando á favor del Tesoro nacional la fianza hipotecaria estipulada en el artículo anterior, sin que haya lugar á solicitar indemnización de ninguna clase.

“ART. 10. La duración de este contrato será de diez años forzosos para ambas partes, y empezarán á contarse desde el 15 de Julio de 1901.

“ART. 11. Todo diferencia que se suscite entre el Gobierno y N. N., respecto de este contrato, será decidida única y exclusivamente por la Corte Suprema de Justicia de la Nación.

“ART. 12. Este contrato necesita para su validez la aprobación del Poder Ejecutivo.

“Se fija como precio mínimo del arrendamiento anual la suma de 200,000 en oro americano, ó sean dos millones de pesos, en oro, por los diez años de arrendamiento de las minas.



“Para los efectos de la adjudicación definitiva se considerará como mejora el pago de una suma que no baje del 5 por 100 anual sobre la base del aforo, desde el segundo año del arrendamiento. El tanto por ciento que haya de pagarse del tercer año en adelante, se considerará sobre la cantidad total del valor del arrendamiento en el año inmediatamente anterior.

“La licitación, por tanto, versará no sólo sobre la suma que se ofrezca como precio del arrendamiento, sino sobre el tanto por ciento que haya de pagarse desde el segundo año en adelante.

“La licitación tendrá lugar el día 15 de marzo de 1901, en el despacho del Ministro de Hacienda quien presidirá el acto, y será acompañado por el Jefe de la Sección 4<sup>a</sup>; principiará á la una p. m. y durará tres horas, dentro de las cuales se considerarán las propuestas y serán oídas las pujas y repujas verbales de los licitadores. A las cuatro p. m. en punto se declarará cerrada la licitación, y en seguida se adjudicará provisionalmente el contrato al mejor postor.

“Para entrar como licitador se necesita:

“1°. No ser deudor de plazo cumplido al Tesoro nacional, lo cual se comprobará con una atestación del Tesorero general de la República.

“2°. Haber presentado la correspondiente propuesta dirigida al Ministerio de Hacienda en pliego cerrado y sellado, con expresión de su contenido, antes de las diez y media de la mañana del día 15 de marzo de 1901.

“3°. Acompañar á dicha propuesta un certificado del Tesorero general de la República, en que conste que el proponente ha depositado en la Tesorería general, en oro americano, ó en letras sobre Londres, París ó Nueva York, pagaderas á 30 días vista á la orden del mismo Tesorero y respaldadas por un banco respetable de esta ciudad, la suma de \$50,000 que se exige como fianza de quiebra.

“4°. Presentar asimismo la declaratoria, firmada por el proponente, de que acepta sin variación alguna las estipulaciones contenidas en el pliego de cargos.

“Adjudicado el contrato provisionalmente al mejor postor, será publicado en el ‘Diario Oficial,’ como base de una nueva licitación, durante sesenta días, al terminar los cuales tendrá lugar esta nueva licitación con las formalidades establecidas para la primera. En esta última licitación sólo serán admitidas las propuestas que mejoren, por lo menos en un diez por ciento, la suma ofrecida como precio del arrendamiento en la adjudicación provisional. El contrato definitivo será adjudicado al mejor postor, previas las pujas y repujas verbales, y una vez que sea aprobado por el Poder Ejecutivo, se elevará á escritura pública.

“El Tesorero general devolverá á los proponentes vencidos en la licitación, de acuerdo con orden suscrita por el Ministro de Hacienda, las sumas consignadas como fianza de quiebra.

“De ambas licitaciones se llevará un acta que será firmada por el Ministro de Hacienda, por el Jefe de la Sección 4ª y por los individuos que hayan sido admitidos como licitadores.

“Bogotá, noviembre 2 de 1900.

“El Ministro de Hacienda,

“PEDRO ANTONIO MOLINA.”

#### ADICIÓN AL ANTERIOR PLIEGO DE CARGOS.

“ARTÍCULO. El Gobierno nombrará un inspector permanente de las minas con el objeto de que presencie los trabajos que en ellas se ejecuten, é informe al Ministerio de Hacienda mes por mes, en vista de ellos y de los libros de la empresa, acerca del producto de esmeraldas, cantidad y valor aproximado de ellas, y suministre todos los demás datos que tiendan á poner al Gobierno en conocimiento perfecto de la capacidad productiva de las minas. Estos informes permanecerán en reserva hasta la terminación del contrato.

“§ Al finalizar los diez años del arrendamiento, el inspector presentará al Gobierno un informe minucioso, en el cual refundirá los informes mensuales, á fin de obtener en resumen un cuadro del producto líquido de las minas, el que será publicado en el periódico oficial.

“N. N. se compromete á presentar al inspector de que se hace mención en el artículo precedente, siempre que él lo solicite, todos los libros y archivos que lleve la empresa como comprobantes de sus operaciones, para que, según los datos que en ellos obtenga, rinda los informes á que se refieren las cláusulas anteriores.

“Bogotá, noviembre 20 de 1900.

“El Ministro de Hacienda,

“PEDRO ANTONIO MOLINA.”

---

## COSTA RICA.

### COMERCIO EN 1900.

El Señor Don MANUEL ARAGÓN, miembro honorario correspondiente de la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas y Jefe del Departamento de Estadística de la República de Costa Rica, se ha servido favorecer á la Oficina de que es órgano este Boletín con el siguiente

INFORME DE LOS PRINCIPALES HECHOS COMERCIALES QUE SE HAN VERIFICADO EN COSTA RICA DURANTE EL AÑO DE 1900.

“La importación de mercaderías extranjeras ascendió en 1900 (sin incluir oro acuñado y ganado vivo) á \$4,934,553.50, oro; en los años próximos anteriores esa misma importación alcanzó á \$3,806,036.46 en 1899, \$3,834,100.37 en 1898, \$4,576,446.10 en 1897, y \$4,148,407.03 en 1896.

Las importaciones han procedido de las naciones siguientes:

	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
Estados Unidos.....	46.20	54.00	44.80	33.64	32.98
Inglaterra.....	27.30	19.60	19.61	26.92	29.77
Alemania.....	13.59	14.55	15.50	21.01	21.04
Francia.....	5.94	5.90	10.80	10.00	8.92
España.....	2.60	2.60	3.30	3.12	3.88
Italia.....	2.00	1.91	1.06	3.48	1.70
Otros.....	2.37	1.44	4.93	1.83	1.76
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

“Las importaciones de oro acuñado representan en oro americano \$977,105.00 y las de animales vivos \$173,239.30.

“La cosecha de café del año 1899 á 1900 produjo para la exportación 16,214,891 kilogramos, la de los dos años anteriores había ascendido, á 14,843,757 kilogramos la de 1898 á 1899 y á 19,614,705 kilogramos, la de 1897 á 1898. El producto de la cosecha ascendió á \$3,800,187.61, oro americano. La exportación de bananos alcanzó á 3,420,166 racimos que se calcula produjeron \$1,354,385.73, oro americano.

“Las maderas de ebanistería y de tinte importan \$382,782.63.

“La exportación de metales preciosos amonedados y en barras subió á \$500,862.56.

“Las exportaciones de ganado vacuno alcanzaron un valor de \$45,262.00, oro americano.

“De caucho se exportaron 75,517 kilogramos que representan \$98,172.10 oro. En 1899 esa misma exportación llegó á 81,787 kilogramos.

“Pieles de venado se exportaron 17,643 kilogramos, con valor de \$10,585.80. Cueros de buey secos se exportaron 309,149 kilogramos, con valor de \$92,744.70.

“Otras exportaciones efectuadas por paquete postal representan \$2,472.73 oro, y la de productos menores alcanzó á \$33,739.99.

“Hecho el cómputo general resulta el valor de la exportación \$6,321,195.85 y el de la importación \$6,084,897.80, lo que deja un saldo á favor de la exportación de \$236,298.05.

“El promedio de la equivalencia del oro americano con la moneda nacional por letras de cambio á la vista llegó á 240, es decir que \$2.40 de esta moneda equivalían á un *dollar* americano. El máximo de esa equivalencia fué \$2.60 en enero de 1900 y el mínimo \$2.21 en diciembre del mismo año.

“La ganancia neta obtenida en el año de 1900 por la Costa Rica Railway Company alcanzó á £135,552.56, cuyo resultado da para satisfacer los intereses del capital y para aumentar el fondo de reserva.

“El estado del Banco de Costa Rica el 31 de diciembre de 1900 era el siguiente:

Billetes al portador en circulación .....	\$1, 234, 102
Certificados de oro.....	53, 695
Oro acuñado en caja .....	950, 372
Moneda nacional de plata.....	54, 067

“La importación de ganado vacuno en 1900 llegó á 11,445 cabezas, cifra bastante inferior á lo que ha sido esa misma importación en otras años, dato que es satisfactorio porque revela que el país se va bastando en la producción de carne que es de tan primera necesidad para el pueblo.

“En el Registro Público se han hecho nuevas primeras inscripciones de 2,513 fincas, con un valor total de \$4,944,526.47, sin que haya sido preciso aumentar el gravamen neto de la propiedad en más de \$643,416.07; de manera que sólo se ha quedado debiendo 13 por ciento del valor de esa nueva propiedad inscrita.

“La situación líquida el 31 de diciembre de 1900 daba en el Registro Público los datos siguientes:

Cantidad de fincas primera inscripción.....	95,361.00
Valor de las primeras inscripciones .....	\$80,014,728.97
Promedio del valor de las mismas .....	\$839.00
Cantidad de fincas hipotecadas con escritura .....	14,283.00
Saldo deuda en escritura hipotecaria.....	\$24,197,573.09
Valor de los gravámenes (escrituras y cédulas hipotecarias).....	\$27,019,473.09
Relación con el valor de las primeras inscripciones.....	29.61

“El movimiento marítimo durante el año natural de 1900 ha sido de 605 embarcaciones en esta forma: 206 por Puerto Puntarenas y 605 por Limón, con las siguientes banderas y tonelaje:

Bandera.	Embarcaciones.	Tonelaje.	Bandera.	Embarcaciones.	Tonelaje.
Inglesa .....	226	298,068	Danesa .....	3	1,167
Americana .....	140	116,204	Española .....	1	2,247
Noruega .....	49	77,128	Sueca .....	19	12,974
Alemana .....	70	107,836	Costa Rica .....	9	28
Chilena .....	51	78,156	Honduras .....	2	44
Francesa .....	23	35,058	Nicaragua .....	1	20
Italiana.....	7	10,817	Colombia.....	4	60

“Con respecto al aparejo su división es como sigue:

Vapores .....	567	Barcas .....	9
Vapores de guerra.....	4	Goletas .....	6
Buques.....	1	Balandras.....	5
Veleros .....	4	Botes .....	9

“El tonelaje anterior representa solamente el de entrada; el de salida es exactamente igual, porque á excepción de uno que otro velero que viene á cargar maderas de ebanistería y palo de tinte, las naves que entran á los puertos salen en seguida con sólo pocas horas de diferencia entre la entrada y la salida.”\*

#### AUMENTO EN LOS DERECHOS DE IMPORTACIÓN.

Con fecha 4 de mayo de 1901, el Ministro de los Estados Unidos en San José, trasmitió al Departamento de Estado en Wáshington la

\* Con este luminoso Informe remitió el Señor Aragón un sentido pésame por el fallecimiento del Doctor Guzmán, Secretario de la Oficina.

noticia de que el Gobierno de Costa Rica había expedido un decreto por el cual se recargan un 50 por ciento los derechos de importación sobre las mercaderías introducidas en el país después del 28 de abril del mismo año. Este anuncio está acompañado con la indicación de que el Gobierno se propone, á manera de compensación de esta aumento, reducir el derecho de exportación en el café, lo que, según dice el citado Ministro, parece ser equitativo, en vista del bajo precio de aquel artículo, en que así el Gobierno como los particulares tienen la base de su riqueza. El Congreso se reunió el 1° de mayo, y la reducción de que se trata será probablemente ordenada.

Agrega el Ministro americano que la importación de productos extranjeros durante el primer trimestre del presente año fiscal fué comparativamente grande, y que aunque las rentas no se aumenten mucho en virtud del decreto citado siempre resultará que se induzca al pueblo á practicar economías de que el país salga beneficiado.

En la opinión del Ministro lo que sobre todo necesita Costa Rica es tener una diversidad de productos y que deje de depender exclusivamente de un solo artículo. Los productos á que se refiere son el cacao, el caucho, las plantas textiles, las frutas tropicales, etc. El cultivo de los bananos viene en punto de importancia después del de café.

## CUBA.

### PRODUCCIÓN DE AZÚCAR EN LA ISLA.

El "Diario de la Marina" de la Habana, Cuba, en su número correspondiente al 10 de mayo próximo pasado, publica el siguiente estado de la exportación y existencias de azúcares desde el 1° de enero hasta el día 30 de abril de 1901, comparadas con igual fecha de 1900:

	1900.		1901.	
	Sacos.	Tonela- das.	Sacos.	Tonela- das.
EXPORTACIÓN.				
Habana.....	40,749		201,740	
Matanzas.....	151,151		320,951	
Cárdenas.....	136,021		380,305	
Cienfuegos.....	305,170		550,749	
Sagua.....	70,356		114,652	
Caibarién.....	64,991		138,493	
Guantánamo.....	113,246		213,151	
Cuba.....	6,942		10,525	
Manzanillo.....	41,353		113,812	
Nuevitas.....	31,981		67,030	
Gibara.....	5,255		39,263	
Zaza.....			5,000	
Trinidad.....	30,654		37,771	
Total.....	997,869	138,098	2,193,442	313,349
EXISTENCIAS.				
Habana.....	65,162		365,150	
Matanzas.....	142,477		350,360	
Cárdenas.....	320,690		316,491	
Cienfuegos.....	82,247		105,224	

EXISTENCIAS—continúa.	1900.		1901.	
	Sacos.	Toneladas.	Sacos.	Toneladas.
Sagua .....	42,861		84,727	
Caibarién .....	67,571		102,320	
Guantánamo .....	28,037		35,026	
Cuba .....	5,500		22,487	
Manzanillo .....	12,085		8,020	
Nuevitas .....	3,475		4,480	
Gibara .....	7,200		5,500	
Zaza .....	5,230		12,690	
Trinidad .....	5,200		4,510	
Total .....	787,685	109,010	1,416,985	202,426
Consumo local, 4 meses. ....		247,108 12,300		515,775 13,300
Existencia en 1º enero (fruto viejo) .....		259,408 8,606		529,075 523
Recibido hasta 30 abril en puertos .....		250,802		528,552

NOTA.—Sacos de 320 libras. Toneladas de 2,240 ídem.

### PLANTA DE ALUMBRADO Y FUERZA MOTRIZ ELÉCTRICA EN SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Según noticias recibidas en la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, el Sr. D. EDUARDO J. CHIAPAS, ingeniero civil de Guantánamo, está haciendo los arreglos necesarios para la erección de una planta de alumbrado y fuerza motriz eléctrica en Santiago de Cuba. Con ella se proveerá á la ciudad con 240 luces de arco y 6,000 incandescentes, y se proporcionará fuerza motriz en pequeña escala á los que la necesiten. La maquinaria será movida por vapor por lo pronto; pero más tarde se utilizarán como fuerza motriz las cascadas del río Guaso, que están á algunas millas de distancia.

## ECUADOR.

### FERROCARRIL DE GUAYAQUIL Á QUITO.

En la revista especial que se publica en Londres con el título de "Transport," número del 10 de mayo de 1901, hay un artículo sobre el desenvolvimiento ferrocarrilero en el Ecuador ("Railway Development in Ecuador"), donde se dan interesantes noticias sobre el ferrocarril proyectado de Guayaquil á Quito, y en especial sobre la sección ya construida de 67 millas, de Durán á Chimbo. Acompañan al artículo un mapa de toda la línea según está proyectada, y una lámina que representa una de las inmensas locomotoras que han de usarse en este servicio.

La construcción del camino está á cargo de una asociación ecuatoriana, establecida originalmente en Edimburgo y ahora domiciliada en Londres; pero lo material del trabajo se hace bajo la supervisión de

contratistas de los Estados Unidos. Entre Durán, que es el puerto de Guayaquil, y Quito, la capital de la República, hay 286 millas.

Entra en el proyecto convertir á Guayaquil en un puerto de primera clase, haciéndose al efecto diferentes construcciones de gran importancia.

En el trayecto en explotación, de Durán á Chimbo, se ha hecho todo lo preciso para que el servicio pueda estimarse de primera clase. Los carros son muy buenos y las locomotoras del sistema Baldwin, que son las usadas, son notables por su gran potencia.

El trayecto de Chimbo á Sibamba, de 48 millas, es probablemente el que costará más trabajo construir, puesto que en él se hace el ascenso de la Cordillera, á cuya cima se llega en el punto últimamente nombrado. Se espera, sin embargo, que la obra estará completa á fines de este verano.

La sección tercera de Sibamba á Guamote, que es de 30 millas, corre por un terreno mucho más suave, y se espera que estará lista para el tráfico á fines de setiembre. Guamote es un punto donde convergen todos los caminos del interior de la República, y así es que la llegada del ferrocarril á este punto será cosa de gran importancia para el país.

La Asociación constructora fué creada originalmente con el objeto de promover ciertos intereses de una compañía denominada "Ecuador Development Company" (Compañía para el desarrollo del Ecuador), en los que se contaban el ferrocarril de Guayaquil á Quito, el mejoramiento del pasaje entre Guayaquil y Durán, y la construcción de un puerto en esta última localidad; pero sucesivamente fué ampliando su programa y hoy comprende prácticamente todos los intereses del ferrocarril y la Compañía de desenvolvimiento, junto con el derecho de hacer cateos por cierto tiempo y bajo ciertas condiciones, entre las que figuran el empleo de un geólogo y el pago al Gobierno del Ecuador de un 15 por ciento sobre los productos líquidos.

Ocho peritos mineros de la ciudad de Denver, en el Estado de Colorado de los Estados Unidos de América, cada uno á la cabeza de una expedición debidamente equipada, han marchado al Ecuador para ocuparse de estos trabajos. Los depósitos considerables de oro, azufre, carbón, cobre, plata y plomo que han hecho hasta ahora, no dejan duda de que el desarrollo que, merced á estos esfuerzos, se dé á la industria minera del país, será de inmensa importancia.

---

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

#### IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 1102 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha

por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de abril de 1901, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también, comprende los datos referentes á los nueve meses que terminaron en abril de 1901, comparados con igual período de 1900. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de importación y exportación por cada una de las diversas aduanas, referentes á un mes cualquiera, no se reciben en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el día 20 del siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compicación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de marzo, por ejemplo, no se publican sino en mayo.

### COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN ABRIL.

El comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos en el mes de abril del presente año, ascendió á la suma de \$197,557,276 contra \$194,282,845 correspondiente al mismo mes de 1900. Las importaciones fueron valoradas en \$76,747,980, lo que muestra un aumento de \$1,237,718 sobre las importaciones de abril de 1900. Las exportaciones, incluyendo los artículos extranjeros reembarcados, subieron á \$120,809,296, lo que demuestra un aumento de \$2,036,716 sobre las exportaciones de abril del año anterior. Debe notarse que el comercio entre los Estados Unidos, Hawai y Puerto Rico, fue incluido en el estado de 1900 y omitido este año. El comercio de Hawai con los países extranjeros está incluido en el estado del comercio extranjero desde junio del año pasado, mientras el de Puerto Rico se da por separado.

El resumen de las importaciones y exportaciones correspondiente al mes de abril del presente año, comparado con el mismo mes del año anterior, es como sigue:

	1901.	1900.
<b>IMPORTACIÓN.</b>		
Artículos de alimentación y animales.....	\$19,859,819	\$22,002,894
Materia prima para industrias nacionales.....	27,852,117	27,234,694
Materias manufacturadas en todo ó en parte para industrias.....	7,254,365	7,942,033
Artículos manufacturados nacionales.....	10,418,560	10,350,634
Artículos de lujo, etc.....	11,363,119	7,950,007
Total.....	76,747,980	75,510,262
<b>EXPORTACIÓN.</b>		
Productos de la agricultura.....	75,029,191	68,851,177
Fábricas.....	34,416,279	39,424,269
Minas.....	3,088,357	3,124,668
Bosques.....	4,950,077	4,413,665
Pesca.....	311,488	293,280
Miceláneos.....	275,199	336,326
Total.....	118,070,591	116,443,325
Artículos extranjeros reexportados.....	2,738,705	2,329,255
Gran total.....	120,809,296	118,772,580



Las importaciones admitidas libres de derechos durante el mes de abril de 1901, fueron valoradas en \$36,458,883, contra \$33,457,274 correspondiente al mismo mes en el año anterior. El total de los derechos de aduanas recaudado durante el mes de abril de 1901, ascendió á \$19,131,719, contra \$18,765,018 en 1900. Las mercaderías exoneradas de derechos de importación representan el 47.50 por ciento del valor total de las importaciones; el tanto por ciento del año anterior fué 44.31. En los diez meses del año fiscal que terminan en abril, el valor de las mercaderías importadas por los Estados Unidos es de \$676,233,940, contra \$717,286,292 para igual período durante el año anterior, es decir, ha habido una disminución de \$41,052,352. Los derechos de aduanas recaudados durante los citados diez meses subieron á \$199,355,934 contra \$197,092,225 en el año anterior.

Las exportaciones por los primeros diez meses del presente año fiscal, ascendieron á \$1,238,554,264; y comparando esta cantidad con lo exportado en el año anterior, durante el mismo período, resulta un aumento de \$88,074,658. Las mercaderías extranjeras reexportadas, durante el citado período fueron valoradas en \$21,923,670, contra \$19,441,464 para igual período en el año anterior.

Las importaciones de oro en los diez meses de 1901 subieron á \$61,071,610 contra \$37,160,974 en 1900. Las exportaciones de oro fueron \$37,739,156 contra \$27,963,895 en 1900. Las importaciones de plata fueron \$31,706,542 y las exportaciones subieron á \$55,329,899, contra \$27,895,774 de importación y \$45,458,297 de exportación durante el mismo período en 1900.

#### CENSO DE LA POBLACIÓN.

La primera parte del informe final sobre la población de los Estados Unidos fué publicada en mayo 31 del presente año por la oficina del Censo. El informe estima el total de la población de este país, incluyendo Alaska, Hawai, el Territorio Indio y los indios de las Reservas en 76,303,387 habitantes en 1900, lo cual da 8,169 habitantes más que lo anunciado en los datos preliminares publicados en noviembre de 1900. El número mencionado incluye 129,518 indios que no pagan contribución.

El total de la población en 1890, que también se da en este informe como base de comparación, fué de 63,069,756, comprendiendo 62,622,250 habitantes en los Estados y Territorios, 32,502 en Alaska, 190,182 indios y demás habitantes en el Territorio Indio, 145,282 indios y demás habitantes en las Reservas y 88,990 en Hawai.

Tomando por base la población de 1870, el aumento en la década de 1870 á 1880 fué 26 por ciento, es decir casi exactamente, el mismo aumento de los años anteriores; de 1880 á 1890 el aumento no llegó á 25 por ciento, y de 1890 á 1900 ha sido cerca de 21 por ciento.

Rhode Island, según este censo, con sus 407 habitantes por milla

cuadrada, es el Estado de la Unión mas densamente poblado; en seguida viene Massachusetts, con cerca de 349 por milla cuadrada; New Jersey es el tercero y Connecticut el cuarto, teniendo el primero 250 y el segundo 187 por milla cuadrada. Otros cuatro Estados tienen más de 100 habitantes por milla cuadrada; éstos son: New York con 152.6; Pennsylvania con 140.1; Maryland con 120.5 y Ohio con 102.

Alaska tenía tan sólo un habitante por cada diez millas cuadradas en 1900, y el Estado de Nevada también sólo cuatro habitantes en igual superficie. La densidad de población en Hawai no llega á 24 personas por milla cuadrada, lo que lo pone al nivel con los Estados de Maine con 23.2 habitantes y Arkansas con 24.7 por milla cuadrada. La población de Filipinas y Puerto Rico no está incluido en el total mencionado.

### TRIGO PARA LA MANUFACTURA DE MACARRONES.

Como resultado de una serie de experimentos recientes hechos por el profesor M. A. CARLESTON, experto en trigos, del Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos, se ha asegurado que la variedad de este cereal, conocida con el nombre de "trigo de macarrones," puede cultivarse con ventaja en las localidades donde la lluvia anual no llegue á diez pulgadas. La facilidad con que resiste las sequías hace posibles buenas cosechas en los distritos generalmente conocidos como áridos.

Esta clase de trigo especial se importa en grandes cantidades por los manufactureros de macarrones y fideos en los Estados Unidos y obtiene mayor precio por *bushel*, en los mercados americanos que el que se obtiene en los mercados extranjeros por el trigo americano. No obstante los cientos de miles de *bushels* importados para la manufactura de macarrones, las limitaciones de la cosecha obligan á que se use el trigo de pan corriente, produciendo en consecuencia una calidad inferior del artículo manufacturado. Fué con el propósito de suplir esta falta, que el Departamento de Agricultura inauguró la serie de experimentos de que se trata, que ha dado por resultado el descubrimiento, de que Texas y otros Estados del Sudoeste se adaptan completamente al cultivo del trigo de macarrones. El rendimiento de este es dos, y en ocasiones cuatro veces tan grande como el del trigo común, habiéndose notado que en una parte de South Dakota, donde la clase corriente de trigo sólo rindió de doce á catorce *bushels* por acre, el de macarrones produjo de cincuenta á sesenta. Los agentes del Departamento que están viajando en Argelia tienen órdenes de obtener algunos centenares de *bushels* del trigo de macarrones de allí, para distribuirlos aquí en las regiones áridas y semiáridas del Oeste.

El grano de esta variedad es duro, y necesita una maquinaria especial para ser molido. Se espera que, con el conveniente cultivo, se producirá en cantidad suficiente para ayudar al abastecimiento de los mercados meridionales de Francia é Italia, donde se siente mucho la necesidad de

este auxilio. El profesor CARLESTON presume que con este cultivo se aumentará la exportación de trigo de los Estados Unidos en más de 50,000,000 *bushels* en pocos años.

El trigo de macarrones no puede cultivarse en todas las localidades, como trigo de invierno, pues se ha notado que sufre mucho con los grandes frios; pero, según se dice, resiste mucho á la sequía, y también á los ataques de los parásitos. A los macarrones hechos en los Estados Unidos hay que agregar los que se importan anualmente, que son 15,000,000 de libras. No hay peligro, por lo tanto, de que falte mercado para el trigo de que se trata en este artículo.

### LA FLORA DE HAWAI.

El Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos tiene en preparación un Boletín en el cual describe los árboles y plantas originarias de Hawai, cuyas especies más importantes son las que suministran las maderas de uso común. Algunos de estos árboles se utilizaban por los primitivos habitantes del país para la construcción de las enormes canoas en que viajaban no sólo de isla en isla, en su propio grupo, sino de ellas á las demás del sud del Pacífico. Otros se utilizaban para sus construcciones civiles, y para obras de escultura, como ídolos y otros objetos. Los de madera más dura servían para hacer los mazos con que batían la tela llamada *kapa* y estampaban en ella diferentes dibujos. De los bosques se sacaban también las cortezas, hojas y fibras con que se hacían la tela *kapa*, los petates, las cañas de pescar, las redes, etc., etc., los tintes con que los naturales teñían dicha tela y marcaban sus cuerpos, y toda la materia médica conocida y empleada en el país en aquel entonces.

El sándalo abundó mucho en un tiempo en estas islas, pero el gran consumo que de él se hacía en Cantón, China, donde se le emplea para hacer incienso y para la fabricación de artículos de fantasía, agotó pronto los recursos del país en este sentido. De 1810 á 1825 el tráfico del sándalo llegó á su apogeo y enriqueció al rey y á los magnates de las islas, proveyéndolos de fusiles, municiones, licores, botes y pequeñas embarcaciones. El precio que alcanzó en esta época llegó á ser de 6 á 10 centavos la libra y lo constituyó, puede decirse, en el primer artículo de comercio del archipiélago. Pero la destrucción de árboles que esta gran demanda trajo consigo, hizo necesaria la adopción de medidas prohibitivas, de que ha resultado la conservación y renovación de muchos de aquellos, no sin embargo en cantidad bastante para que se reviva al antiguo tráfico. Después que el palo de sándalo fué casi extinguido, se continuó exportando para China una imitación que los naturales del país llamaban *naio*. La madera y raíces de este árbol, una vez secas, pose en una fuerte fragancia que se asemeja á la del sándalo. Tiene, además, un buen valor para construcciones y como combustible, así como para la pesca.

El *ohia-ha* es una madera dura y se emplea para durmientes de ferrocarriles y parapostes. El *kela* también es una madera dura que se parece bastante al ébano. Se dice que el *mamame* es la madera más durable, y también un buen combustible. La llamada *lehua* es muy abundante y dura, sirviendo como un buen material de construcción y un buen combustible.

#### MEJORAS EN PUERTO RICO.

En los cuatro meses de Junio á Octubre de este año se emplearán en Puerto Rico \$200,000 en mejorar los caminos. El Departamento de Educación también empleará \$200,000 en edificios y enseres para 18 escuelas en el campo y 8 en las ciudades. Durante el presente año, este Departamento ha tenido empleados 850 profesores, de los cuales 150 son de los Estados Unidos. El total de alumnos fué, en números redondos, 42,000 y la suma gastada en pagar los maestros y atender á otros gastos subió á más de \$400,000. El año entrante el Comisionado de Educación podrá disponer de un presupuesto de \$500,000.

#### EXPORTACIONES DE PUERTO RICO.

Las exportaciones de Puerto Rico del 1° de enero al 1° de mayo del presente año, ascendieron á \$8,180,400, de los cuales, \$5,284,311 representan el valor de los diversos productos traídos á los Estados Unidos. El principal de los artículos exportados fué el azúcar, que vino á los Estados Unidos en cantidad representativa de un valor de \$4,302,150 y de \$20,180 á los demás países. De las exportaciones de café, los Estados Unidos recibieron por valor de \$4,330, mientras que á España, Cuba y Francia se exportó por valor de \$1,642,554. Las exportaciones de café han disminuido considerablemente desde el último huracán. Con respecto al tabaco en rama, los Estados Unidos han recibido por valor de \$220,206; mientras que del mismo producto, se exportó á otros países por valor de \$229,563. El balance ó sea \$1,761,417 representa la exportación de ganado, cigarros y frutas.

#### IMPORTACIONES DE PIEDRAS PRECIOSAS.

Según un informe del General GEORGE W. MINDIL, examinador especial de joyería en la aduana de New York, las importaciones de piedras preciosas en aquel puerto, en el mes de mayo de 1901, alcanzaron la alta suma de \$3,337,798.34, de las cuales \$1,944,375.37 corresponden á piedras ya labradas y \$1,293,422.97 á las en bruto. Después del mes de julio de 1899, no ha habido otro en que las importaciones de esta clase hayan sido tan grandes.

#### CULTIVO DEL ALGODÓN.

El Departamento de Agricultura ha publicado el 1° de junio su primer informe sobre la cosecha de algodón de 1901. Se calcula en

27,532,000 acres el terreno dedicado á este cultivo, lo que da un aumento de 8.3 por ciento, comparado con el de 1900.

Acompaña al informe una noticia sobre el estado en que se encuentran por término medio las siembras hechas en toda la extensión de la faja algodonera.

De todo el algodón producido en el mundo, hay á lo que se sepa (junio 1°, 1901) ó bien en camino para la Gran Bretaña y el Continente europeo, ó bien desembarcadas ya en esos países 1,708,000 pacas, contra 1,592,000 en el mismo período del año pasado. En Egipto existen 171,000 pacas contra 324,000 del año anterior. Y en los Estados Unidos las existencias son 889,000 pacas, contra 448,000 en 1900.

#### **INFORME SOBRE LAS COSECHAS EL 1° DE JUNIO.**

Los informes preliminares sobre la cosecha del trigo de primavera indican que se encuentran hoy en cultivo 1,200,000 acres menos que en el año pasado de 1900, lo cual hace que la disminución pueda calcularse en un 6.4 por ciento. El estado de esta cosecha en junio 1° de 1901 pueda representarse con el número 92, comparado con 87.3 á que alcanzó en la propia fecha el año anterior. El promedio general de todos los meses de junio en los últimos diez años fué 92.6.

El trigo de invierno bajó en el mes de mayo 6.3 puntos, siendo en junio 1° de este año 87.8 contra 82.7 en la misma fecha de 1900, y 81.2 promedio general de todos los meses de junio en los últimos diez años.

El número de acres destinado á la siembra de avena es más pequeño que en el de 1900, apareciendo que la reducción es 3.8 por ciento. El estado de la cosecha se calcula en 85.3 contra 91.7 que fué la cifra obtenida en junio 1° de 1900, y contra 90 que fué el promedio en los diez últimos años.

El número de acres dedicado al cultivo de cebada es 1.2 por ciento más pequeño que el de 1900; y el estado medio de la cosecha es 91 contra 86.2 en junio 1° de 1900, y 88.5 término medio de los diez últimos años.

El número de acres dedicado al cultivo de centeno es 1.9 por ciento menos que el de 1900; y el término medio del estado de esa cosecha es 93.9 contra 87.6 en junio 1° de 1900 y 89.4 de los últimos diez años.

#### **REUNIÓN DE LA ASOCIACIÓN NACIONAL DE MANUFACTUREROS.**

En la reunión anual que celebró en Detroit, Mich., la Asociación Nacional de Manufactureros durante la primera semana de junio del presente año, se pusieron en evidencia los beneficios prácticos que el comercio del país ha recibido merced á los esfuerzos de esta organización. El informe que su presidente, Mr. SEARCH, leyó en la sesión del día 4, hizo ver el estado satisfactorio en que se encuentra la industria, y la alarma que se siente en Alemania, respecto á la competencia que pueden hacerle los Estados Unidos. También habló de los esfuerzos

de Rusia, Francia, Austria, y Suiza en el mismo sentido, en diferentes mercados, indicando como el medio más seguro de continuar el movimiento de avance, la concesión de ventajas recíprocas. Este asunto de reciprocidad comercial se discutió ampliamente en la sesión inaugural.

El informe del Tesorero hace contar que las entradas de la asociación durante el año de 1900, por razón de lo que paga cada socio, subieron á \$80,570; y que con fondos especiales recaudados con ese objeto se sostiene un muestrario en Shanghai, China. Pennsylvania es el Estado que cuenta con mayor número de miembros en esta asociación. Las cuotas con que contribuyen llegaron este año á \$20,500.

#### **CEMENTO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS EN LA AMÉRICA LATINA.**

En el Departamento de Estado en Wáshington se han recibido de varios Consulados en Centro y Sud América, informes referentes al desarrollo del comercio de cemento, en que se ve que en Costa Rica solamente, los Estados Unidos ocupan el primer rango en la lista de importaciones. En casi todos éstos informes, se indica la posibilidad de fomentar los intereses de los Estados Unidos en este artículo, particularmente con respecto á Méjico, por virtud de la excelencia de las facilidades de transporte. En esta República se importó cemento de Portland durante el año fiscal de 1899-1900 por valor de \$130,324, mientras que Inglaterra figuró con \$46,612. Alemania y los Estados Unidos vinieron en segundo lugar, con \$30,375 y \$30,676 respectivamente. Se dice que el consumo en México del cemento de Portland varía de 500 á 600 toneladas por mes y que está aumentando constantemente; los precios varían entre \$4 y \$5 por barril.

En Costa Rica el mercado no es de consideración, y los exportadores alemanes han establecido el precedente de embarcar su cemento en barriles de hierro; y como esta innovación ha sido favorablemente aceptada, el Cónsul CADWELL cree que la idea debe adoptarse también en los Estados Unidos. Hay demanda en Costa Rica de una cal que se endurezca pronto, y el precio por menor en San José es de cerca de \$11.45 por barril. En los once meses transcuridos del año fiscal de 1900-1901, se recibieron allí, de los Estados Unidos, 702,452 libras, y de Alemania y España, 406,087 y 164,309 libras respectivamente.

La mayor parte del cemento usado en la República de Guatemala viene de Alemania. Cerca de 4,000 barriles, de 100 libras cada uno, se han recibido durante el año 1900, y el precio por menor ha sido de \$12. La importación anual es de cerca de 1,500 toneladas, y su precio varía de \$1.75 á \$2 por barril. Las importaciones en Haití han decaído considerablemente en los últimos años. De 4,000 á 5,000 barriles por año que antes se recibían en Port-au-Prince, se ha bajado á 2,000 barriles cuando más. El precio es de \$10 moneda del país, y son los alemanes los que suplen casi toda la demanda.

De Buenos Ayres informa el Consul MAYER, que el cemento importado en su distrito consular durante el año de 1900 fué valorizado en \$192,550, estando el mercado monopolizado por Alemania, Francia é Inglaterra. Hay muy poco cemento de los Estados Unidos en el mercado, pero, según la opinión del Cónsul, este estado de cosas variaría si hubiera allí una agencia establecida, y se diera crédito á comerciantes responsables. Alemania é Inglaterra manejan el mercado chileno, con preponderancia en favor del primer país. El precio por menor es \$11 por barril. En el Ecuador la demanda de cemento es muy pequeña, siendo Alemania el principal país que lo suministra, viniendo luego Bélgica y los Estados Unidos en segundo término. En el Paraguay la importación anual es como de 3,000 barriles, siendo el promedio de su precio \$2 por barril. Uruguay importa una considerable cantidad de cemento, pero los Estados Unidos no tienen participación en este comercio, pues, Inglaterra, Bélgica, Francia y Alemania tienen monopolizado el mercado. En los años de 1896, 1897, 1898, y 1899 las importaciones subieron á 4,500,000 kilogramos anualmente, y en la opinión del Cónsul SWALM, la demanda aumentará considerablemente.

#### COMPRAS DE TRIGO POR ALEMANIA.

Un despacho de Portland, Oregon, fecha de 20 de mayo de 1901, dice que la barca alemana *Magdalene* había zarpado de allí para Hamburgo, Alemania, con un cargamento de 161,156 *bushels* de trigo. Esto es de interés tanto para los Estados Unidos como para la República Argentina, por ser ambos países grandes productores de trigo. Esa grande exportación confirma plenamente cuanto se ha publicado respecto á los perjuicios que han sufrido las cosechas alemanas, resultando que los mercados tengan que depender ahora de las cosechas americanas.

Este es el primer cargamento de trigo que en muchos años se haya despachado directamente de Portland para Hamburgo, aunque es verdad, sin embargo, que varios cargamentos se mandan de Oregon á este último puerto, con orden de que descarguen primeramente en Queenstown ó Falmouth. Los buques empleados en Portland para el transporte del trigo esta estación, han sido hasta la fecha de la partida de la *Magdalene*, nada menos que 121, de los cuales 74 llevaron de 100,000 *bushels* cada uno.

#### LÍNEA DE VAPORES DE CHICAGO Á LOS PUERTOS SUDAMERICANOS.

Los importadores de café y otros comerciantes y capitalistas de Chicago se ocupan actualmente de establecer una línea de vapores de Chicago á Santos, Brasil, vía de Buenos Aires, República Argentina, que, cargados de instrumentos de agricultura, y de otras clases de mercaderías, partan de los muelles en Chicago y procedan por los

grandes lagos y el río St. Lawrence al océano Atlántico, y de ahí, por las rutas ordinarias del comercio, hasta el puerto de Buenos Aires. El plan es que aquí queden descargados los buques, y sigan en lastre para Santos, donde reciban para su viaje de retorno un cargamento de café. La única dificultad que se presenta hasta ahora es la de conseguir carbón en los puertos sudamericanos, pues el que se obtiene en el Brasil cuesta de \$7 á \$10 más por tonelada que el que se compra en las estaciones carboneras de los Estados Unidos. Si esto puede vencerse, los promotores del negocio aseguran que la empresa se pondrá en operación inmediatamente.

### IMPORTACIÓN DE HENEQUÉN.

La importación anual de henequén viene á ser por término medio 500,000 fardos ó pacas de 365 libras. Las variedades de este artículo que vienen de Yucatán alcanzan en Nueva York el precio de 20 centavos por quintal. El año de 1900 se importó este artículo en los Estados Unidos por valor de \$11,040,650. La importación el año anterior había sido por valor tan sólo de \$8,727,226. En los diez meses del año fiscal de 1900 á 1901, terminados el 30 de abril del corriente año, las importaciones representan un valor de \$6,871,063, lo cual muestra un descenso considerable, puesto que en el mismo período del año anterior el valor representado fué \$9,049,464.

Existe un movimiento entre los capitalistas de los Estados Unidos interesados en este ramo de comercio con el objeto de fomentar la producción de este artículo dentro del país, habiéndose ya comprado 500,000 acres de tierra en la Baja California con el objeto de destinarlos á la siembra y cultivo del henequén. El resultado de este experimento hará saber hasta donde puede irse por este camino. Esta fibra es de gran importancia para los agricultores del oeste, que consumen como 75,000 toneladas por año en diversos usos; y como el costo de la tonelada en los Estados Unidos es \$160, se ve claro cuanta utilidad tendrá producirlo en el país.

Se ha demostrado que un suelo rico hace que las plantas sean pesadas y demasiado jugosas, y que para obtener fibras resistentes se necesita una tierra que sea pedregosa y pobre.

### EXPORTACIÓN DE ARTÍCULOS DE CAUCHO.

El total de exportaciones de los Estados Unidos, en artículos clasificados como "manufacturas de goma elástica," en los diez meses del año fiscal que principió el 1° de julio de 1900, se avaluó, según el "Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the Treasury Department" de este país, en \$2,908,036; habiendo sido el valor en los períodos anteriores, de 1899 y 1898, \$2,289,397 y \$1,687,165, respectivamente. El número de zapatos de goma exportado fué de 1,349,063 pares, contra 597,614 en el mismo período de 1900, y 393,830 en 1898-99.



En el mes de abril de 1901, las exportaciones de artículos de caucho figuran en la lista por un valor de \$277,652 contra \$195,696 en el mismo mes de 1900. La Gran Bretaña fué el principal comprador de artículos de goma elástica manufacturados en los Estados Unidos, durante el mismo mes, siguiendo en orden: Alemania, Cuba, Méjico, Japon, Francia y la República Argentina. El Africa inglesa y la Australia tomaron una gran parte de las importaciones de la Gran Bretaña, figurando por el mes de abril con \$7,194 y \$3,194, respectivamente. Los Estados Unidos, la Gran Bretaña y Alemania han exportado estos artículos, los tres primeros meses del presente año civil, en el orden siguiente: La Gran Bretaña, por \$176,825; Alemania, por \$151,000; y los Estados Unidos, por \$149,039.

#### **BENEFICIO DE MINERALES MEXICANOS EN COLORADO.**

La relación de las fundiciones del Estado de Colorado con la minería en México se demuestra en las estadísticas de la aduana de Denver. Estas enseñan que durante el primer trimestre de 1901, se recibieron en dicha aduana 159 cargas de mineral de plata y plomo, con un peso de 8,673,429 libras (3,934,267 kilos), de los cuales 509,930 libras (231,304 kilos) representaban los minerales del último metal.

En el primer trimestre de 1900, el número de cargas que llegó fué de 148, conteniendo 6,132,509 libras (2,781,706 kilos), siendo el peso del plomo 344,189 libras (156,124 kilos). También vinieron en ese trimestre 791,651 libras (359,093 kilos) de cobre mate, procedentes de minas mexicanas; pero tales remesas son hoy día enviadas á la refinería de Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

---

## **HONDURAS.**

#### **NUEVO CONTRATO DE FERROCARRIL.**

“La Gaceta de Tegucigalpa,” periódico oficial de la República de Honduras, publica, en su número 2029, el contrato que el Gobierno ha hecho con los señores THOS. J. CARLING, HENRY MCHATTON, MORRIS WATERMAN, y MINTER WIMBERLY, ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, para la construcción y explotación de un ferrocarril que unirá á la ciudad de Omoa con la de Trujillo en la bahía del mismo nombre. De este importante contrato se extractan á continuación los siguientes párrafos:

“ARTÍCULO 1º. El Gobierno otorga á los Concesionarios el derecho de construir, poseer, mantener y hacer funcionar un ferrocarril que, partiendo de Omoa y pasando por Tela y La Ceiba, llegue hasta Trujillo ó hasta un punto en la bahía de Trujillo, concediéndoles libremente una faja de terreno de cuarenta y cinco metros de anchura, ya sea

de terrenos nacionales, de ejidos ó particulares; siendo obligación del Gobierno indemnizar el valor de los terrenos expropiados, y de los Concesionarios, pagar, de conformidad con la ley, el valor de las construcciones, mejoras ó cultivos que en ellos existan. La anchura de la faja de terreno aludida se reducirá á la mitad cuando la vía pase por poblaciones ya establecidas, excepto en los casos en que sea absolutamente necesario para establecer estaciones, talleres, cambios de vía, etc. Cuando el ferrocarril pase por terrenos cuya enajenación esté prohibida por la ley, los Concesionarios solamente tendrán para su vía, mientras la exploten, el uso de la faja de terreno á que se refiere este artículo, siempre con la obligación de pagar ellos el valor de las construcciones, cultivos ó mejoras que en el terreno existan. \* \* \*

“ART. 2º. La anchura de la vía férrea será la del sistema “standard gauge,” y los rieles tendrán por lo menos el peso de sesenta libras por cada yarda inglesa. En cuanto al límite máximo de pendientes y curvas, y á las demás condiciones y detalles de construcción del ferrocarril, los Concesionarios deberán seguir en un todo las prácticas aconsejadas por la Ingeniería moderna, debiendo emplearse, en todo caso, buenos materiales.

“ART. 3º. Los Concesionarios se comprometen á construir, equipar y abrir al servicio público, dentro de dos años, contados desde la fecha en que esta contrata fuere aprobada por el Congreso Nacional, la sección del ferrocarril de Omoa á Tela; dentro de otros dos años la sección de Tela á La Ceiba, y dentro de seis años, contados desde aquella fecha, deberán tener debidamente construido, equipado y abierto al servicio público, todo el ferrocarril hasta su extremidad en Trujillo ó en la bahía de Trujillo. \* \* \* Los Concesionarios se obligan á comenzar los trabajos preliminares de construcción del ferrocarril dentro de seis meses, contados desde la fecha en que esta contrata sea aprobada por el Congreso Nacional.

\* \* \* \* \*

ART. 7º. Los Concesionarios tendrán, por el término de veinte años, el derecho de construir ramales ó vías férreas laterales que enlacen con el ferrocarril; pero si dentro de dicho término alguna persona ó compañía propusiere construir algún ramal, y la propuesta fuere aceptable para el Gobierno, los Concesionarios deberán resolver, dentro de tres meses desde que les fuere notificada la propuesta, si optan por construirlo en igualdad de condiciones; y, en caso afirmativo, tendrán el derecho de preferencia. Para la construcción de ramales de más de ochenta y tres kilómetros y treinta y cinco centímetros, los Concesionarios deberán obtener previamente el consentimiento del Gobierno.

\* \* \* \* \*

“ART. 11. Por la construcción del ferrocarril de Omoa á Trujillo, el Gobierno da á los Concesionarios una área de terrenos nacionales libres, en lotes de dos kilómetros cuadrados, ó de menos, por cada

kilómetro de ferrocarril que construyan y abran debidamente al servicio público. \* \* \*

“ART. 12. Los Concesionarios podrán, para cultivar sus terrenos, traer colonos con expreso consentimiento del Gobierno, bajo las condiciones siguientes: los colonos serán mayores de 21 años de edad, deberán traer su carta de nacionalidad, un certificado de médico que demuestre que no padecen de ninguna enfermedad contagiosa, hereditaria ó mental; y una certificación de las autoridades locales de su última residencia, que compruebe que no han sido procesados ni condenados por delito alguno, ni poseen vicios dominantes. Todos estos documentos, para su validez, deberán ser autorizados por un cónsul de Honduras.

\* \* \* \* \*

“ART. 16. El Gobierno otorga á los Concesionarios el derecho de cortar las maderas preciosas, como caoba, cedro, etc., que se encuentren dentro de cinco kilómetros á los lados de la línea férrea y sus ramales, construidos por aquellos, debiendo pagar los Concesionarios al Gobierno, por cada árbol que corten, la suma de cinco pesos plata.

\* \* \* \* \*

“ART. 18. Tanto los operarios como los colonos tendrán derecho á introducir al país, libre de todo impuesto, los objetos y muebles de uso particular que traigan al llegar, lo mismo que los materiales que necesitan para construir sus casas de habitación y dependencias; pero sujetándose, en cuanto al uso que hagan de estas franquicias, á los reglamentos que expida el Gobierno. Los colonos estarán, además, exentos durante diez años, contados desde su llegada, de toda contribución personal de carácter nacional.

\* \* \* \* \*

“ART. 26. El Gobierno se obliga á no otorgar concesión, dentro del término de quince años, contados desde la aprobación de esta contrata, para la construcción de otro ferrocarril ó tranvía eléctrico, paralelo á la línea férrea principal construida por los Concesionarios, dentro de una distancia de veinticinco kilómetros á cada lado de ella; pero sí podrá cualquier ferrocarril tener como punto de salida ó término algún lugar ó puerto comprendido en la zona antes mencionada, cruzar la línea férrea y ramales construidos por los Concesionarios, y aun ser paralelo á la línea principal, si para llegar á su destino así fuere necesario; pero en este último caso la empresa del ferrocarril no podrá, sin previo arreglo con los Concesionarios, hacer negocio en aquella parte paralela á la línea principal comprendida dentro de dichos veinticinco kilómetros. Lo establecido en este artículo se entiende sin perjuicio de concesiones ó contratas celebradas con anterioridad.

\* \* \* \* \*

“ART. 32. Transcurridos noventa y nueve años, el ferrocarril, sus ramales, anexos y dependencias, volverán, por el mismo hecho, á ser propiedad del Estado, sin gravamen alguno y sin que éste tenga que hacer á los Concesionarios pago ni indemnización alguna.”

## MÉXICO.

## CONTRATO PARA LA EXTRACCIÓN DEL PETRÓLEO.

El "Diario Oficial" de la ciudad de México correspondiente al 18 de mayo de 1901, publica el contrato celebrado en esa fecha entre el Gobierno Mexicano y el Sr. Lic. DON PABLO MARTÍNEZ DEL RÍO, con el objeto de establecer en la República la industria de la extracción del petróleo. Se insertan á continuación las principales cláusulas de este importante contrato:

"ARTÍCULO 1º. El Sr. Lic. Don PABLO MARTÍNEZ DEL RÍO ó la Sociedad ó Sociedades que organice se obliga á establecer en la República la industria de la extracción del petróleo, ejecutando las obras y construyendo los edificios, las instalaciones y demás dependencias necesarias para dicha extracción y para la explotación de los depósitos ó criaderos que se descubran, empleando para ello las máquinas y procedimientos más modernos.

"La Empresa someterá á la aprobación de la Secretaría de Fomento los proyectos de las instalaciones, edificios y dependencias que se proponga construir, dando aviso dos meses antes de emprender la construcción.

"La Empresa podrá establecer sus instalaciones en el lugar que más le convenga, sometiéndose á las disposiciones del Código Sanitario vigente, en materia de fábricas.

"ART. 2º. El Concesionario se obliga á dar principio á los trabajos de perforación de pozos y demás conducentes á la extracción del petróleo dentro de los seis meses contados desde la fecha de la promulgación de este contrato.

"Dentro de los dos años contados desde la misma fecha se obliga el Concesionario á tener perforados cuando menos veinte pozos y á tener invertido en ellos y en las instalaciones para el transporte de los productos, así como en los gastos generales de la negociación, por lo menos, la suma de doscientos mil pesos. En los ocho años siguientes, se obliga el Concesionario á invertir cuando menos la suma de cincuenta mil pesos anuales en la perforación de pozos, instalaciones, edificios, dependencias y en los gastos generales de la negociación; por lo que el capital general que la compañía invertirá durante los diez años de la concesión, será de seiscientos mil pesos.

\* \* \* \* \*

"ART. 7º. Si el Gobierno necesitare petróleo del que extrajera la Empresa, ésta se lo venderá con un descuento de un diez por ciento de los precios al por mayor para el público.

\* \* \* \* \*

"ART. 11. El Concesionario podrá importar por una sola vez, libres de derechos arancelarios, las máquinas, aparatos, útiles y materiales de

construcción, necesarios para el establecimiento de la industria y erección de los edificios, previa calificación de la Secretaría de Fomento y otorgando fianza en cada caso de introducción que se cancelará luego que haya montado la maquinaria y que se haya acreditado el empleo del aparato, útil ó material. \* \* \*

“ART. 12. Durante diez años, contados desde la fecha de la promulgación de este contrato, los capitales invertidos por la Empresa en el establecimiento y explotación de la industria, gozarán de exenciones de todo impuesto federal directo, quedando sujeto el Concesionario ó la Empresa al pago de los impuestos comprendidos en la Renta Federal del Timbre.”

### LA INDUSTRIA DEL HENEQUÉN EN YUCATÁN.

Según las estadísticas compiladas por el Sr. D. MENALIO MARÍN, agente en Progreso, Yucatán, de la línea de vapores de “Ward,” las exportaciones de henequén durante el año de 1900 ascendieron á 499,626 fardos, equivalentes á cosa de 98,000 toneladas. De este total se embarcaron para Nueva York 227,700 fardos, para Boston 138,745, para Mobile 56,828, para Baltimore 38,184, para Nueva Orleans 18,365, para Filadelfia 3,781, para Gálveston 2,593, para Chicago 1,695, para la Habana, Cuba, 6,830, para Liverpool 2,100, para Londres 850, para Hamburgo 916, para Barcelona 775, para el Havre 125, y para Amberes 89. Para Sevilla fueron 50 toneladas. También fueron exportadas en el mismo año como 4,000 toneladas de cordel fino de este material. Cerca de 200 buques se han empleado en este comercio, de los cuales 102 fueron noruegos, 35 ingleses, 30 americanos, 14 alemanes, y 2 españoles. El valor total de los embarques subió á más de \$10,000,000.

La Compañía de Ferrocarril, Muelle y Almacenes del Comercio de Progreso, organizada hace poco con un capital de \$600,000, ha abierto recientemente tres grandes almacenes de 400 pies de frente por 200 de fondo, con capacidad para 150,000 fardos de henequén. El acero con que se han construido estos edificios fué comprado en los Estados Unidos. Las facilidades que esto proporciona al comercio harán que aumente la exportación de este artículo. La Compañía antes nombrada se propone construir un ferrocarril de vía angosta desde Progreso hasta Mérida, á cosa de 24 millas de distancia, con lo que se dará mayor empuje á este ramo de la riqueza local.

### COMERCIO DE MÉXICO CON ESPAÑA.

Según datos del consulado general de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos en España, nótese un aumento en el tráfico de exportación digno de tenerse en cuenta por los productores. Considera que algo mayor debía ser el comercio de exportación de España si no tuviera que sufrir la competencia de Hamburgo, donde en su zona franca sufren trans-

formación muchas de las manufacturas españolas, poniéndoles el sello de la industria alemana y citándose el caso de que varias entidades catalanas, que directamente exportan sólo por pequeños valores, cuando ascienden á más de 20,000 pesos las mercancías vendidas mensualmente á las casas de comisión extranjeras.

Los esfuerzos realizados por la Compañía Trasatlántica y la de PINILLOS, IZQUIERDO Y CA., en sus líneas regulares á los puertos de Veracruz y Tampico, han contribuido mucho á este aumento.

La situación económica del país es una de las más florecientes de la América latina, habiendo resultado de la liquidación del ejercicio fiscal de 1899-1900, un remanente de 5,951,112 pesos, siendo la cotización media de los valores el 5 por ciento.

La importación de la colonia española, en cuyas manos están centralizados cuantiosos capitales, obliga á los industriales á no abandonar los mercados de México.

Examinando los datos de la revista comercial del puerto de Barcelona, durante el mes de marzo último, fué mucha la importación de productos mexicanos.

Consistió esa exportación en 4,223 bultos que amparaban diversas mercancías, con un peso aproximado de 429,113 kilos, y un valor de 108,277 pesos.

La clasificación de la mercancía es la siguiente:

Papel para cigarrillos, vinos, impresos, almendra, aguardiente, telas de lana, tapones de corcho, frutas secas, abanicos, artefactos de barro, maquinaria para la industria, naípe, aceite de oliva, licores, conservas alimenticias, telas de algodón y otros artículos de menor importancia.

#### **POSIBLE EXISTENCIA DE UNA ZONA DE ACEITE DE CARBÓN.**

Según dictamen de los geólogos que han hecho un estudio de esta materia parece cierto que la zona de aceite de carbón que está ahora excitando tanto interés en el Estado de Texas se extiende desde Beaumont hasta la boca del Río Grande y por un gran trayecto en el interior de México. Si esto se comprobara, las condiciones económicas de México con respecto al uso del carbón de piedra como combustible experimentarían una revolución. Si por ventura sucediese que el aceite de carbón se encontrase en calidad suficiente para ser usado como combustible, el precio del carbón de piedra bajaría considerablemente y los intereses industriales del país serían estimulados en alto grado. Se estima que tres galones de este aceite, de la calidad del que se obtiene en Beaumont, es equivalente á una tonelada de carbón, para el efecto de levantar vapor; y los productores de carbón en Texas se están ya quejando de que los dueños de las manufacturas se niegan á renovar sus contratos. Muchos de los negociantes de carbón de piedra en los diferentes Estados de la Unión están estableciendo agencias para nego-

ciar también con este aceite, cuyo uso en las fábricas y en los ferrocarriles presenta tan grandes ventajas.

La facilidad de transportarlo por mar á los diferentes puntos de la costa del Golfo lo pone también en circunstancias favorables para resistir cualquiera competencia. El embarque de este aceite se puede hacer muy bien como en Pennsylvania y Ohio por medio de una línea de cañería, con la diferencia de que ésta correría en Texas sobre un terreno á nivel y por corta distancia, mientras que en Pennsylvania y Ohio se la hace pasar por encima de dos cadenas de montañas recorriendo un espacio de 300 ó 400 millas para llegar á los puertos del Atlántico.

---

## NICARAGUA.

### EXPOSICIÓN DE PRODUCTOS ESPAÑOLES.

El consulado general de Nicaragua en España ha participado que el Gobierno de aquel Estado, deseando estrechar las cordiales relaciones que le unen con España, ha creado una sección extranjera en el Museo Nacional de Nicaragua, donde se exhibirán productos españoles. Para este fin, los productores nacionales de los artículos que se indican en la adjunta nota podrán dirigirse al mencionado Consulado General, establecido en Madrid, ofreciendo muestrarios y notas detalladas de precios, condiciones de venta y demás indicaciones que se consideren convenientes:

Productos españoles de mayor consumo en los mercados de Nicaragua: Papel de todas clases para cartas, oficios, sobres, esquelas, etc., etc.; papel para cigarrillos; cuadernos en blanco, libros de contabilidad, etc.; libros impresos: obras científicas, literarias, didácticas, musicales, etc., bien sean originales españolas, ó extranjeras vertidas al español; calzado de todas clases; tejidos de hilo y de algodón de todas clases; camisas hechas, cuellos, calzoncillos, pañuelos, sábanas y fundas, cortinas y esteras, mantelerías, toallas y tejidos de punto de algodón de todos los usos; telas de lana y tejidos y géneros de punto; ropa hecha; sombreros de todas clases; perfumería, jabones, esencias de todas clases; guantes de ante, cabritilla, hilo y algodón; litografías y oleografías; espadas de Toledo, machetes, cuchillos, navajas, etc.; cubiertos de metal blanco; tintas de escribir; pinturas preparadas al óleo; aguas medicinales; específicos acreditados; aceites de oliva clarificados; vinos tintos de todas clases (prefiriéndose los poco alcoholizados); vinos licorosos, secos y dulces; vinos y bebidas espumosas; cognacs, agüadientes y licores. Y, en general, todos los artículos que se producen en España, y sobre el consumo de los cuales en Nicaragua dará los detalles necesarios el Cónsul General de aquella República en Madrid.

## PARAGUAY.

**MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE AL CONGRESO NACIONAL.**

El Mensaje que el Señor Presidente de la República de Paraguay dirigió al Congreso Nacional al inaugurar las sesiones del XXXI período legislativo el 1° de abril de 1901, es un documento interesante. Se insertan á continuación algunos de los párrafos más salientes del referido Mensaje:

“El Gobierno se esmera en cultivar y robustecer las buenas relaciones de amistad que felizmente existen entre el Paraguay y las demás naciones de América y de Europa.

“El distinguido y honorable cuerpo diplomático, acreditado en nuestro país, ha contribuido muy eficazmente á mantenerlas inalterables, y por mi parte no dejaré de procurar estrecharlas cada vez más, inspirado siempre en los elevados ideales de justicia y de confraternidad internacional, mediante una política expansiva y consecuente.

\* \* \* \* \*

“Habiendo celebrado este Gobierno el Tratado general de arbitraje con la República Argentina, pendiente de vuestra consideración, cuyo plazo de ratificación y canje fué prorrogado por el protocolo adicional del 3 de mayo último, hasta el 6 del mismo mes del corriente año, me permito recomendar á V. H. le prestéis la preferente atención que su transcendental importancia requiere.

\* \* \* \* \*

“Con motivo de la llegada á esta capital, en los primeros días de enero, del Doctor Don ANTONIO QUIJARRO, en el carácter de agente confidencial del Gobierno de Bolivia, el estado de los arreglos de límites con aquel país ha sufrido una importante modificación.

“El Tratado, firmado en esta ciudad el 23 de noviembre de 1894 por los plenipotenciarios Señores GREGORIO BENÍTEZ y TELMO ICHAZO, según comunicación oficial á nuestra cancillería, no ha sido tomado en consideración por aquel Gobierno, el que, por el órgano de su agente confidencial propuso la declaración de su caducidad, con el fin de plantear nuevas negociaciones, con entera libertad, sin sujeción á compromisos anteriores. Nuestra cancillería, respondiendo á esta iniciativa, no dejó de expresar los más vivos sentimientos de amistad que animan al pueblo paraguayo hacia la noble nación boliviana, manifestandole al mismo tiempo al señor agente confidencial que el Gobierno acogería siempre con verdadera satisfacción y buena voluntad toda gestión diplomática sobre los propósitos enunciados, y que nombraría inmediatamente el plenipotenciario que ha de tratar con el de Bolivia sobre los nuevos arreglos, á la luz de los títulos y derechos históricos y legales de ambos países.



“Habiendo sido invitado el Gobierno de la República por los Gobiernos de los Estados Unidos de Norte América, de Suiza, de Francia, de España, de Chile y del Uruguay, á concurrir á los Congresos celebrados en sus respectivas capitales, nuestro país ha estado representado en el Congreso preliminar de la segunda Conferencia Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas de Washington; en el Congreso del 25° aniversario de la fundación de la Unión Postal Universal, de Berna; en el Congreso de Asistencia Pública y Beneficencia Privada de París; en el Congreso Social y Económico Hispanoamericano de Madrid; en el Congreso Médico Latino Americano de Santiago; y en el segundo Congreso Científico Latino Americano de Montevideo. Oportunamente será nombrado también el delegado que ha de representarlo en el Congreso Pan-Americano que se reunirá en la Ciudad de México el 22 de octubre del corriente año.

\* \* \* \* \*

“El Gobierno ha recibido de ‘The Paraguay Development Company,’ de Filadelfia, por intermedio de nuestro Consulado General en dicha ciudad, una solicitud de subvención á la línea de vapores que dicha compañía proyecta establecer entre el Paraguay y los Estados Unidos de Norte América, la cual oportunamente será sometida á vuestra alta consideración.

\* \* \* \* \*

“Entre otras necesidades de más urgente atención, se presentaba el estudio de nuestras leyes y régimen de inmigración y de colonias, cuya reforma se impone, demostrado por la experiencia, á fin de poder responder, como se desea, al fomento y regularidad que tan vitales intereses reclaman. Á este propósito y conforme se os dió á conocer en la última memoria del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, este Departamento ha confeccionado el proyecto correspondiente cuya consideración en oportunidad os recomiendo, pues él servirá de base á la organización y reglamentación general, no sólo de los servicios de inmigración y colonización sino también del de informaciones y propaganda que tan señalado rol ejercen en conjunto en el mecanismo y desenvolvimiento de las relaciones comerciales de los pueblos y en el aumento de la producción, cuando ellos obedecen á un plan metódico y sério, inspirado en las verdaderas conveniencias del país y en los múltiples y asíduos deberes que le son inherentes.

\* \* \* \* \*

“El servicio de información y propaganda cuenta ahora con dos nuevas publicaciones: el “Diario Oficial,” reorganizado en condiciones aparentes y regulares, y la “Revista Mensual,” editada en los idiomas inglés y francés, ambas dependientes del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores aparte de otras importantes publicaciones nacionales y particulares que también se remiten al exterior por medio de la Oficina respectiva.

\* \* \* \* \*

“El Gobierno se ha preocupado en dictar diversas medidas tendentes á impulsar y mejorar el bienestar de sus habitantes, y á fomentar el trabajo, persiguiendo al mismo tiempo la vagancia.

“A este fin y de acuerdo con la ley del 19 de noviembre de 1898, se han organizado en todos los departamentos de la República las comisiones especiales encargadas de formar la estadística de los cultivos y denunciar y remitir con destino á la Colonia Penal á aquellos individuos que notoriamente han dejado de llenar los requisitos establecidos en la misma ley. Debido á estas benéficas disposiciones han desaparecido en gran parte el juego y la holgazanería. Los datos estadísticos suministrados por dichas comisiones, relativos al cultivo en el año transcurrido, son los siguientes:

	Liños de 100 varas.
Maíz .....	6, 471, 689
Mandioca .....	5, 094, 432
Porotos .....	2, 234, 649
Caña de azúcar .....	810, 518
Maní .....	776, 345
Tabaco .....	1, 290, 201
Arroz .....	268, 670
Suma .....	16, 946, 504
	Plantas.
Algodón .....	328, 053
Tártago .....	260, 830
Cafetos .....	191, 673
Ananás .....	61, 131
Naranjos .....	73, 912
Bananos .....	47, 697
Suma .....	963, 296
	Cuadras cuadradas.
Alfalfa .....	1, 461
* * * * *	

“Los datos estadísticos reunidos sobre la ganadería en general, arrojan las siguientes cifras, como existencia en el año 1900:

Ganado:		Ganado:	
Vacuno .....	2, 283, 039	Lanar .....	214, 058
Yeguarizo .....	107, 426	Cabrió .....	32, 334
Caballar .....	75, 364	Porcino .....	23, 887
Asnal .....	4, 067	Total .....	2, 743, 665
Mular .....	3, 490		
* * * * *			

“La estadística de población, industria y comercio de los departamentos de campaña, inclusa la región occidental, ofrece las siguientes cifras: Población, 583,852 habitantes, de los cuales 13,642 son extranjeros. Industria, 841 casas nacionales y extranjeras con un capital de \$15,448,066.13. Comercio, 1,728 casas nacionales y extranjeras con un capital de \$26,673,534.

“El censo de población, industria y comercio de la Capital, levantado por la Intendencia municipal en el mes de octubre último, arroja el siguiente resultado: Población, 51,719 habitantes, de los cuales 4,541 son extranjeros. Industria, 253 casas con un capital de \$120,000,000. Comercio, 570 casas con un capital de \$40,000,000, dando un resumen entre capital y campaña de 635,571 habitantes, de los cuales 18,183 son extranjeros; de 1,094 casas industriales con un capital de \$135,448,-066.13, y 2,298 casas de comercio con un capital de \$65,673,543.

\* \* \* \* \*

La Dirección General de Correos y Telégrafos ha tenido durante el año el siguiente movimiento:

Piezas postales recibidas del exterior .....	371, 698	
Piezas postales enviadas al exterior.....	256, 007	
		627, 705
Piezas postales recibidas del interior.....	199, 498	
Piezas postales enviadas al interior.....	902, 675	
		1, 102, 173
		1, 729, 878
<hr/>		
Telégramas recibidos del exterior.....	25, 075	
Telégramas transmitidos al exterior.....	23, 267	
		48, 342
Telégramas recibidos del interior .....	17, 985	
Telégramas transmitidos al interior.....	17, 233	
		35, 218
		83, 560

\* \* \* \* \*

“Los derechos de aduana percibidos por importación y exportación, ascendieron á \$8,428,705.41, y lo recaudado por la Oficina de Impuestos Internos á \$1,122,460.23.

\* \* \* \* \*

“Se ha recibido por la Administración de la Deuda Pública de la Compañía ‘American Bank Note’ de Nueva York, la cantidad de \$15,000,000 en billetes impresos autorizados por ley de la misma fecha para ser destinados al canje paulatino de la antigua emisión y cuyo costo ha sido de \$248,286.35 de curso legal (\$29,640.16 oro).

\* \* \* \* \*

“El Banco Agrícola ha recibido el préstamo de \$1,000,000 acordado por la ley del 18 de noviembre de 1899 para ser aplicado al desarrollo de la agricultura é industrias nacionales, y ha emitido cédulas hipotecarias de la serie A, conforme á la ley del 26 de agosto del mismo año, por valor de \$1,394,600, de la que ha sido ya amortizada la suma de \$58,500. Su capital el 31 de diciembre de 1900 era de \$3,025,723.57 y ha hecho los siguientes préstamos hasta fines del mismo año: del capital del Banco \$1,279,790.11; en la sección industrial \$704,559 y en la sección hipotecaria \$1,394,600.

\* \* \* \* \*

“El Gobierno considerando de transcendental importancia para la difusión de la instrucción primaria en todo el territorio de la República el aprovechamiento de los jóvenes que han hecho sus estudios secundarios en los colegios de campaña y que no han podido proseguirlos en el Colegio de la Capital, los que se encuentran sin habilitación alguna para la vida práctica, ha establecido anexa á los colegios de campaña la enseñanza pedagógica, á fin de que estos jóvenes completando, de esta manera, los conocimientos adquiridos puedan encargarse ventajosamente de la dirección de las escuelas elementales.”

---

## PERÚ.

### COMERCIO CON ESPAÑA.

El centro de informaciones comerciales del Ministerio de Estado acaba de dar á conocer una interesante Memoria consular de 1900, redactada por el representante de España en Lima.

De los abundantes datos aportados á dicho trabajo, resulta que el comercio entre España y el Perú ha mejorado notablemente desde 1897; pero, en realidad, el tráfico no es todavía muy importante, pues representó en 1899 poco más de 2,000,000 pesos.

Han bajado las transacciones respecto á lencería, tejidos, conservas, vinos y licores, y han aumentado en algodones, lanas, sedas y muebles.

Hace notar la Memoria que el comercio de exportación de España al Pacífico necesita para su desarrollo el establecimiento de una ó más líneas de navegación con itinerarios fijos, fletes conocidos, escalas periódicas y que, tocando en puertos españoles, lleven las mercancías directamente á los puertos del Pacífico.

Con esto se evitarían los exportadores los enormes gastos que son consecuencia de que los productos españoles, por lo caros, no puedan competir en el mercado peruano con los similares de peor calidad que Alemania é Inglaterra exportan al citado país.

---

## VENEZUELA.

### NUEVO CONTRATO PARA PROVEER Á LA CIUDAD DE CARACAS CON GAS Y LUZ ELÉCTRICA.

El “Diario Oficial” de Caracas publica en uno de sus números recientes el nuevo contrato de gas y luz eléctrica que, con fecha 3 de abril próximo pasado, fué celebrado entre la municipalidad y la Compañía del Gas y de la Luz Eléctrica de Caracas. Á continuación se leerán algunos de los párrafos principales del referido contrato:

“ARTÍCULO 1º. La Compañía se compromete á extender en toda la ciudad de Caracas el alumbrado eléctrico público, con lámparas de arco

voltaico de mil doscientos bujías efectivas cada una, hasta el número de ochocientas lámparas, convenientemente colocadas en todas las bocacalles, centro de las cuadras, plazas, avenidas, paseos y parques públicos y en los alrededores de las estaciones de pasajeros de los ferrocarriles que llegan á la capital; á cuyo efecto el Consejo Municipal del Departamento Libertador del Distrito Federal concede á dicha Compañía el permiso de establecer las líneas que le fueren menester, ya sean subterráneas ó aéreas, éstas sobre postes, brazos ó arcos que no afeen la ciudad, y que no impidan el libre tráfico de sus calles.

“ART. 2º. El Consejo Municipal del Departamento Libertador del Distrito Federal pagará diariamente, de sus rentas, á la Compañía, en dinero efectivo y por cada una de las lámparas citadas del alumbrado público que esté en servicio, un bolívar y setenta y cinco céntimos diarios, por todo el tiempo de este contrato.

\* \* \* \* \*

“ART. 4º. La Compañía extenderá también en toda la ciudad de Caracas, la red del alumbrado incandescente; y suministrará á los particulares cada foco de diez y seis bujías efectivas de este sistema, á razón de seis bolívares mensuales, como máximo, siendo por cuenta de los interesados los gastos de instalación á cuyo efecto la Compañía publicará un reglamento en que se expresen claramente las condiciones á que deben estar sujetos los convenios que hagan la Compañía y sus suscritores.

\* \* \* \* \*

“ART. 7º. Los mil seiscientos diez y ocho faroles á gas existentes hoy en las calles y plazas de Caracas, los conservará la Compañía á sus propias expensas, en perfecto buen estado, y abastecido de gas, para usarlos en los casos de extinción imprevista y repentina del alumbrado eléctrico.

\* \* \* \* \*

“ART. 10. La duración de este contrato será de veinte años, contados desde su fecha: y en dicho término, el Consejo Municipal del Departamento Libertador del Distrito Federal no podrá hacer á otra persona, corporación ó compañía concesiones iguales, inferiores ó superiores á las aquí otorgadas á la Compañía del Gas y de la Luz Eléctrica de Caracas, ni á ninguna otra que de algún modo pueda menoscabar, depreciar ó anular los derechos que ella adquiere por este contrato y por los demás que hoy posee en vigencia. Queda convenido que, si después de los seis primeros años de estar en ejecución el presente contrato, existiere otro sistema de alumbrado superior ó más barato que el eléctrico que hoy hay, ó si se hubieren introducido en este mismo mejoras ó perfeccionamientos que lo hicieren superior ó más barato que como hoy existe, y siempre que el nuevo sistema ó los perfeccionamientos estuvieren funcionando con éxito efectivo y acepta-

ción general indiscutibles en Europa ó en los Estados Unidos de Norte America, la Compañía del Gas y de la Luz Eléctrica de Caracas deberá, de hecho y derecho, establecerlo en Caracas, bien por adiciones ó modificaciones en su planta actual, bien en sustitución al aquí contratado, si así le conviniera, ó bien por instalaciones separadas ó distintas, si así debiera hacerse. En cualesquiera de esos casos acordarán entonces las partes contratantes las estipulaciones necesarias para realizar los cambios ó las nuevas instalaciones, y los nuevos precios menores que deban cobrarse, comprometiéndose desde ahora el Consejo Municipal del Departamento Libertador del Distrito Federal á otorgar á la compañía cuantas concesiones y facilidades le fueren menester para la realización de dichas modificaciones ó cambios.

ART. 21. Las dudas y controversias que puedan suscitarse sobre la inteligencia, ejecución y cumplimiento de este contrato, y no pueden ser resueltas amigablemente por las partes contratantes, serán decididas por los competentes Tribunales de Venezuela, de conformidad con sus leyes, y sin que en ningún caso, ni por motivo alguno, puedan ser causa de reclamaciones internacionales.”

#### MEJORAMIENTO DE LAS CONDICIONES FINANCIERAS.

El Encargado de Negocios *ad interim* de los Estados Unidos en Caracas, en una comunicación al Departamento de Estado en Washington, da cuenta de ciertos adelantos en la situación financiera de esa República, y dice, que “después de varias conferencias entre los bancos, la Cámara de Comercio y los representantes del Gobierno, se adoptó el siguiente plan:

“(1) Los bancos y comerciantes convienen en recibir en toda transacción el 25 por ciento en plata, en lugar del 10 por ciento que prescribe la ley.

“(2) Los bancos y el Gobierno convienen en retener suficiente dinero en plata para restablecer el cambio á la par.

“(3) El Banco de Venezuela conviene en enviar á todos los Estados de la Unión, plata suficiente para abonar á todos los empleados nacionales, civiles y militares.

“(4) La expedición de decretos arancelarios (véase el BOLETIN MENSUAL de mayo de 1901, página 917), aboliendo los derechos de exportación sobre el café, cacao, algodón y ganado, y aumentando los derechos de tránsito de 12½ por ciento á 25 por ciento.”

#### ESTADO DEL COMERCIO EN 1899.

Estadísticas, últimamente publicadas por el periódico “The Venezuelan Herald” de Caracas, demuestran que las importaciones de la República en 1897 se valorizaron (en moneda de los Estados Unidos de América) en \$13,241,000, y que las exportaciones en 1896 subieron

á \$21,510,000. En ausencia de cifras más recientes con respecto al comercio general del país, se ha hecho, de datos oficiales correspondientes al año de 1899, el cuadro siguiente que indica tanto el valor del comercio de Venezuela con los Estados Unidos, como el de los países europeos que procuran comerciar con ella:

Países.	Importaciones de Venezuela.	Exportaciones á Venezuela.
Los Estados Unidos .....	\$5,669,900	\$2,641,400
La Gran Bretaña.....	222,000	2,407,200
Alemania.....	2,237,200	952,000
Francia.....	7,604,000	636,900
España.....	618,500	341,500

Las exportaciones principales son el café, el cacao, los cueros de res y el caucho. Otros productos importantes que figuran en las exportaciones son la corteza de quina, el bálsamo de copaiba, las habas tonga (*Dipteryx odorata*), las plumas, el fustete, el dividivi, el oro y los buches de pescado. Las importaciones consistieron en provisiones, mercería, ferretería, carbón de piedra, aceite, cemento, maderas y maquinaria. Inglaterra mandó textiles de algodón y de lana, artículos de yute, hierro forjado y colado, y maquinaria.

## IDEA PAN-AMERICANA.

**DISCURSO DEL HONORABLE JOHN HAY, SECRETARIO DE ESTADO, EN EL BANQUETE DADO POR LA JUNTA DIRECTIVA DE LA EXPOSICIÓN PAN-AMERICANA DE BÚFFALO Á LA ASOCIACIÓN NACIONAL DE PERIODISTAS, EL 13 DE JUNIO DE 1901, EN LA CIUDAD ANTES NOMBRADA.**

Anoche cuando miraba desde mi ventana esta maravillosa creación, marcada con líneas de fuego sobre el cielo nocturno, y hoy cuando me paseaba en estas plazas y visitaba los palacios de esta incomparable Exposición, las palabras del profeta, "Vuestros ancianos tendrán sueños, vuestros jóvenes tendrán visiones," se presentaban constantemente á mi espíritu. Este sueño, en efecto, lo hemos tenido los ancianos, sueño noble, inspirador, que en años llenos de esperanzas, nos llevaba por la mano hacia un trabajo serio y levantador del espíritu. Ahora venimos á compartir con vosotros, los que sois jóvenes, el placer de contemplar la visión, que se presenta á nuestros ojos, más noble todavía y más inspiradora que el sueño á que he aludido.

Este ideal de la fraternidad de las naciones del hemisferio occidental no es un producto de ayer. Fué proclamado ante el mundo, cuando el país era joven, por la sonora voz de HENRY CLAY; fué acariciado por SEWARD y por EVARTS, por DOUGLAS y por BLAINE. Doce años hace celebramos la primera reunión de las Repúblicas Americanas. Mucho

se dijo y se hizo entonces destinado á ser memorable en nuestra historia, abriendo é iluminando el camino por donde se marcha á la paz y al fomento de las relaciones fraternales. Hemos hecho en esa vía progresos incesantes; nos hemos acercado cada vez más á una mejor inteligencia recíproca, y ahora nos hallamos frente á frente con nuestra próxima Conferencia en México, en la que es de esperarse con razón que con mayor experiencia y con estudio más profundo de los grandes problemas que nos conciernen, los resultados serán mayores y más importantes y benéficos.

Como medio de conseguir tales fines, como realización completa de los generosos sueños que hasta ahora nos han guiado, tenemos aquí á nuestra vista este grande y bellissimo espectáculo, espectáculo involuible, deleitoso á la vista, satisfactorio y consolador para todo corazón patriótico que en el verano próximo venga hacer el alegre peregrinaje de esta encantadora localidad, donde el lago y la playa y el cielo, y la rica y brillante ciudad, palpitante á los latidos de su vigorosa vida, y allá á lo lejos, el estruendo y brillantez de la estupenda catarata, combinan sus varias atracciones para constituir un solo encanto, tan poderosamente mágico, como el mundo jamás lo ha visto.

Ha habido guerreros y hombres de Estado que acariciaron en su mente en tiempos pasados la idea de un vasto ejército americano, reclutado en todos los países de este hemisferio desde el mar ártico hasta el antártico, que nos hiciese á todos juntos una potencia inmensa militar, capaz de inspirar espanto á las civilizaciones más antiguas. Este pensamiento, sin embargo, pertenece á otros tiempos, y corresponde á un orden de ideas que, es de esperar, haya desaparecido para siempre. ¡Cuánto más en armonía con los mejores tiempos, bajo cuya luz vivimos, y con el porvenir todavía más glorioso que nos espera, ha de considerarse el resultado, que estamos contemplando, de los ejércitos del trabajo y de la inteligencia en cada uno de los países de este Nuevo Mundo, esforzándose á una, con el mismo espíritu y con la misma voluntad, no en alcanzar una infortunada preeminencia en las artes de destrucción, sino en adelantarse unos á otros con liberal emulación en las que hacen mejor al hombre y más feliz, en las que alumbran su camino en el borrascoso y largo tránsito al través del mundo, en las que tienden á hacer de éste un hogar cada vez más bendecido para los hombres de buena voluntad!

Nuestros corazones se han inundado con la más viva satisfacción al descubrir, como nos pasa aquí á cada momento, la demostración de la igualdad y fraternidad del progreso que se ha llevado á cabo bajo cielos tan separados, y bajo condiciones tan diferentes como las que se presentan á los ojos del observador entre Alaska y el Cabo de Hornos. Las palabras de aquel grande escritor que al contemplar una de las Exposiciones universales de París, exclamó, “¡Cuán prodigiosa cantidad de inteligencia existe en el mundo!” se presentan imperiosamente á mi memoria. Nosotros podemos decir con el corazón lleno de orgullo



y gratitud, “¡Cuán prodigioso es el progreso de la inteligencia y de la industria en este Nuevo Mundo de nosotros!”

Los triunfos del espíritu y del refinamiento y habilidad del trabajo; los tesoros de las ciencias; las maravillas del arte; los despojos de la tierra, del aire y del mar; todo está reunido aquí, para ilustrar, deleitar, estimular y premiar la siempre activa é indomable inteligencia humana. Aquí teneis la fuerza que pone al hombre en aptitud de conquistar y dominar las potencias de la naturaleza; aquí teneis riquezas, acumuladas, no, como Tennyson canta, para levantarse en montes, sino para desleirse al contacto con la luz libre y fertilizar la llanura; aquí teneis belleza, no para la egoísta satisfacción de los pocos, sino para el goce y alegría de los muchos, para llenar sus días con contento y sus noches con música. Y dominando por encima de todo, aquí teneis en fin la concepción casi divina de una fraternidad de naciones, ayudándose unas á otras, cual adecuado presagio y precursor de la fraternidad de los hombres.

¡Dios no permita que se vea en todo esto la más pequeña indicación de vana gloria y mucho menos de amenaza para el resto del mundo! Por el contrario, nada impida que al extender esta amistosa convocatoria á todos los pueblos de América, llamándolos á unirse con nosotros en fraternal emulación, en que el premio, después de todo, no ha de ser sino el derecho de realizar mayor pacífico progreso en la buena obra, se vea claro el pensamiento de que con ello se redunda al beneficio y provecho de todos los países del mundo! Todo éxito grandioso en las artes, en las ciencias, en el comercio, comunica al espíritu humano universal un movimiento saludable, que, extendiéndose en seguida en ondas circulares cada vez más amplias, alcanza las localidades más remotas, para romperse en fin en pequeñas y tenaces espumas contra las rocas más distantes del tiempo y del espacio. De una buena fuente no puede surgir el mal, y de la luz no se pueden engendrar las tinieblas. A las benignas influencias que necesariamente han de emanar de esta gran festividad de la paz, no pueden poner límites ni los continentes ni los océanos.

---

## COMERCIO DE GÉNEROS DE ALGODÓN EN LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

En un informe de Mr. WILLIAM F. GRINNELL, Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Manchester, al Departamento de Estado de su nación, se da un estado comparativo de los embarques de géneros de algodón, destinados á los países latino-americanos, hechos en los Estados Unidos y la Gran Bretaña durante el trienio de 1898 á 1900. De él resulta que el comercio en cuestión fué representado por 1,784,547,400 yardas para la Gran Bretaña, y 198,814,759 para los Estados Unidos. Esta

enorme diferencia, de casi 530,000,000 yardas por año, en contra de los Estados Unidos, se puede hacer desaparecer, en la opinión de Mr. GRINNELL, si se adoptan métodos adecuados para apoderarse de los mercados latino-americanos, figurando entre ellos en primer término el envío á los referidos países de agentes comerciales experimentados, que conozcan perfectamente el castellano, y que adquieran conocimiento de los gustos del pueblo, clase de géneros que prefieren, manera de hacer los envases, pagos, etc. Cada país tiene sus costumbres en todos estos puntos. Las siguientes tablas muestran la cantidad y valor de los géneros de algodón de diversas clases, exportados de los Estados Unidos á los países latino-americanos, durante el último trienio. En ellas se ha calculado en cinco centavos el valor de cada yarda, por término medio.

Países.	1900.		1899.		1898.	
	<i>Yardas.</i>		<i>Yardas.</i>		<i>Yardas.</i>	
México .....	5,042,352	\$355,531	9,044,291	\$537,229	7,448,585	\$449,076
Colombia .....	4,947,888	275,308	7,324,954	362,031	6,954,587	313,727
Brasil .....	4,350,873	309,304	7,631,384	467,201	10,446,148	633,130
República Argentina .....	1,545,765	104,722	2,197,212	136,612	2,894,206	200,281
Centro-América .....	14,870,608	788,644	15,389,949	659,824	11,290,813	484,588
Otros países Sudamericanos ..	32,874,981	1,771,760	21,963,595	1,030,258	32,596,568	1,402,039

Las exportaciones de la Gran Bretaña en el mismo período calculando en cuatro y medio centavos el valor de cada yarda, por término medio, fueron las siguientes:

Países.	1900.			1899.		
	<i>Yardas.</i>			<i>Yardas.</i>		
México .....	28,372,400	£401,517	\$1,953,982.48	48,368,000	£439,812	\$2,140,345.09
Colombia .....	25,252,600	177,176	862,227.00	46,084,200	356,693	1,735,846.48
Brasil .....	104,937,600	1,196,298	5,821,784.21	132,561,600	1,359,588	6,617,651.62
República Argentina .....	131,285,300	1,561,938	7,601,171.27	130,615,400	1,368,410	6,659,367.26
Centro-América .....	58,866,800	484,892	2,359,726.91	44,925,500	316,195	1,538,762.96
Venezuela .....	42,596,800	350,880	1,707,557.52	42,806,000	314,567	1,530,840.30
Perú .....	27,614,700	301,463	1,467,069.68	36,356,800	346,088	1,684,237.25
Chile .....	98,025,800	998,277	4,858,115.02	74,883,900	613,646	2,986,308.25
Uruguay .....	30,543,400	343,490	1,671,594.08	42,678,000	422,105	2,054,173.98
Otros países Sudamericanos ..	198,780,700	1,994,110	9,704,336.31	196,724,700	1,696,406	8,255,559.79

Países.	1900.		
	<i>Yardas.</i>		
México .....	43,606,200	£399,136	\$1,942,395.34
Colombia .....	48,010,000	387,399	1,885,277.23
Brasil .....	208,450,700	1,967,167	9,573,218.20
República Argentina .....	124,174,800	1,274,409	6,201,911.39
Centro-América .....	33,042,700	233,525	1,136,449.41
Venezuela .....	33,872,100	270,646	1,317,098.75
Perú .....	37,995,500	340,554	1,657,306.04
Chile .....	53,459,700	464,159	2,258,829.77
Uruguay .....	45,160,900	448,462	2,182,440.32
Otros países Sudamericanos ..	170,488,200	1,523,821	7,415,674.89

## CULTIVO DEL CAUCHO EN EL BRASIL, EN MÉXICO Y EN CUBA.

Hasta hace poco, según dice la "Revue Générale des Sciences Pures et Appliquées" (Revista General de Ciencias Puras y Aplicadas), se consideró siempre el caucho como un producto puramente forestal, que no cabía propiamente en el grupo de los agrícolas. Al presente, aunque la producción anual, que excede de 42,000,000 de kilogramos en todo el mundo, continúa siendo debida casi exclusivamente á árboles, arbustos y bejucos, que crecen espontaneamente en los bosques, se ha empezado ya á tratar, en vista de la grande y siempre creciente demanda de este producto, de la necesidad de que las plantas que producen el caucho se cultiven científicamente, á fin de asegurar por un lado que no se agoten las fuentes de la producción, y por el otro que los gastos de ésta se disminuyan todo lo posible.

Más de la mitad de la goma elástica suministrada al comercio del mundo en los últimos tres años, ó sea 23,000,000 de kilogramos por término medio, fué producida en el Brasil, donde se la obtiene de plantas pertenecientes á la especie *Hevea* y *Castilloa*, especialmente á la primera, que es la que la produce de mejor calidad.

Según Mr. EUGENE ACKERMANN, ingeniero de minas y autor de un libro titulado "In the Rubber Country" (En el País del Caucho), no hay que temer que el caucho desaparezca de los bosques brasileiros, porque á diferencia de lo que pasa en otros países los colectores de la savia no destruyen los árboles, sino hacen solamente en ellos las incisiones necesarias para obtener el artículo sin atacar la vida de la planta.

En el Estado de Pará, se lucha en esta industria con la dificultad de encontrar trabajadores que quieran penetrar en los bosques llenos de pantanos donde se encuentra el caucho, y estén dispuestos á arrostrar los numerosos obstáculos que allí han de encontrar, y el riesgo de contraer enfermedades peligrosas. Así es que el interés que los propietarios de tierras en aquel Estado manifiestan en favor del buen cultivo de estos árboles, no depende de que les falte la materia prima, que abunda en los bosques, sino de que les importa mucho que las cosechas puedan obtenerse con mayor facilidad y se aumente así el valor de sus propiedades. Con ello esperan obtener también con menos esfuerzos los brazos que necesitan para el trabajo, porque los jornaleros irán naturalmente con preferencia á los lugares donde las condiciones higiénicas puedan llamarse buenas, comparándolas con las que existen en los bosques vírgenes.

El modo de cosechar la goma elástica no está reglamentado en los Estados de Río de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, Espirito Santo, Parahyba, Río Grande do Norte, Sergipo, ni tampoco en el Estado de Pará. Sí lo

está en otros Estados, y las medidas que allí se han adoptado con este objeto, se hicieron publicas á su debido tiempo en el BOLETÍN MENSUAL de esta Oficina. (*Vide* número de febrero de este año, páginas 240-241.)

Los premios ofrecidos para el establecimiento de fincas donde se cultiven estas plantas debidamente, no parecen haber producido gran efecto hasta ahora, pues el número de las fincas que se han fomentado es todavía muy pequeño.

Los árboles que se explotan en las orillas del Amazonas son, como se ha dicho, variedades de las especies *Hevea* (*Hevea brasiliensis*, *Hevea discolor*, *Hevea pauciflora*, *Hevea lutea*) y *Castilloa elástica*. De todas se ha ocupado extensamente el Profesor BUSCALIONI de Roma. Mr. ACKERMANN describe detalladamente el procedimiento de extracción de la savia y su coagulación, y no hay necesidad de explicarlo, porque es conocido por todos los que se ocupan de este asunto. Un trabajador que tiene á su cargo la explotación de cien árboles, dentro de una selva, y á veces á considerable distancia unos de otros, puede sacar de ellos, de 400 á 800 kilogramos de goma elástica. El resultado sería mucho mayor si los árboles estuviesen conveniente reunidos en una finca bien arreglada.

En el Brasil el arreglo que en general prevalece con los trabajadores es que la mitad de la goma elástica recogida pertenece al que la recoge; pero de esta mitad se deduce siempre una parte para cubrir los adelantos que se hayan hecho al trabajador, y otra parte que se destina á la compra del alimento y de los artículos necesarios para que el trabajo pueda hacerse en los bosques. Así es que aunque la paga de los trabajadores parece á primera vista elevada, no lo es en realidad. No hay ningún trabajador que no sea pobre.

En el periódico titulado "Scientific American" que se publica en New York, hay un artículo de Mr. ENOS BROWN (número de 18 de mayo de 1901) en que se trata del cultivo del caucho en México (*Cultivation of Rubber in Mexico*). Dice en él, Mr. BROWN, que más de 200,000 acres de tierra, á propósito para el cultivo de las plantas productoras de goma elástica, se han comprado en México, en los últimos años, por extranjeros de diferentes nacionalidades, pero principalmente ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos. Estas compras se han efectuado por regla general en los Estados limítrofes al Istmo de Tehuantepec; y el desembolso necesario para la adquisición de los terrenos, y el plantío y cultivo en ellos de árboles productores de goma elástica ha pasado de \$5,000,000. Los informes que da Mr. BROWN con respecto á la calidad del suelo que se requiere para esta producción, los métodos de cultivo, lo que aproximadamente rinde cada árbol, y cada acre, etc., corresponden exactamente con los que han sido ya publicados por el BOLETÍN MENSUAL en ocasiones anteriores.

Hasta hace pocos años se creyó generalmente que siendo la goma elástica una sustancia extraída de árboles y plantas silvestres, ó que

crecen espontáneamente, su cultivo no daría resultado satisfactorio, ni podría tal vez obtenerse su aclimación en los países en que, á pesar de tener un suelo y clima adecuados, aquellos arboles y plantas no son indígenas. Esta idea ha ido desapareciendo gradualmente y ahora se trata, con buenas esperanzas, de introducir este cultivo en Cuba. Los artículos publicados en el "Diario de la Marina" de la Habana, por el Señor Don J. ROURA, contienen interesantes pormenores acerca de este asunto.

Del segundo de estos trabajos se toma lo siguiente:

"El hecho de que el caucho no es originario de Cuba no es una razón que deba influir en contra de su cultivo, muy al contrario, pues Cuba, por su clima, su suelo y sus condiciones metereológicas está en iguales condiciones, si no mejores, que los países que lo producen espontáneamente.

"Por regla general, el mejor clima para el caucho es aquel en que la temperatura no baja nunca de 10 grados centígrados sobre cero y en que la estación de lluvias viene con regularidad á abastecer la tierra de la humedad necesaria para permitir la extracción de los jugos vitales necesarios á dicho arbol; por consiguiente, Cuba tiene un clima excelente para el cultivo del caucho y en prueba de ello, no hay más que ver los árboles que adornan algunos jardines, con qué frondosidad han crecido en pocos años, á pesar de no tener todas las condiciones para que vivan con desahogo entre muros que resecan el tronco.

"El caucho debe sembrarse á cuatro ó cinco metros de distancia de uno á otro y darle alguna sombra todas las veces que se pueda, y por eso, cuando se hace un plantío en un terreno cubierto de bosques, no se desmonta completamente y se dejan árboles grandes que lo abriguen de los rayos del sol.

"Cuando el desmonte está hecho y después de haber sacado toda la madera utilizable, se esparcen las ramas, cortadas en pedazos pequeños, sobre el terreno con el objeto de impedir el desarrollo de las hierbas, y además, para conservar al suelo su humedad natural.

"El lugar que ocupará cada caucho deberá cultivarse á una profundidad de 40 centímetros, y en un radio de un metro cuadrado y en el centro de este terreno se colocará el arbolito poniéndole un tutor ó sostén de madera para sujetarlo é impedir que el decaimiento producido por la tierna plantación le dé una mala forma que más tarde pueda ser causa de una producción defectuosa.

"No debe hacerse nunca un plantío directo, es decir, sin haber previamente hecho un semillero ó almácigo, de donde, al cabo de ocho meses se sacarán las posturas.

"Al parecer conviene más enterrar las semillas directamente en el plantío, pues se evita mano de obra; pero, así no debe ser, porque en el semillero se escojen las posturas más vigorosas y se evita tener más tarde que reemplazar árboles de algunos años, lo cual ocasionaría una pérdida bastante sensible.

“El semillero de caucho se prepara como todos los semilleros de árboles que se propagan por semilla, esto es, la preparación del terreno, con tal de que se tenga la precaución de hacerlo debajo de árboles que le den un poco de sombra y que al mismo tiempo, si es posible, dejen penetrar los rayos del sol levante.

“Antes de enterrar las semillas del caucho hay que tener la precaución de limar un poco la punta de ellas para facilitar la fertilización.

“Las semillas se entierran á cuatro centímetros de profundidad y á una distancia de 20 ó 25 centímetros una de otra, de manera que al arrancar los arbolitos no se deterioren los que queden en el semillero.

“Una excelente precaución es sembrar la mitad más de las semillas que se necesiten, pues, además de facilitar la escogida de los arbolitos, tiene la ventaja de dejar los que se necesiten más tarde para reemplazar á los que hubieran sufrido demasiado con la operación de la transplatación.

“Hasta que el caucho principie á producir habrá que darle dos limpiezas anuales y cultivar ligeramente el terreno alrededor de él; la limpieza se hace con machete, cortando todos los arbustos que hubiesen crecido, y el cultivo se hace con el azadón para desyerbar y permitir al ázoe de penetrar en la tierra.

“Ya que he dado una idea de la manera de sembrar el caucho, voy á dar algunas indicaciones sobre el costo de un plantío y más tarde daré los procedimientos para su extracción y preparación para la venta.

“En mi artículo anterior dije que generalmente los terrenos que se emplean para el cultivo del caucho, deben de estar situados cerca de los ríos, cañadas, arroyos ó ciénagas, con el objeto de tener bastante humedad; pero, esto no quiere decir que sea indispensable que se inunden, al contrario, habrá que tener cuidado en que no suceda, sobre todo en los primeros años, y si algún terreno que se haya escogido se inundase parcialmente habría que hacer en el centro de él una zanja en forma de herraje, para impedir que las aguas permanezcan mucho tiempo y perjudiquen.

“Calculando el precio de la caballería de tierra en las condiciones que digo más arriba, \$300 darán justo promedio.

“A cinco metros de distancia entre cada arbol, entran 7,200 en una caballería, y calculando entre la preparación del terreno, semilleros y cultivo durante cinco años á razón de 40 centavos por árbol, se llega á un total de \$2,880, al que hay que agregar \$300, el valor de una caballería de tierra, y \$770 del promedio de intereses á razón de 10 por 100 al año, ó sea \$3,950 que habrá costado una caballería de tierra sembrada de caucho en el momento en que principie á producir.

“Según los más eminentes agrónomos y naturalistas que se han ocupado del cultivo del caucho, un arbol puede dar hasta 4 kilos 400 gramos de goma; pero, para estar en los límites racionales, voy á tomar como base el de 1 kilo 300 gramos; por consiguiente, 7,200 árboles darán

9,360 kilos de caucho, que, vendidos á \$1.50 el kilo, producirán \$14,040, de los cuales hay que deducir los gastos de extracción y evaporación, que se calculan en \$6,840, ó sea á diez centavos por kilo de savia dando un producto líquido de \$7,200, que equivale á un peso por árbol.

“Mi experiencia en todos los cultivos que hasta ahora he hecho, me inclina á creer que son pocos los que pueden dar un resultado tan provechoso y menos sujeto á fluctuaciones comerciales y á las variaciones meteorológicas, que son generalmente causa del mal éxito de las cosechas. Así es que me parece que en grande ó en pequeña escala convendría á Cuba el cultivo del caucho, que constituirá un elemento más de rendimiento para el país.”

---

## NÚMERO DE CARNEROS Y CANTIDAD DE LANA EN EL MUNDO.

Se estima en 469,526,000 el total de carneros en el mundo, es decir, una disminución de 70,518,000 en los últimos años. Esto á primera vista, parece ser asunto sério para la industria lanera en diversas partes del mundo, y más especialmente, para la de tejidos finos; pero, á pesar de ello, es un hecho que la existencia de lana en el mundo hoy día es tan grande como jamás lo fué, y que los precios son tan bajos que los productores declaran que el negocio no les deja utilidad.

En los países europeos ha habido una reducción de 40,000,000 de carneros, ó sea un 19 por ciento, en un corto período de comparación. El número de estos animales en Alemania ha bajado de 25,000,000 en 1873 á 11,000,000 en 1897. En España ha disminuido una mitad desde 1880, y en Hungría existe hoy día tan sólo una tercera parte de lo que había ahora treinta años. Los rebaños en la Gran Bretaña, Francia y otros países europeos no aumentan, como que todos los terrenos de pastos disponibles han sido utilizados hace tiempo. Rusia es la única excepción en la disminución general en Europa; no obstante, el aumento ha sido muy lento en los últimos años, pero tal vez esta nación será la única en el viejo mundo que pueda aumentar su existencia actual de ganado lanar.

Australia que antes se distinguió por sus inmensos rebaños, muestra ahora en ellos un alarmante decrecimiento. Los rebaños argentinos fueron seriamente reducidos el año pasado por las inundaciones que destruyeron millones de carneros; las pérdidas superaban el natural incremento. Lo mismo ocurrió en el Uruguay, aunque en menor escala. En los Estados Unidos hay menos carneros que los que había ahora diez años, pero los rebaños aumentan paulatinamente.

No sólo ha habido disminución en el número de carneros en el mundo, sino que ha habido un cambio gradual de la raza del merino ó pro-

ducción de lanas finas á la de la producción de carne. Hay razones económicas que explican esto, siendo la más importante, como se ha mencionado antes, el relativo precio bajo de la lana y la demanda de carne siempre creciente. Esta última razón ha sido estimulada con los adelantados métodos de preservación y transporte. Los carneros pueden beneficiarse y ser transportados cualquier número de millas por tierra, en carros refrigeradores y al través de la parte más extensa del océano en buques, provistos con sistemas de refrigeración; y á menudo resulta que la calidad de la carne ha sido mejorada en el viaje. En el año de 1900 el número de piezas exportadas de esta manera de la República Argentina á Inglaterra, fué de 2,372,939 y el número exportado de Australia al mismo país fué de más de 4,000,000. Esto demuestra en parte cuan grande es la demanda de esta carne y cuanto han sido arrasados los rebaños. Probablemente resultará de esto que los precios de la lana aumentarán, así como, el consiguiente aumento en los rebaños de carnero merino. En el estado actual de las cosas, el único aumento que se nota es en los rebaños de carneros de gran tamaño, criados solamente con el propósito de enviarlos al matadero.

Según las estadísticas más fidedignas de que puede disponerse, la producción de la lana en el mundo en 1900 fué de 2,685,105,000 libras. En 1896 no llegó á más que 2,582,103,000 libras. La diferencia se debe á que la lana de los carneros que se crían para utilizar su carne es más pesada que la de los merinos. Por otra parte ese aumento se ha notado sólo en la República Argentina, Uruguay y Rusia.

El cambio experimentado en el peso de la lana se nota más en la raza llamada de Lincoln que en ninguna otra. En Inglaterra, donde se tiene gran cuidado en conservar la pureza de esta raza, se considera que la carne del Lincoln es la mejor de todas. Y en la República Argentina, lo mismo que en Australia, se utiliza esta raza, aunque no siempre es pura, para satisfacer esta necesidad comercial.

La mayor parte de la lana de los merinos que se trae á los Estados Unidos viene de Australia, bien directamente, ó bien por vía de Inglaterra, y de la República Argentina y Chile. Esta lana, aunque esté clasificada como de merinos, no lo es en realidad y estrictamente hablando. Los carneros de que procede son de una raza mezclada, de Lincoln y de merino propiamente dicho. Y si se examina debidamente esta lana, se verá que es más ordinaria y de hebra mucho más gruesa.



## MIEMBROS CORRESPONDIENTES HONORARIOS.

En el BOLETÍN MENSUAL de febrero de 1901, se publicó una nota biográfica del Señor Don MOISÉS VARGAS, Miembro Correspondiente Honorario de la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas en Santiago de Chile, que por desgracia resultó incompleta. Habiéndose obtenido con posterioridad nuevos informes relativos á la vida pública de este importante personaje, la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas siente una verdadera satisfacción en ampliar convenientemente lo que antes consignó en sus páginas.

El Señor VARGAS nació en Valparaíso el 5 de abril de 1879, y en edad muy temprana entró en un colegio inglés de aquella ciudad donde hizo sus primeros estudios. Pasó de allí al Instituto Nacional de Santiago, donde se graduó en 1896 de Bachiller en Filosofía y Humanidades. Dos años después se graduó de Profesor de Geografía é Historia en la Universidad, y mientras hacía los estudios necesarios para obtener este título académico, se dedicó también á trabajos periodísticos, siendo colaborador frecuente del diario titulado "La Nueva República," de que su Señor padre era el primer redactor, y escribiendo también á menudo en "La Revista Cómica," periódico semanal de amena literatura que dirigía en Santiago de Chile el poeta Don ABELARDO VARELA.

En 1898 fué nombrado para ocupar la cátedra de Geografía é Historia en el Instituto Nacional y continúa á esta fecha desempeñando este puesto juntamente con el de Oficial de primera clase del Ministerio de Industria y Obras Públicas.

El Señor VARGAS es miembro del Ateneo de Santiago, donde ha dado diversas conferencias que le han merecido envidiable reputación.

En el mismo caso se encuentra el BOLETÍN MENSUAL con el Señor Dr. Don FRANCISCO ANDRADE MARÍN, Miembro Correspondiente Honorario de la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas en la ciudad de Quito, República del Ecuador.

Supliendo las omisiones padecidas anteriormente, el BOLETÍN tiene el gusto de hacer constar que el Dr. MARÍN nació el 15 de noviembre de 1841 en la ciudad de Ibarra en la antedicha República, en la que fué admitido á practicar la profesión de abogado el 21 de diciembre de 1871. Casi por rigurosa escala ha desempeñado multitud de cargos públicos, desde el modesto de Juez civil de Parroquia hasta el de Secretario de Estado en los Despachos de Obras Públicas, Fomento y Hacienda. Actualmente es Catedrático de Jurisprudencia en la Universidad de Quito. Ha sido Presidente del Consejo Municipal de esta ciudad durante varios años consecutivos, y á él se deben muchas obras públicas, y entre ellas una plaza que lleva su nombre.

## BIBLIOGRAFÍA.

En esta sección del **Boletín Mensual** se tratará de los libros y folletos enviados á la **Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas**, que se refieren á asuntos relacionados con los países de la **Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas**.

El canje de publicaciones de Centro y Sud América puede efectuarse por conducto de la "Smithsonian Institution," Wáshington, D. C., por medio de las agencias de distribución que tiene en aquellos países, y que son las siguientes:

Argentina: Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires.

Bolivia: Oficina Nacional de Inmigración, Estadística y Propaganda Geográfica, La Paz.

Chile: Universidad de Chile, Santiago.

Colombia: Biblioteca Nacional, Bogotá.

Costa Rica: Oficina de Depósito, Reparto y Canje Internacional, San José.

Guatemala: Instituto Nacional de Guatemala, Guatemala.

Honduras: Biblioteca Nacional, Tegucigalpa.

México: Todos los envíos gozan de la franquicia del correo.

Nicaragua: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Managua.

Paraguay: Oficina General de Informaciones y Canje y Comisaria General de Inmigración, Asunción.

Perú: Biblioteca Nacional, Lima.

El Salvador: Museo Nacional, San Salvador.

Uruguay: Oficina de Depósito, Reparto y Canje Internacional, Montevideo.

Venezuela: Museo Nacional, Caracas.

Acaba de publicarse una traducción al inglés de la obra del Barón **MONCHEUR**, descriptiva de su viaje desde "Tampico hasta el Pacífico." El autor es el Ministro de Bélgica en la República Mexicana, en cuya capital ha residido por algún tiempo. El libro tiene 125 páginas, en que se describen, por observación propia, las particularidades más notables de los diversos Estados á que se refiere, ó sean los de Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Hidalgo, Guanajuato, Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí, Jalisco, el Territorio de Tepic, Sinaloa y Sonora. Se hallan en él interesantes datos sobre las diversas ciudades de estos Estados y las posibilidades que hay en ellos para el fomento de la agricultura, el comercio y la minería. Su capítulo XII está destinado á tratar de las "Minas de Plata en los Estados del Centro." Como que el libro ha sido escrito con gran cuidado, y después de minuciosa investigación, no puede dudarse que será de gran valor, no sólo para los que desean estudiar la República Mexicana, sino para todos los que quieran ir allí á emplear sus capitales.

Uno de los trabajos más notables que se leyeron en el Congreso Científico celebrado recientemente en el Uruguay, fué la Memoria en que el Dr. PATRÓN del Perú, cuya gran reputación como filólogo da autoridad á todo lo que escribe demuestra con abundancia de datos la unión íntima que existe entre la raza y la civilización así como la lengua de los indios de Quincha y Almare con las de los antiguos asirios y caldeos, llegándose á demostrar que los referidos indios conocían el método cuneiforme de escritura de aquellos antiguos pueblos. Todo esto tiene gran importancia para la historia de la raza humana y contribuye á confirmar la teoría considerada cada vez con mayor favor entre los que se ocupan de estas cosas, de que en un tiempo hubo mucho tráfico ó conexión entre los antiguos centros de civilización del mundo y el continente americano tanto al norte como al sur del ecuador.

El "Yearbook" (Anuario) del Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos correspondiente á 1900, que está distribuyéndose actualmente, es un libro de 888 páginas, ilustrado con láminas, y lleno de informes importantes, muchos de los cuales, sin embargo, han sido ya publicados anteriormente. Esto no obstante, su recopilación en un volumen es sumamente útil y contribuye á demostrar la excelente organización del Departamento, por cuanto, con una sola excepción, cada artículo está preparado por un especialista en el ramo.

La distribución de estos Anuarios se hace con mucha liberalidad. La edición ordinaria es de 500,000 ejemplares, y de ellos se reservan por disposición legal para el uso de los Senadores y Miembros del Congreso, ó de las personas que ellos designen, 470,000. Los 30,000 restantes se destinan para el uso del Departamento y de las personas que están en relación con él, ó le prestan algún servicio.

En la Revista titulada "Overland Monthly" correspondiente al mes de febrero de 1901, Mr. LAURENCE M. TERRY publicó un artículo titulado "Cultivo del Café en México," en el que demuestra que los mexicanos son exportadores de este artículo más bien que consumidores. La fecha en que se introdujo el cafeto se dice haber sido el año de 1800. El árbol crece y prospera lo mismo en las tierras altas que en las bajas, y produce granos de excelente cualidad y en cantidad suficiente para hacer provechoso el cultivo. El artículo de que se trata explica con todo pormenor no sólo lo relativo la siembra y cuidado que debe tenerse con los cafetos, sino también la manera con que los granos deben prepararse para ser enviados al mercado, y los métodos que deben adoptarse para su clasificación, ensacamiento y embarque.

En el número de junio de la Revista titulada "The Century Magazine," se publica la primera de las dos Conferencias del ex-Presidente de los Estados Unidos, Señor CLEVELAND, en la Universidad de Princeton, relativas á la cuestión de límites entre Venezuela y la Gran

Breña. En ella se da cuenta históricamente de los hechos que dieron lugar á la controversia, y se presentan con el orden debido los datos necesarios para formar juicio sobre la justicia y necesidad de la intervención de los Estados Unidos, que forman asunto del segundo de estos importantísimos trabajos.

El mapa que acompaña al artículo, mostrando el área entera del territorio en disputa, las diversas líneas divisorias que en el curso de ésta se sugirieron, y la demarcación definitiva que se hizo por el tribunal de arbitraje, aumenta el interés de la publicación.

La Revista de Londres titulada "Feilden's Magazine" correspondiente al mes de mayo de 1901, publica un trabajo del ingeniero de minas, Mr. HERBERT KILBURN SCOTT, titulado "A Visit to the Gold Mining Districts of Brazil" (Una visita á los distritos minerales de oro del Brasil). Este trabajo es el resultado de un viaje de 250 millas, hecho á caballo, que tomó por punto de partida la ciudad de Ouro Preto, antigua capital portuguesa de lo que hoy es el Estado de Minas Geraes. El artículo contiene una descripción interesante de la topografía del país, de los métodos que allí se emplean para extraer el oro, y del estado de la producción de las diversas minas. Acompañan al texto varios láminas, que representan las montañas en que se encuentra el oro, y la maquinaria empleada en el beneficio de este metal.

La Revista que se publica en París con el título de "Revue Scientifique" (Revista científica) contiene, en su número del 27 de abril de 1901, un artículo debido á la pluma de M. R. GODFERNAUX sobre la industria metalúrgica de los Estados Unidos. El éxito obtenido por éstos en su competencia en este particular con las naciones europeas es atribuido por el autor á las siguientes causas: Primera, la abundancia y riqueza de las materias primas (carbón y mineral). Segunda, la generalización del sistema de pagar á los obreros no por el tiempo que emplean, sino por lo que cada uno hace. Tercera, la excelencia de la maquinaria é instrumentos empleados en esta industria. Cuarta, la excelencia de los métodos y sistemas de producción. Y quinta, la buena organización financiera de las grandes fábricas.

La Revista militar que se publica en los Estados Unidos con el nombre de "Military Service Institution Journal" contiene en uno de sus últimos números un artículo titulado "An Isthmian Canal from a Military Point of View" (Un Canal Interoceánico desde un Punto de Vista Militar), escrito por americano, Coronel de ingenieros del ejército regular, Mr. PETER C. HAINS. El trabajo se refiere más directamente que á otra ruta á la del canal de Nicaragua, y es interesante por el modo con que estudia ese asunto. Según el Coronel HAINS un canal neutral con una extensa área de aguas naturales en cada extremo sería

de inmensa importancia á los Estados Unidos, dadas las condiciones y circunstancias en que se encuentran al presente las potencias navales del mundo.

Con el título de “One Thousand American Fungi: How to Select and Cook the Edible; How to Distinguish and Avoid the Poisonous” (Un millar de hongos americanos: como escoger y cocinar los que se pueden comer; como reconocer y evitar los venenosos) se ha publicado en Indianapolis, por la casa editorial de BOWEN-MERRILL, un libro interesante de que son autores Mr. CHARLES McILVAINE y Mr. ROBERT K. MACADAM. Acompañan al texto de esta obra 38 láminas iluminadas, 25 grabados, y 300 copias fotográficas de dibujos hechos á la pluma. El libro es el resultado de veinte años de trabajo é investigación, y asegura á sus autores un puesto distinguido entre los botánicos de los Estados Unidos.

La colección de obras relativas á América, que se considera la mejor de las que existen acaba de ser regalada á la Universidad de Brown, en Providencia, en el Estado de Rhode Island. Nada por remoto que sea relacionado con el Nuevo Mundo, que se haya dado á luz hasta el fin del siglo XVIII, ha sido omitido en esta colección. De este límite para acá pueden faltar algunas cosas.

Entre los documentos así reunidos aparecen la edición holandesa más antigua de las cartas de VESPUCCIO; cinco ediciones (se han hecho siete) de la carta de COLÓN á los Reyes Católicos, impresa en 1493, describiendo su viaje al Nuevo Mundo; un ejemplar de la “Imago Mundi” de PIERRE D’AILLY, de 1483, y otras muchas publicaciones de gran interés.

Un artículo muy interesante publicado en la “Revue Américaine,” de Bruselas, se refiere á la industria minera de la República del Salvador, que dice se halla en condición notable de progreso. Según el autor de este trabajo los depósitos minerales de oro, plata, cobre, plomo y hierro, así como también los de carbón, se encuentran generalmente en las vertientes de las montañas que atraviesan no sólo el Salvador sino las Repúblicas vecinas de Honduras y Nicaragua. El Departamento de Morazán se dice ser el más rico de la República bajo el punto de vista de la minería. En él existen 84 á 90 minas en buena condición.

El Ministro de Agricultura de la República Argentina acaba de hacer imprimir un folleto, muy interesante é instructivo, escrito por el Señor Don HUGO MIATELLO, ingeniero agrícola de la provincia de Santa Fé, con el título de “Industrias agrícolas y ganaderas en la República Argentina.” Esta publicación está destinada á servir de guía á los inmigrantes que quieran dedicarse á la agricultura propiamente dicha ó á la crianza de ganados. Con ese objeto se la traducirá al

inglés, al francés y al alemán, y se la distribuirá con profusión, así traducida, en varios países de Europa, por medio de los Cónsules argentinos.

El número seis de la Revista argentina titulada "Boletín de Agricultura y Ganadería", publicado por el Gobierno de Buenos Aires, contiene una biografía del Señor Don EZEQUIEL RAMOS MEXÍA, que acaba de ser nombrado Ministro de Agricultura. De ese trabajo aparece que el nombramiento ha sido muy acertado, porque el Señor RAMOS MEXÍA puede ser considerado como un gran especialista en el ramo.

Mr. MARTIN A. S. HUME acaba de dar á la prensa un libro sobre el pueblo español, que tiene por título "The Spanish People, Their Origin, Growth, and Influence" (El pueblo español, su origen, crecimiento é influencia), y es el primero de una serie de trabajos históricos cuya publicación ha emprendido el Dr. F. YORK POWER, Profesor de Historia Moderna en la Universidad de Oxford. La obra ha sido recibida con encomio así en Inglaterra como en los Estados Unidos.

En un número reciente del periódico de París titulado "L'Économiste Français" el bien conocido escritor M. LEROY BEAULIEU asegura que el siglo XX dará testimonio de la preponderancia comercial de los Estados Unidos, así como el XVIII los puso al frente en el particular de independencia y el XIX en el de expansión territorial. En apoyo de esta opinión ha dado al público este distinguido escritor un gran número de datos estadísticos.

Con el título de "O Reconhecimento do Imperio" (El reconocimiento del Imperio) se acaba de publicar un libro, de 376 páginas, del Sr. D. M. OLIVEIRA LIMA, en que se da la historia de la independencia del Brasil. El asunto está tratado con esmero y abundancia de datos, y de manera tan imparcial y juiciosa, que hacen de simple justicia recomendar el libro á la consideración de los lectores.

En forma de folleto, elegantemente impreso, se ha dado á luz el Mensaje del Sr. Dr. D. FRANCISCO DE PAULA RODRÍGUES ÁLVEZ, Gobernador del Estado de São Paulo, dirigido con fecha 7 de abril de este año, á la Legislatura del mismo. De la lectura de este documento se desprende cuánto y cuán grande es el progreso que ha realizado aquella floreciente comunidad.

Acaba de aparecer en la ciudad de Asunción, capital del Paraguay, el primer Almanaque, que ha visto la luz hasta ahora en aquella República. Se le ha dado el título de "Almanaque Agrícola del Paraguay" y está publicado por el Dr. Don MOISÉS S. BERTONI, bajo el mismo plan, poco más ó menos, que los demás de su clase.

# BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

---

---

VOL. X.

JUNHO DE 1901.

No. 6.

---

---

## BRAZIL.

### MENSAGEM DO PRESIDENTE CAMPOS SALLES.

Publicamos em seguida alguns paragraphos da mensagem que o Presidente do Brazil dirigio ao Congresso Nacional na abertura da 2ª sessão da quarta legislatura, no dia 3 de Maio do anno em curso.

O Presidente refere-se ás excellentes relações que existem entre o Brazil e as demais potencias e assignala a retribuição da visita do Presidente da Republica Argentina; passa depois a dar conta do successo da questão de limites com a Guyana Franceza.

Relativamente ao ministerio dos negocios interiores, trata das questões de ordem publica, peste bubonica, codigo civil, reforma do ensino, policia, etc.

Quanto á marinha e ao exercito, recommenda a reparação do material fluctuante e a reforma da instrucção militar.

Referindo-se a estradas de ferro diz a Mensagem:

“De conformidade com o plano que adoptou e poz em execução, o Governo procurou arrendar as estradas de ferro Sul de Pernambuco e Paulo Affonso, sem, entretanto, ter podido realisar-o, por não lhe parecerem aceitaveis as propostas que foram apresentadas.

“A importante operação do resgate das estradas de ferro, já effectuada quanto ás da Bahia a S. Francisco, e do Recife a S. Francisco, as quaes, na conformidade do accordo estabelecido, deverão passar para o dominio da União a 1º de Julho proximo, veio modificar as condições em que deva ser arrendada a Sul de Pernambuco, obedecendo a um conjunto de interesses mais amplos.

“Feliz oportunidade se offerece agora para completar-se a rêde de viação ferrea, que deve ligar os Estados de Pernambuco, Parahyba e Rio Grande do Norte. Este grande commettimento, de indiscutivel utilidade, poderá ser levado a effeito sem prejuizo do pensamento dominante de transferir a emprezas particulares a administração dessas estradas.

“A Estrada de Ferro Central do Brazil continúa a prestar á vasta região do paiz por ella servida o inestimavel beneficio de suas moderadas tarifas de transporte. A modificação, para melhor, da taxa cambial, accentuada a contar de Junho do anno passado, permittio que se fizesse uma redução de 10 por cento nas tres principaes classes da tarifa. Essa redução, que tambem aproveitou ao café, fez com que este artigo ficasse gosando de um abatimento total de 19 por cento sobre as taxas normaes da estrada.

“É evidente que toda a redução na tarifa do café affecta directa e sensivelmente a receita da estrada; apesar disso, porém, tendo em consideração as multiplas difficuldades que neste momento assoberbam a lavoura, o Governo teve por conveniente elevar a redução da tarifa ao total de 25 por cento para o café em grão e 30 por cento para o café em coco, e ao mesmo tempo fixar o maximo de 1\$200 por arroba que transitar nesta estrada, qualquer que seja a distancia.

“Além disso promoveu o Governo um accordo, em virtude do qual será tambem fixada a tarifa maxima de 1\$500 por arroba para o café que transitar pelas linhas da Leopoldina Railway Company, a partir de qualquer ponto até o Rio de Janeiro.

“Estes actos provam bem o vivo interesse que ao Governo inspira esta questão. Mas, não se deve perder de vista que é este um dos casos em que a autoridade publica pôde menos do que a iniciativa particular.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### MINERAÇÃO.

“Teve grande impulso, durante o anno, a industria da mineração, principalmente no Estado de Minas Geraes, graças aos fretes reduzidos para minerios de manganez, ferro e outros, na Estrada Central.

“Não cessarei de salientar a necessidade de uma lei que regule os direitos estatuidos pelo artigo 72, secção 17, da Constituição, conforme já fiz sentir na minha mensagem anterior.

#### PORTOS.

“As grandes vantagens proporcionadas á navegação pela installação conveniente dos portos estão postas em brilhante evidencia pelas obras realizadas no importante porto de Santos. O commercio daquella praça começa a colher os largos beneficios desse melhoramento, que facilita a navegação internacional, conseguindo para alli fretes inferiores aos exigidos para esta Capital. Este facto, em sua eloquencia, deve



estimular o empreendimento de obras semelhantes no porto da capital da Republica. O Governo tem nisso o maior empenho e envidará os esforços que lhe cabem fazer nesse sentido.

## FINANÇAS.

\* \* \* \* \*

“O paiz está devidamente preparado para a volta ao regimen normal do pagamento em moeda.

“A somma total a pagar de 1º de Julho proximo ao fim do presente exercicio, é de £1,700,000; ora, naquella data—1º de Julho—terá o Governo á sua disposição, em Londres, a somma de £2,300,000. Haverá, portanto, uma sobra de £600,000. Accrescentando-se a importancia de £1,800,000, producto minimo da arrecadação dos direitos em ouro, correspondente ao ultimo semestre do presente exercicio, ter-se-ha um saldo total de £2,400,000 a passar para o exercicio de 1902.

“Garantida esta folga ao Thesouro, é evidente que nenhum embaraço virá perturbar a regular continuidade dos pagamentos.

\* ; \* \* \* \* \*

“Não se realizáram felizmente as prophcias pessimistas dos que acreditavam em forte diminuição das nossas rendas.

“A de importação attingio a 22,889:000\$ ouro e 136,616:000\$ papel.

“A renda total das Alfandegas elevou-se a 23,303:598\$ ouro e a 162,708:236\$ papel.

“O imposto de consumo, que em 1898 produziu 14,548:175\$ e em 1899 attingio a 24,930:000\$, elevou-se em 1900 a 38,120:000\$000.

“O imposto do sello, que em 1899 produziu 9,088:000\$, em 1900 attingio a 15,020:000\$000.

“A renda em papel do interior, que em 1899 attingio a 78,000:000\$, elevou-se em 1900 a 84,770:000\$000, e a extraordinaria, que deu em 1899 17,342:000\$, em 1900 produziu 21,654:000\$000.

“O total das rendas da União, pelas informações que possui o Thesouro, eleva-se a 281,217:000\$ papel.

“Si accrescentarmos a essa quantia a renda do semestre adicional, que calcularemos apenas em 8,000:000\$, quando nos annos anteriores ella tem sido estimada em 11,561:000\$, teremos para renda total em papel 289,217:000\$000.

“A renda em ouro elevou-se nas Alfandegas a 23,303:598\$, que reunida ás de outras origens produziu para a renda total em ouro a quantia de 27,277:000\$000.

“Si compararmos as rendas papel de 1900 e 1899 teremos:

	1900.	1899.
Importação .....	136,616:000\$000	181,529:000\$000
Consumo .....	38,120:000\$000	24,930:000\$000
Interior .....	84,770:000\$000	78,600:000\$000
Extraordinaria .....	21,654:000\$000	17,342:000\$000

“A confrontação da renda de importação mostra uma diferença para menos em 1900 de 44,913:000\$, diferença devida não tanto á diminuição na importação do paiz, mas a uma antecipação de importação em Novembro e Dezembro de 1899 com o fim de evitar o imposto em ouro.

“A comparação das outras rendas mostra entretanto um augmento notavel em todas ellas, principalmente na de consumo, de sorte que a somma desses accrescimos no valor de 23,672:000\$ neutralisa em grande parte a diferença para menos na renda de importação, reduzindo a 21,241:000\$ a diferença para menos na renda geral em papel.

“Si compararmos a renda em ouro em 1900 e 1899 teremos: 1900, 27,277:000\$000; 1899, 19,417:000\$000, o que produz a diferença para mais em 1900 de 7,860:000\$, que reduzido a papel á taxa de  $9\frac{1}{2}$  produz 22,279:000\$, quantia esta que annulla a de 21,241:000\$, diferença para menos na receita papel, deixando ainda um excesso de 1,038:000\$ em favor do anno de 1900.

“Vê-se, pois, que a diminuição na renda de importação em 1900, devida a uma antecipação, foi annullada completamente pelo augmento de todas as outras rendas em papel e em ouro.

“Si compararmos agora os saldos orçados com os arrecadados em 1900, veremos que a receita ouro havia sido orçada em 28,348:000\$ e a despesa em 9,014:000\$, havendo um saldo de 19,334:000\$000.

“A receita arrecadada em ouro foi de 27,277:000\$ e a despesa, incluindo os creditos, não vai além de 10,000:000\$, havendo, pois, um saldo de 17,277:000\$000.

“A receita em papel foi orçada em 314,418:000\$ e a despesa em 267,109:000\$, havendo um saldo de 47,309:000\$000.

“A receita arrecadada, como atrás ficou indicado, elevar-se-ha a 289,217:000\$ e a despesa poderá attingir a 268,877:000\$, incluindo 21,877:000\$ de creditos abertos durante o exercicio, ficando um saldo de 20,340:000\$000.

“A diferença de 2,057:000\$ ouro entre o saldo orçado e o arrecadado tem sua origem principal no credito aberto no valor de 1,638:445\$ ouro.

“A diferença de 26,969:000\$ papel entre o saldo orçado e o arrecadado é devida parte ao facto de não haver sido emittida a somma de 20,000:000\$ de moedas de nickel e parte á abertura de creditos, grande numero dos quaes foram destinados a solver antigos compromissos da União.

“Apézar, porém, dessas despesas extraordinarias, conseguimos, com a redução na despesa e boa arrecadação das rendas, obter os saldos de papel, 20,340:000\$000; ouro, 17,277:000\$000, ou reduzindo tudo a papel á taxa de  $9\frac{1}{2}$ , 69,228:000\$000.

“Quanto ao corrente exercicio, apesar da insufficiencia dos dados colhidos pelo Thesouro, verifica-se que a renda papel de importação do primeiro trimestre já excede de mais de 2,000:000\$ á do periodo correspondente ao exercicio passado.

“A renda em ouro, que no primeiro trimestre de 1900 attingio a 4,514:000\$, já se eleva no primeiro trimestre deste anno a 8,036:000\$000.

“O imposto de consumo de Janeiro a Março, já vai além de 8,000:000\$, e a renda do interior no mesmo periodo já se eleva a mais de 18,000:000\$000.

“Com estes elementos não será optimismo acreditar que as rendas do actual exercicio serão superiores ás do exercicio passado.”

\* \* \* \* \*

#### MENSAGEM DO PRESIDENTE DO ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO.

Publicamos em seguida os topicos mais importantes da Mensagem que o Presidente do Estado de São Paulo dirigio ao Congresso Legislativo do mesmo Estado, ao abrirem-se suas sessões no dia 7 de Abril de 1901.

#### RECEITA E DESPEZA.

“A receita do Estado, calculada para o exercicio de 1901, pelo artigo 9º da lei n. 686 de 16 de Setembro de 1899, em 38,296,000\$, attingio a 42,651:253\$600, ou mais 4,355:690\$000.

“Contribuirão para este resultado os seguintes titulos de receita:

Direitos de exportação .....	29, 425:356\$252
Taxa de expediente .....	181:644\$171
Taxa de consumo de agua .....	1, 071:946\$056
Taxa adicional .....	761:741\$399
Taxa de matricula .....	23:860\$000
Imposto de transmissão intervivos .....	4, 984:622\$867
Imposto de transmissão causa mortis .....	535:135\$186
Imposto de transporte .....	1, 879:458\$030
Imposto sobre predios e taxa de esgotos .....	1, 699:932\$184
Imposto de sello .....	647:324\$167
Venda de terras .....	11:894\$178
Cobrança da divida activa .....	287:740\$487
Indemnisações .....	675:105\$151
Renda eventual e multas .....	322:247\$557
Rendas de estabelecimentos do Estado .....	143:246\$005

“Os direitos de exportação, que constituem o factor preponderante da receita forão cobrados sobre o valor official de 268,040:060\$125, attingindo o relativo á exportação do café a 266,784:094\$879.

“A receita arrecadada de 42,651:253\$690 devem ser adicionadas as seguintes quantias: 10,750:780\$662, saldo do exercicio de 1899; 790:-877\$075, liquido dos emprestimos do cofre dos orphãos; 32:298\$436, de bens de ausentes; 24:446\$637, supprimentos recebidos pela caixa em 1899; 38:815\$579, saldo a favor de diversos.

“Com essas parcellas, a receita do exercicio da 1900 subio a 54,288:472\$079. Deduzindo-se deste total a importancia de despesas provenientes de serviço a cargo das Secretarias de Estado, 36,297:-974\$562; importancia liquida applicada á amortização da divida pas-

siva, 959:747\$819; liquida dos depositos restituídos e passivo do balanço anterior, 172:212\$748, que dão a somma de 37,429:935\$129; verifica-se o importante saldo de 16,858:536\$950 que passou para o exercicio actual.

“A despesa para o exercicio de 1900 foi fixada em 38,192:462\$685. Confrontando esta cifra com a de 37,429:935\$129 acima apontada, importancia dos pagamentos effectivamente realizados pelo Thesouro, verifica-se ter havido uma sobra de 762:527\$556, que contribuiu para augmentar o saldo acima indicado.

#### INTERESSES AGRICOLAS.

“São da maior relevancia os interesses que se prendem á industria agricola. Podem mesmo ser considerados preponderantes nesta zona da Republica, onde sentimos desvanecimento em observar o esforço com que se trabalha.

“A despeito das grandes difficuldades derivadas de baixa do preço do café, nota-se por parte do agricultor um fecundo movimento para activar e desenvolver as forças economicas do Estado.

“Cuida-se já em larga escala da plantação dos cereaes. Em municipios, como o de Tatuhy, annuncia-se uma consideravel producção do algodão, que é reforçada pela de outros, embora em menores proporções. A vinha é cultivada em differentes pontos, sendo notaveis os magnificos productos conseguidos por alguns cultivadores, convindo salientar os esforços do eminente paulista Dr. LUIS PEREIRA BARRETO, que ainda recentemente escreveu uma notavel monographia, “A arte de fabricar o vinho,” trabalho commettido aos seus cuidados pelo Governo de Minas Geraes, ao qual entendi dever associar o nosso em homenagem ao escriptor e ao Estado.

“A canna, a maniçoba, o fumo, o trigo e a alfalfa são experimentados em varias localidades. A cultura das frutas estende-se por toda a parte com excellentes resultados para o pequeno agricultor, e, ultimamente, a aramina promette operar uma revolução na industria dos tecidos e a sua plantação está sendo ensaiada em diversas paragens com grandes esperanças.

“Apreciando estes factos com animo desprevenido, vê-se bem quanto são injustos os que nos attribuem o emperramento ou o defeito de cuidarmos exclusivamente do café.

“É este, de facto, grande producto da nossa lavoura. Digamos melhor, constitue o café a riqueza do paiz; é a fonte primordial da receita do nosso orçamento, o grande fornecedor de letras para o movimento cambial, e, portanto, o factor principal na balança dos valores que se permutão.

“A sua cultura assumio em nosso Estado proporções extraordinarias, sendo consideravel o volume da producção e o valor que ella representa.

“O quadro seguinte demonstra a quantidade do café exportado desde 1892 e o seu valor official.

Exercicios.	Kilo-grammas.	Valor official.
1892 .....	245, 456, 719	251, 815, 025\$228
1893 .....	169, 216, 720	214, 057, 479\$968
1894 .....	174, 444, 912	232, 346, 430\$888
1895 .....	262, 375, 176	294, 295, 419\$366
1896 .....	240, 395, 503	272, 506, 960\$749
1897 .....	343, 521, 826	304, 578, 830\$542
1898 .....	346, 077, 230	252, 827, 639\$560
1899 .....	363, 465, 115	264, 076, 940\$548
1900 .....	366, 700, 935	266, 784, 094\$779

“Conhecidos estes elementos, pôde-se apreciar com justeza o desalento do lavrador, causado pela baixa do preço deste producto, quando anteriormente se havia habituado a melhores remunerações para poder attender aos grandes encargos de suas fazendas.

“Ha muito tempo, aliás, os poderos publicos se mostram impressionados com a expansão da cultura do café e com a necessidade de serem conquistados novos mercados consumidores. Em 1896 o Presidente deste Estado, auxiliado pelo do Espirito Santo, alludindo ao crescimento da cultura do café, principalmente no Brazil e á previsão de uma crise, que parecia imminente, provocada pelo excesso de produção—excesso fortemente desproporcionado ao desenvolvimento que o seu consumo podia ter, entregue ás condições normaes—dirigio-se aos dos outros Estados productores convidando-os para uma conferencia, que teria por fim a organização de uma propaganda systematica e continua para a conquista de novos mercados.

#### VIAÇÃO FERREA.

“A extensão total das estradas de ferro em trafego no territorio do Estado era em 31 de Dezembro ultimo de 3,373 kilometros.

“No decurso do anno passado forão entregues ao transito publico 60 kilometros de vias ferreas, sendo 40 kilometros de 1 metro de bitola, no ramal de Santa Rita do Paraíso, de Companhia Mogyana de Estradas de Ferro e Navegação, e 20 kilometros de linha, com a bitola de 0.60 metro, pertencentes á Companhia Estrada de Ferro do Dourado.

“As companhias Paulista, Mogyana, Araraquara e Dourado derão andamento a trabalhos de construcção de trechos de concessão estadoal. Além dessas obras, ha sómente a consignar as finaes da duplicação da linha na São Paulo Railway Company.

“As duas companhias, Estrada de Ferro de Araraquara e Estrada de Ferro do Dourado, que obtiverão do Congresso o favor da subvenção para o prolongamento de suas linhas, iniciarão as diligencias que devem proceder á effectividade do auxilio.

“Em 1900 foi feita apenas a concessão de uma linha, com a bitola de 1 metro, que deverá inserir-se nas proximidades da estação Enge-

nheiro Gomide, no ramal do Rio Pardo, da Companhia Mogyana, e seguir, com um desenvolvimento provavel de 25 kilometros, em territorio de São Paulo, até Guaxupé, ponto do vizinho Estado de Minas Geraes, e na directriz da Estrada de Ferro de Muzambinho, vindo a effectuar-se assim mais uma ligação entre as redes das vias ferreas dos dous Estados.

“A receita total das companhias que possuem estradas de ferro em territorio deste Estado elevou-se em 1900 a 70,559:832\$121 e, tendo sido a despesa respectiva de 34,753:814\$859, verifica-se uma renda liquida de 35,806:017\$262. Estes algarismos, que poderão soffrer muito pequena alteração quando forem liquidadas todas as despesas, mostram a importancia e prosperidade das emprezas de transporte, cumprindo tambem assignalar que as verbas correspondentes á receita são mais elevadas do que as anteriores.

“O movimento da opinião publica, no sentido de que se realize um prompta redução nos preços de transporte, da qual resulte principalmente allivio das despesas a que está sujeito o café, accentuou-se no anno passado, tanto aqui como em outros pontos da União.

“O Governo já reunio os elementos nos quaes se deverá basear sua intervenção no assumpto e espera que, com o concurso e boa vontade das companhias, poderá attender, pelo menos em parte, ás reiteradas reclamações de que tem tido conhecimento.

“Ter-se-ha certamente de agir de accordo com as disposições legaes, attendendo-se aos interesses e beneficio da commuidade e aproveitando-se o resultado da experiencia em favor de um melhor serviço de transporte e necessidade de sua expansão.

#### NAVEGAÇÃO.

“O serviço de transporte fluvial por embarcações a vapor não soffreu alteração em 1900; continuarão em trafego os 576 kilometros das linhas dos rios Mogy-guassú, Tieté, Piracicaba e Ribeira de Iguape. A navegação deste ultimo curso d'agua tem de ser melhorada no sentido de se lhe garantir a continuidade, mediante a applicação dos meios facultados para esse fim, estando esse assumpto em estudos na Secretaria da Agricultura.

“Em 24 de Setembro foi contratado com o unico proponente que appareceu, depois de revista a primeira lei sobre o assumpto, o serviço de navegação a vapor dos portos do Estado, limitando-se, porém, para os do Norte, de Ubatuba a Santos. A primeira viagem redonda effectuou-se em 10 de Novembro, e de então para cá têm sido feitas regularmente as duas viagens mensaes a que se obrigou o contratante por uma subvenção annual de 54,000\$000.

## IMMIGRAÇÃO.

“As entradas no anno findo, englobados os immigrants vindos á propria custa como passageiros de terceira classe com os que vierão a expensas do Estado, montarão a 22,802 pessoas, contra 31,215 em 1899.

“As sahidas de passageiros de terceira classe forão em 1900 de 27,917 pessoas, contra 24,182 em 1899.

“Os immigrants do anno findo assim se repartem:

Esponaneos:

Vindos á propria custa, sem entrar na hospedaria .....	9, 538
Vindos á propria custa, tendo entrado na hospedaria:	
Do estrangeiro .....	1, 201
De outros Estados .....	954
	———— 11, 693
Por conta de contratos de introdução de immigrants .....	11, 109
Total .....	22, 802

“Foi, como vêdes, muito acanhado o movimento que está entrando em nova phase com as providencias que decretastes. De 1 de Janeiro a 30 de Março deste anno derão entrada na Hospedaria 10,930 immigrants.

“Ainda na vigencia dos contratos de 1897, quando faltava entrar para complemento delles numero consideravel de immigrants, foi posta em execução a lei n. 673, de 9 de Setembro de 1899, que permite a introdução a qualquer companhia de navegação ou armador, mediante subvenção do Thesouro.

“Para facilitar aos contratantes a execução do serviço, forão-lhes concedidas algumas modificações aos seus contratos. Como providencia tomada pelo Governo, no intuito de facultar á lavoura os braços de que precisava, convém registrar que no anno passado forão admitidos na Hospedaria 2,986 trabalhadores desta Capital, que alli se contratarão para o trabalho na lavoura, seguindo para o interior a expensas do Estado.

“Contratei tambem em 26 de Setembro do anno passado a introdução de 600 familias de immigrants japonezes que são, segundo sou informado, bons trabalhadores.

“Fui solicitado por lavradores que desejavão experimentar esse novo elemento e não duvidei, por ser caro o preço das passagens, auxilia-los com a contribuição de uma parte dellas.

“Não me consta que até agora se tenha feito qualquer esforço util para a execução desse contrato.

**PAPEL MOEDA.**

*Quadro demonstrativo dos valores, quantidade e importancias de notas do papel-moeda em circulação até 31 de Março de 1901.*

Valores.	Quantidades.	Importancia por valores.
\$500 .....	12, 702, 014	6, 351, 007\$000
1\$000 .....	15, 273, 902½	15, 273, 902\$500
2\$000 .....	10, 372, 736	20, 745, 472\$000
5\$000 .....	6, 175, 575½	30, 877, 877\$500
10\$000 .....	5, 506, 574	55, 065, 740\$000
20\$000 .....	2, 999, 813½	59, 996, 270\$000
30\$000 .....	100, 711½	3, 021, 345\$000
50\$000 .....	1, 954, 662½	97, 733, 125\$000
100\$000 .....	615, 805½	61, 580, 505\$000
200\$000 .....	1, 095, 744	219, 148, 800\$000
500\$000 .....	251, 664½	125, 832, 250\$000
	57, 049, 200½	695, 626, 339\$000

Importancia total em circulação, 895,626,339\$000.

A circulação em 28 de Fevereiro de 1901 .....	695, 628, 324\$000
A differença para menos é de (esta differença provém; importancia incinerada de desconto de notas em substituição) .....	1, 985\$000
	695, 626, 339\$000

NOTA.—Existia em circulação em 31 de Agosto de 1898 .....	788, 364, 614\$500
Importancia retirada da circulação até 31 de Março de 1901 .....	92, 738, 275\$500
	695, 626, 339\$000

**COSTA RICA.****AUGMENTO NOS DIREITOS DE IMPORTAÇÃO.**

Em data de 4 de Maio de 1901, o Ministro dos Estados Unidos em San José, Costa Rica, dirigiu um telegramma á Secretaria de Estado dos Estados Unidos, informando que o Governo de Costa Rica promulgára um decreto augmentando em 50 por cento os direitos de importação a partir do dia 28 de Abril de 1901. Acompanha o aviso a suggestão de que o Governo, afim de contrabalançar este direito addicional, reduza o direito de exportação sobre o café “que parece ser uma proposição equitativa, devido ao baixo preço daquelle producto, que é a principal fonte de riqueza do Governo.” O Congresso reuniu-se no dia 1º de Maio e a redução do direito de exportação sobre o café receberá sem duvida alguma sua consideração antes de encerrarem-se as sessões.

Diz o Ministro que a importação de productos estrangeiros durante o primeiro semestre do corrente anno financeiro foi relativamente grande, e que, ainda que o decreto não dé em resultado desde logo um augmento consideravel nas rendas, pelo menos, levará os habitantes a praticar uma economia que será vantajosa ao paiz.



Na opinião do Ministro, Costa Rica deve cultivar diversos productos, taes como cacao, borracha, plantas textis, fructas tropicaes, etc. O cultivo de bananas segue em importancia ao cultivo do café.

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMMERCIO ESTRANGEIRO EM ABRIL.

No mez de Abril de 1901, o commercio estrangeiro dos Estados Unidos foi no valor de \$197,557,276, contra \$194,282,845 em Abril de 1900. As importações foram avaliadas em \$76,747,980, o que mostra um augmento de \$1,237,718 sobre as importações para o mesmo mez de 1900. As exportações em Abril de 1901, incluindo os artigos estrangeiros reembarcados, foram no valor de \$120,809,296, o que mostra um augmento sobre as do mesmo mez de 1900 de \$2,036,716. É de notarse que o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e Hawai e Porto Rico foi incluído no estado do commercio estrangeiro dos Estados Unidos para Abril de 1900, e não incluído no quadro correspondente ao mez de Abril de 1901. O commercio de Hawai com os outros paizes está incluído no estado do commercio estrangeiro dos Estados Unidos depois de 30 Junho de 1900, mas o commercio de Porto Rico se especifica separadamente.

Um resumo das importações e exportações pelo mez de Abril de 1900, comparado com o do mesmo mez do anno anterior, segundo compilação official, dá os seguintes dados estatísticos:

	1901.	1900.
<b>IMPORTAÇÃO.</b>		
Productos alimenticios e animaes.....	\$19,809,819	\$22,002,894
Materias primas para industrias nacionaes.....	27,852,117	27,234,694
Artigos manufacturados em todo, ou em parte, para industrias nacionaes.....	7,254,365	7,942,033
Artigos manufacturados.....	10,418,560	10,380,634
Artigos de luxo, etc.....	11,363,119	7,950,007
Total.....	76,747,980	75,510,262
<b>EXPORTAÇÃO.</b>		
Productos—		
Da agricultura.....	75,029,191	68,851,177
Das fabricas.....	34,416,279	39,424,269
Das minas.....	3,088,357	3,124,668
Das florestas.....	4,950,077	4,413,665
Da pesca.....	311,488	293,280
Miscellaneos.....	275,199	336,326
Total.....	118,070,591	116,443,325
Artigos estrangeiros reexportados.....	2,738,705	2,329,255
Total.....	120,809,296	118,772,580

As importações isentas de direitos foram avaliadas em \$36,458,888 para Abril de 1901, contra \$33,457,274 para Abril de 1900. O total de direitos aduaneiros arrecadados durante o mez de Abril foi de \$19,131,719, contra \$18,765,018 para o mesmo mez de 1900. As merca-

dorias importadas livres de direitos representam 47.50 por cento do valor de todas as mercadorias recebidas, contra 44.31 por cento para o mez de Abril de 1900.

O valor das mercadorias importadas pelos Estados Unidos nos dez mezes do exercicio findo em Abril de 1901, foi de \$676,233,940, contra \$717,286,292 para o mesmo periodo do anno anterior, o que mostra uma diminuição de \$41,052,352. Os direitos de importação arrecadados nos dez mezes montaram a \$199,355,934, contra \$197,092,225 para o mesmo periodo de 1900.

As exportações nos primeiros dez mezes do corrente anno financeiro foram no valor de \$1,238,554,264, contra \$1,152,961,812, o valor das exportações no mesmo periodo do exercicio anterior, o que mostra um augmento de \$88,074,658. Os artigos estrangeiros reexportados nos dez mezes do corrente anno financeiro foram avaliados em \$21,923,670, contra \$19,441,464 correspondente ao mesmo periodo do exercicio anterior.

As importações de ouro nos dez mezes de 1901, montaram a \$61,710,610, contra \$37,160,974, para o mesmo periodo do anno anterior. As exportações de ouro foram de \$37,160,974, nos dez mezes de 1901, e de \$27,963,895 no periodo correspondente de 1900. As importações e exportações de prata nos primeiros dez mezes de 1901 foram de \$311,706,542 e de \$55,329,899, respectivamente, contra \$27,895,774 e \$45,458,297, as importações e exportações, respectivamente, no mesmo periodo de 1900.

#### O RECENSEAMENTO DE 1900.

A Repartição do Recenseamento deu á luz no dia 31 de Maio de 1901, o primeiro volume do relatorio definitivo sobre a população dos Estados Unidos. O relatorio estima a população total do paiz em 1900, incluindo Alaska, Hawai, o Territorio Indiano e os indios nos terrenos reservados, em 76,303,387 habitantes, ou em 8,169 habitantes mais que a cifra preliminarmente annunciada em Novembro de 1900. Incluem-se neste total os 129,518 indios que não pagam impostos.

A população total de 1890, que se dá no relatorio como base de comparação com o recenseamento que acaba de ser concluido, foi de 63,069,756 habitantes, comprehendendo 62,622,250 habitantes nos Estados e Territorios, 32,502 habitantes na Alaska, 190,182 indios e outras pessoas no Territorio Indiano, 145,282 indios nos terrenos reservados e 88,990 habitantes no Hawai.

O augmento de população no decennio de 1870-80 foi de 26 por cento, ou quasi a mesma razão de augmento que a do decennio anterior. De 1880 a 1890, o augmento de população foi um pouco menos de 25 por cento; e de 1890 a 1900, o augmento foi de cerca de 21 por cento.

O Estado de Rhode Island, com 407 habitantes por milha quadrada, foi o Estado da União mais densamente habitado em 1900. Seguem-

lhe em ordem o Estado de Massachusetts, com pouco menos de 349 habitantes por milha quadrada; Nova Jersey, com 250 habitantes e Connecticut, com 187 habitantes por milha quadrada. Quatro outros Estados tinham mais de 100 habitantes por milha quadrada, a saber: Nova York, com 152.6 habitantes; Pennsylvania, com 140.1; Maryland, com 120.5 e Ohio, com 102.

Alaska tinha só um habitante por cada 10 milhas quadradas em 1900, e o Estado de Nevada, 4 habitantes por 10 milhas quadradas. Hawai tem 24 habitantes por milha quadrada; Maine, 23.2 habitantes e Arkansas, 23.2 habitantes. Não se inclue na população total a de Porto Rico e das Philippinas.

#### **EXTENSÃO DA AREA SOB CULTIVO DE ALGODÃO.**

A Secretaria da Agricultura publicou em 1º de Junho de 1901, seu primeiro relatorio sobre a colheita de algodão de 1901, sendo calculadas em 27,532,000 o numero de geiras semeadas deste producto. Isto representa um augmento de 8.3 por cento sobra a area semeada em 1900 e um augmento de 10 por cento sobre a area colhida.

Annexo a este relatorio é um informe sobre a condição média do algodão. Este calculo foi feito no dia 20 de Maio de 1901, em vez de 1º de Junho, como em annos anteriores, de modo que se não pode fazer uma comparação exacta. A condição do algodão na data mencionada era 81.5, contra 82.5 em 1º de Junho de 1900.

Do supprimento visivel do mundo, 1,708,000 fardos representam a quantidade que possuem a Grã Bretanha e a Europa continental, contra 1,592,000 fardos no mesmo periodo do anno passado: no Egypto existem 171,000 fardos, contra 125,000 fardos em 1900; na India, 605,000 fardos, contra 324,000 fardos no anno passado, e nos Estados Unidos 889,000 fardos contra 448,000 fardos em 1900. É de notar-se a esse respeito que ao passo que a condição do algodão em 1º de Junho de 1901 foi a mais baixa conhecida em um periodo de vinte annos, a condição em 1º de Junho 1900 soffreu diminuição constante durante a estação até Setembro, quando a condição média baixou a 68.2. Não é provavel, porém, que o mesmo estado de cousas prevalecerá este anno, e segundo o relatorio da Secretaria não ha de receiar—se uma diminuição na colheita do algodão.

#### **REUNIÃO DA ASSOCIAÇÃO NACIONAL DE FABRICANTES.**

Na reunião annual da Associação Nacional de Fabricantes, que teve lugar na cidade de Detroit durante a semana começando com o dia 3 de Junho de 1901, manifestaram-se os beneficios praticos ao commercio do paiz resultantes dos esforços dessa organização. O relatorio do Presidente SEARCH, que foi submettido segunda-feira, 4 de Junho, mostra a condição muito satisfactoria das industrias do paiz. Nelle o Sr. Presidente chamou a atenção para a apprehensão causada aos in-

dustriaes allemães pela concorrência americana e também para a concorrência da Russia, França, Austria e Suíça em diversos mercados do mundo. Ao mesmo tempo insistiu em promover concessões commerciaes reciprocas de todas as nações como o methodo mais seguro de continuar o enorme progresso feito na exportação dos Estados Unidos. A reciprocidade constituiu o principal assumpto de discussão na primeira sessão.

O relatorio do thesoureiro da associação mostrou que os direitos de admissão dos membros para o anno de 1900 montáram a \$80,570. Havia também fundos especiaes para a manutenção de um armazem de amstras em Shanghai, China, e para os casos de assucars russos que estão submittidos á decisão dos tribunaes. Segundo o relatorio, Pennsylvania foi o Estado que tinha o maior numero de membros, montando os direitos de admissão daquelle Estado durante o anno a \$20,500.

### IMPORTAÇÃO DE PEDRAS PRECIOSAS.

Segundo o relatorio do Gen. GEORGE W. MINDIL, inspector de joias no porto de Nova York, a importação de pedras preciosas por aquelle porto no mez de Maio chegou á cifra de \$3,337,798.34, de cuja somma \$1,944,375.37 representam o valor das pedras lapidadas e \$1,235,877.78 o dos diamantes e pedras preciosas sem lapidar. Essa é a maior importação que jamais se tem realizado em um só mez, sendo as cifras mais elevadas a que tem chegado até agora as correspondentes ao mez de Julho de 1899, quando passaram pela alfandega de Nova York pedras preciosas no valor de \$2,518,583.21. Os mezes de Abril e de Maio de 1901, estão agora á frente da lista e si a importação no mez de Junho fôr igual á média dos onze mezes anteriores, as importações de pedras preciosas, para o corrente exercicio igualarão as effectuadas no quatriennio de 1893-1897.

### EXPORTAÇÃO DE MANUFACTURAS DE BORRACHA.

Segundo o "Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance," publicação da Secretaria do Thesouro dos Estados Unidos, o valor total das manufacturas de borracha exportadas pelos Estados Unidos durante os primeiros dez mezes do exercicio findo em 1º de Julho de 1901, foi de \$2,908,036, contra \$2,289,397 e \$1,687.16 no periodo correspondente dos dous exercicios anteriores. O numero de pares de galochas exportados foi de 1,349,063, contra 597,614 pares no mesmo periodo de 1900, e 393,830 pares no mesmo periodo de 1898-99. As exportações de artigos de borracha no mez de Abril de 1901 foram no valor de \$277,652, contra \$195,696 para o mesmo mez de 1900.

A Grã Bretanha tomou a maior parte das manufacturas de borracha exportadas pelos Estados Unidos no mez de que occupamos, seguindo-lhe Allemanha, Cuba, Mexico, Japão, França e a Republica Argentina na ordem dada. A Africa britannica e Australia recebem uma parte

consideravel das importações de artigos de borracha da Grã Bretanha, sendo no valor de \$7,194 e \$3,194, respectivamente, a quantidade enviada a estes paizes no mez de Abril. As exportações de manufacturas de borracha dos Estados Unidos, Grã Bretanha e Allemanha, durante os primeiros tres mezes do corrente anno civil, foram como se segue:

Grã Bretanha .....	\$176, 825
Allemanha .....	151, 000
Estados Unidos .....	149, 039

#### UTILIDADE COMMERCIAL DOS RELATORIOS CONSULARES.

O desenvolvimento do commercio exterior dos Estados Unidos nos ultimos annos se deve em grande parte ao excellente serviço consular e ao zelo com que os Consules fazem os commerciantes americanos conhecer tudo que seja de interesse commercial nos seus respectivos territorios. É o intuito da Secretaria de Estado fazer o serviço consular do maior beneficio possivel aos commerciantes dos Estados Unidos que procuram mercados estrangeiros, e os Consules em todas as partes do mundo estão vigilantes em obter informações que lhes possam ser de utilidade.

A prompta disseminação dessa informação, porém, se deve, em grande parte, aos esforços do chefe da Repartição do Commercio Estrangeiro da Secretaria de Estado. Em Janeiro de 1898, essa Repartição tomou um grande passo para diante, publicando diariamente, em vez de mensalmente, como outr'ora, relatorios consulares de valor e importancia immediatos. Isto tem attrahido a attenção dos exportadores, tem animado os Consules a fazer novos esforços e tem sido de utilidade incalculavel ao paiz.

A esse respeito consta que é intenção do Presidente e Secretario do Estado fazer poucas mudanças no serviço consular dos Estados Unidos durante a actual administração. Homens competentes que estão actualmente no serviço serão promovidos a postos superiores quando houverem vagas pela morte ou demissão.

#### SERVIÇO DE NAVEGAÇÃO A VAPOR DE CHICAGO A PORTOS DA AMERICA DO SUL.

Importadores de café e outros capitalistas da cidade de Chicago estão promovendo o estabelecimento de um serviço de navegação a vapor entre Chicago e Santos. Os vapores, depois de carregados nos caes de Chicago, seguiriam pelos grandes lagos e pelo rio St. Lawrence até o oceano Atlantico, e d'ahi pelos caminhos ordinarios até Buenos Ayres. Ahi os carregamentos de instrumentos agricolas e outras mercadorias serão desembarcados e as embarcações proseguirão em lastro para Santos para obter carregamentos de café na viagem de volta. O unico obstaculo á realisação deste projecto é o de obter carvão nos portos

da America do Sul. O preço do carvão no Brazil é de \$7 a \$10 mais por tonelada que nos Estados Unidos. Si se puder vencer esta difficuldade, dizem os promotores da linha, será ella sem duvida estabelecida.

### CONDIÇÃO DA LAVOURA EM 1º DE JUNHO.

Segundo os relatorios preliminares a area semeada de trigo de primavera o 1º de Junho foi de 1,200,000 geiras, ou cerca de 6.4 por cento menos que a area semeada no anno passado. A condição média do trigo de primavera o 1º do corrente mez era 92, contra 87.3 para igual data de 1900 e 92.6, que tem sido a média durante dez annos.

A condição média do trigo de inverno baixou 6.3 pontos durante o mez de Maio, sendo de 87.8 o 1º de Junho, contra 82.7, para igual data de 1900, e 81.2, a média para o mez de Junho durante dez annos.

A area semeada de aveia na data indicada era um 3.8 por cento menos que em 1900. A condição média da colheita era 85.3, contra 97.7 na mesma data de 1900, e 90, que foi a média durante dez annos.

A area semeada de cevada é 1.2 por cento menor que a semeada na mesma data de 1900. A condição média era 91, contra 86.2 em 1º de Junho de 1900 e 88.5, que foi a média durante dez annos.

Em quanto ao centeio, a area semeada foi de 1.9 por cento menor que a semeada em 1900. A condição média era 93.9, contra 87.6 para igual data de 1900, e 84.4, que foi a média durante dez annos.

---

## EQUADOR.

### POSSIBILIDADES ECONOMICAS.

Alguns exploradores sob a direcção do Sr. A. A. BLOW, Engenheiro mineiro dos Estados Unidos, descobriram ultimamente na parte meridional de Equador cinco veios de excellente carvão, cuja largura varia de 6 a 30 pés. Isto é considerado por peritos apenas como o indicio superficial do que se possa encontrar alli. Si o carvão fôr encontrado em quantidade sufficiente para justificar sua exploração em grande escala, produzirá uma modificação notavel na condição economica não só da Republica mas de outros paizes da America do Sul, pois na actualidade se importam grandes quantidades deste combustivel. Tambem foi encontrado o enxofre nos districtos do norte, a natureza eruptiva do paiz tendo causado grandes depositos deste. O enxofre que se encontra hoje nos mercados vem principalmente da Sicilia. Ha grande procura d'elle como resultado do seu emprego crescente nas manufacturas, particularmente desde que se empregou o acido sulphurico para converter o mineral de phosphato em adubos, assim como na refinação de assucar e na manufactura de explosivos de alta força.

Diz-se que a mesma companhia de exploradores descobriram grandes depósitos de cobre em minerios auríferos, ao passo que o asphalto encontrado em uma ilha da costa iguala o producto de Venezuela. O desenvolvimento da estrada de ferro de Guayaquil tem dado em resultado grande actividade nas industrias do assucar e do café, ambas offerecendo excellentes oportunidades para o emprego de capitaes. Diz-se que os districtos ao longo da costa exportam annualmente \$7,000,000 de chocolate, senda possivel augmentar-se consideravelmente essa produçção pois o chocolate não é mais um artigo de luxo mas um de primeira necessidade. Ao fazerem-se explorações em busca de ouro na parte oriental de Equador encontraram-se grande extensão de terrenos de borracha. Tambem foram encontradas florestas de valiosas madeiras duras. O planalto que vai ser atravessado pela estrada de ferro de Guayaquil a Quito é muito fertil, e na opinião do Sr. BLOW, tomará no futuro parte importante em supprir os mercados do mundo.

#### A ESTRADA DE FERRO DE GUAYAQUIL A QUITO.

O numero de 10 de Maio da "Transport," revista hebdomadaria de Londres que se dedica a estradas de ferro e docas contem um artigo sobre o desenvolvimento de vias-ferreas em Equador. O artigo é illustrado com um mappa da projectada estrada de ferro de Guayaquil a Quito, incluindo a secção já concluida de Duran a Chimbo de 67 milhas de extensão, e uma photographia de uma das enormes locomotivas que se empregam neste trecho. A construcção da linha está sob a administração da Associação de Equador, com sede em Londres, e os trabalhos de construcção estão sendo feitos por empreiteiros dos Estados Unidos.

Segundo o projecto da Associação de Equador, communicação por via-ferrea será estabelecida entre todos os pontos de Duran, o porto de Guayaquil, a Quito, cuja distancia é de 286 milhas. Guayaquil será convertido em um porto de entrada de primeira classe, pela construcção de docas em Duran para navios de grande calado e o melhoramento do serviço de passagem do rio Guayas.

A estrada de ferro de Duran a Chimbo, conhecida sob a designação, da estrada de ferro do Sul, já tem sido posta em boa condição, tendo-se adquirido novo material rodante, incluindo algumas locomotivas de Baldwin. A secção da linha de Chimbo a Sibamba, de 48 milhas de extensão, é provavelmente a mais difficil de construcção, pois a linha sobe os Andes por um caminho tortuoso, chegando ao cume destes em Sibamba. Espera-se que essa secção será concluida antes de terminar-se o verão. A secção de Sibamba até Guamote, de 30 milhas, deve ser entregue ao trafego em fins de Setembro deste anno. Guamote é o ponto de convergencia das estradas de ferro do interior. A construcção deste trecho está sob a supervisão de cidadãos dos Estados Unidos.

## VENEZUELA.

## MELHORAMENTO DA SITUAÇÃO FINANCEIRA.

O Encarregado de Negocios interino dos Estados Unidos em Caracas, em uma comunicação dirigida á Secretaria de Estado dos Estados Unidos faz notar o melhoramento havido na situação financeira da Republica. Diz-se que depois de varias conferencias havidas entre os Bancos e Camara do Commercio e os representantes do Governo, o seguinte plano foi adoptado:

(1) Os bancos e negociantes concordam a receber em todas as transacções 25 por cento em prata, em vez de 10 por cento conforme as disposições da lei.

(2) Os bancos e o Governo estão concordes a reter em deposito prata sufficiente para reestabelecer a paridade do cambio.

(3) O Banco de Venezuela obriga-se a remetter a todos os Estados da União quantia de prata sufficiente para pagar todos os empregados nacionaes, civis e militares.

(4) A publicação dos decretos de tarifa, annullando os impostos de exportação sobre o café, cacáo, algodão e gado e augmentando os direitos de transito de 12½ por cento a 25 por cento.

---

COMMERCIO DE FAZENDAS DE ALGODÃO NA AMERICA LATINA.

O Sr. WILLIAM F. GRINNELL, Consul dos Estados Unidos em Manchester, em um relatorio dirigido ao seu Governo, dá um quadro comparativo dos embarques de generos de algodão, effectuados nos ultimos tres annos, 1898, 1899 e 1900, pelos Estados Unidos e a Grã Bretanha, com destino á America latina. Desse quadro vê-se que a quantidade de fazendas de algodão exportada pela Grã Bretanha foi de 1,784,547,400 jardas, comparadas com 198,814,759 jardas, a quantidade exportada pelos Estados Unidos. Este enorme balanço de commercio a favor da Grã Bretanha, equivalente a 530,000,000 jardas por anno, pode, na opinião do Consul GRINNELL, ser ajustado, si os Estados Unidos adoptarem os meios necessarios para conseguir os mercados latino-americanos. Devem enviar a estes paizes agentes commerciaes que fallam a lingua hespanhola, para obter conhecimento dos generos preferidos, methodos de empacotamento, creditos, etc.

A quantidade total e o valor das fazendas de algodão em peça exportadas pelos Estados Unidos para a America latina durante os ultimos



tres annos vêm consignados no seguinte quadro, o preço médio por jarda sendo de 5 centavos:

Paiz.	1900.		1899.		1898.	
	<i>Jardas.</i>		<i>Jardas.</i>		<i>Jardas.</i>	
Mexico .....	5,042,352	\$355,531	3,044,291	\$337,229	7,448,585	\$449,076
Colombia .....	4,947,885	275,308	7,324,054	362,031	6,954,587	313,727
Brazil .....	4,350,873	309,304	7,631,384	467,201	10,446,148	633,130
Republica Argentina .....	1,545,765	104,722	2,197,212	136,612	2,894,206	200,281
America Central .....	14,870,608	788,644	15,389,949	659,824	11,290,813	484,588
Outros paizes da America do Sul .....	32,874,981	1,771,760	21,963,595	1,030,258	32,596,568	1,402,039

As exportações da Gra Bretanha, durante o mesmo periodo, foram como se segue:

Paiz.	1900.		1899.		1898.	
	<i>Jardas.</i>		<i>Jardas.</i>		<i>Jardas.</i>	
Mexico .....	28,372,400	£401,517	46,368,000	£439,812	43,606,200	£399,136
Colombia .....	25,252,600	177,176	46,084,200	356,693	48,010,000	387,399
Brazil .....	104,937,600	1,196,298	132,561,600	1,359,838	208,450,700	1,967,167
Republica Argentina .....	131,285,300	1,561,938	130,615,400	1,368,410	124,174,800	1,274,409
America Central .....	58,866,800	484,892	44,925,500	316,195	33,042,700	233,525
Venezuela .....	42,596,800	350,880	42,806,000	314,567	33,872,100	270,646
Peru .....	27,614,700	301,463	36,356,800	346,088	37,995,500	340,554
Chile .....	98,025,800	998,277	74,883,900	613,646	53,459,700	464,159
Uruguay .....	30,543,400	343,490	42,678,000	422,105	45,160,900	448,462
Outros paizes da America do Sul .....	198,780,700	1,994,110	196,724,700	1,696,406	170,488,200	1,523,821

## BIBLIOGRAPHIA.

Nesta secção do Boletim Mensal se tratará dos livros e folhetos enviados á Secretaria das Republicas Americanas que se referem a assumptos de interesse aos paizes da União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

O primeiro volume da obra „Great People Series”, publicada por APPLETON & Co., leva o titulo de “The Spanish People: Their Origin, Growth, and Influence” (O Povo Hespanhol: Sua Origem, Desenvolvimento e Influencia), e foi escripto pelo Sr. MARTIN A. S. HUME. O Sr. Dr. YORK POWELL, Professor Regio da Historia Moderna na Universidade de Oxford, editor da serie, annuncia no prefacio do volume que é proposito seu produzir, não uma serie de historias politicas, militares ou sociaes, mas sim estudos interessantes sobre as tendencias e possibilidades das principaes nações do mundo, cada volume devendo ser escripto por pessoa de reconhecida competencia. Entre os assumptos tratados neste volume figuram os seguintes: A homogeneidade ethnologica e philologica dos iberinos ou habitantes primitivos da Hespanha; a proporção em que foi modificada a raça primitiva pela fusão celtica; o grão em que os celtico-iberos foram civilizados pelas colonias de Phenicia, Grecia e Carthagina; o grão em que

assimilaram as ideas romanas, assim como a lingua latina durante o periodo demorado da occupação romana; o effeito sobre as populações latinas do conquisto visigothico; a facilidade do conquisto do imperio visigothico por alguns milhares de arabes e berberes e a situação dos judeos e dos christãos durante o dominio mahometano. Trata-se extensamente da origem da lingua hespanhola e em um curto resumo historico mostra-se como acontece que a lingua castelhana differe de um lado da portugueza e do outro, do dialecto provençal.

O "Yearbook" correspondente ao anno de 1900, publicado pelo Departamento de Agricultura dos Estados Unidos, está prompto para ser distribuido. Além do relatorio do Secretario da Agricultura e o supplemento, este volume contem 31 artigos sobre assumptos especiaes, ou cinco mais que o numero que contem o volume do anno anterior. As synopses de muitos destes artigos já têm sido publicadas no BOLETIM MENSAL durante o anno. Ainda que o "Yearbook" para 1900 não se dedica especialmente a dar uma revista das diversas secções do Departamento, é distinctamente representativo deste ramo do serviço governamental. Com uma só excepção, todos os artigos foram preparados por empregados do Departamento e cada secção é representada por um ou mais artigos que dão detalhadamente os resultados de algum empreendimento importante. O supplemento contem o directorio do Departamento, os dos collegios e estações de experiencias, listas dos funcionarios de Estados encarregados do serviço de agricultura, etc., além de estatisticas das colheitas e outras informações de interesse aos lavradores. O "Yearbook" é um volume de 888 paginas e illustrado com um frontispicio, 87 reproducções photographicas e 88 diagrammas. A edição ordinaria é de 500,000 exemplares, dos quaes 470,000 estão reservados para os Senadores, Representantes e Delegados do Congresso, deixando apenas 30,000 exemplares para o uso dos funcionarios do Departamento.

O que se conhece no mundo litterario como a melhor collecção americana em existencia foi presentada ultimamente á Universidade Brown de Providence, Rhode Island, assim pondo esses dados valiosos ao alcance dos estudantes da historia americana. A collecção comprehende tudo que se refere, ainda levemente, ao Hemispherio Occidental até o fim do seculo XVIII, e desde essa epocha a bibliotheca não pretende ser completa. Entre os documentos figuram a primeira edição hollandeza das cartas de VESPUCCI; cinco das sete edições da carta do COLOMBO a FERDINANDO e ISABELLA, descriptiva de sua viagem ao Novo Mundo e que foi publicada em 1493; tambem uma copia do "Imago Mundi" de PIERRE D'AILLY, 1483, cuja leitura, acredita-se, deu estimulo ao grande descobridor a emprender a viagem. Valiosas contribuições foram obtidas por compras na Europa e em diferentes paizes da

America, sendo especialmente notaveis as do Mexico. Um catalogo em quatro volumes foi preparado ha alguns annos e distribuido gratuitamente por entre as principaes bibliothecas do mundo, o qual é considerado um livro de consulta de autoridade em quanto aos livros relativos á America.

Uma traducção no idioma inglez do livro intitulado “Tampico to the Pacific,” escripto pelo Sr. Barão MONCHEUR, acaba de ser publicada pela “American News Agency,” cidade de Mexico. O autor desse livro é o Sr. Ministro da Belgica junto ao Governo do Mexico. O livro contem 125 paginas e é uma descripção official das diversas regiões que elle percorreu, na viagem que fez de leste para o oeste da Republica. Os differentes estados descriptos, com notas sobre suas cidades, opportunidades agricolas e mineiras, commercio, etc., estão apresentados na seguinte ordem: Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Hidalgo, Guanajuato, Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Jalisco, Territorio de Tepic, Sinaloa e Sonora. O Capitulo XII do livro leva por titulo “The Silver Mines of the Central States.” O escopo do livro é extenso e as informações valiosas, pois foram colhidas pessoalmente pelo Sr. Barrão MONCHEUR.

Os fungos americanos são o assumpto de uma interessante obra preparada pelo Sr. CHARLES McILVAINE, em collaboração com o Sr. ROBERT K. MACADAM, publicada pela BOWEN-MERRILL companhia de Indianapolis. O titulo do livro é “One Thousand American Fungi; How to Select and Cook the Edible; How to Distinguish and Avoid the Poisonous” (Mil variedades de Fungos americanos; como escolher e cozinhar os que se podem comer; como distinguir e evitar os venenosos). É a obra mais ambiciosa sobre os fungos americanos que jamais se publicou e constitue uma contribuição valiosa á sciencia. As illustrações comprehendem 38 photographias de côr do tamanho da pagina inteira, 25 gravuras e 300 gravuras com agua forte. O livro representa investigações feitas durante um periodo de vinte annos e dá ao auctor o direito de um lugar proeminente entre os botanicos americanos.

O Coronel PETER C. HAINS do Corpo de Engenheiros, E. U. A., contribue a um numero recente do “Military Service Institution Journal,” um artigo intitulado “An Isthmian Canal from a Military Point of View.” Este refere-se a uma via fluvial artificial atravez da faixa de terra que liga a America do Norte á America do Sul—mais especialmente o projectado Canal de Nicaragua—e é interessante pela maneira com que se trata ó assumpto. É obvio que este canal seria relativamente de maior beneficio aos Estados Unidos do que a qualquer outra nação, é por consequinte o artigo do Coronel HAINS

tem por objecto mostrar que um canal neutral com grande expansão de aguas neutraes em ambos os pontos terminaes seria mais vantajoso, sob o ponto de vista militar, áquelle paiz.

O Sr. ENOS BROWN contribue ao periodico "Scientific American," em seu numero de 18 de Maio de 1901, um artigo sobre "Cultivation of Rubber in Mexico" (Cultivo da Borracha no Mexico). Segundo este artigo não menos de 200,000 geiras de terras proprias para o cultivo de plantas de borracha têm sido adquiridas nos ultimos annos por estrangeiros, principalmente por cidadãos dos Estados Unidos, no Estado de Tehuantepec e a quantia de \$5,000,000 têm sido empregada nesta industria. As informações que o escriptor dá relativas ao solo, methodos de cultura e a produção de borracha por planta e por geira, são as mesmas que o BOLETIM MENSAL, em varias epochas, tem publicado sobre este assumpto.

O periodico "Fielden's Magazine" de Londres, correspondente ao mez de Maio, contem um artigo intitulado "A Visit to the Gold Mining Districts of Brazil," escripto pelo Sr. HERBERT KILBURN SCOTT, engenheiro mineiro ingles. Essa visita exigia uma viagem de 250 milhas a cavallo, partindo de Ouro Preto, antiga capital portugueza do Estado de Minas Geraes. O artigo contem interessantes informações relativas á topographia do paiz, os processos seguidos na exploração do ouro e os productos das diversas minas. É illustrado com desenhos de picos de montes em que se encontra o ouro e das machinas empregadas na extracção do precioso metal.

No numero do "Overland Monthly" correspondente ao mez de Fevereiro de 1901, o Sr. LAURENCE M. TERRY contribue um artigo sobre "Coffee Culture in Mexico," que mostra que os Mexicanos são exportadores e não consumidores do café. O anno em que se introduziu o cafeeiro no Mexico é fixado em 1800. Dá bem tanto nos planaltos como nos terrenos baixos do paiz, produzindo café de excellente qualidade e em quantidade remuneradora. Descreve-se o methodo de cultivo do cafeeiro e o modo por que se prepara o producto para o mercado, assim como os methodos de classificação, ensacamento, etc.

O numero 6 do "Boletin de Agricultura y Ganadería," publicado em Buenos Ayres, contem um esboço do Sr. EZQUIEL RAMOS MEXIA, recentemente nomeado Ministro da Agricultura. Deste artigo parece que tanto por seu indole e cultura como pela pratica que tem tido neste ramo, o Sr. MEXIA é especialmente apto para dirigir os negocios agricolas da nação. Durante muitos annos tem servido como Presidente da Sociedade rural Argentina, e tambem como membro da Comissão encarregada da drenagem da provincia de Buenos Ayres, e tem sempre tomado grande interesse em assumptos relativos á lavoura.

A “Revue Scientifique,” correspondente a 27 de Abril de 1901, contém um artigo pelo Sr. R. GODFERNAUX intitulado “Metallurgical Industry of the United States.” Neste artigo o escriptor attribue o exito que têm tido os Estados Unidos em concorrência com as nações estrangeiras ás seguintes causas: (1) A abundancia e excellencia das materias primas; (2) o desenvolvimento das diversas peças de machinas nos estabelecimentos manufactureros; (3) a excellencia dosapparelhos mechanicos empregados; (4) o systema de producção de estylos normaes, e (5) a organização financeira das grandes fabricas de aço.

O Departamento da Agricultura da Republica Argentina deu á luz ultimamente uma publicação intitulada “Industrias Aricolas y Ganaderas en la República Argentina,” e escripta pelo Sr. HUGO MIATELLO, engenheiro agronomico da Provincia de Santa Fé. Este pamphleto é de grande utilidade aos immigrants que tencionam dedicar-se á agricultura ou á criação de gado. Diz-se que a obra será traduzida na lingua ingleza, franceza e allemã para ser distribuida na Europa e assim fazer conhecer aos lavradores as vantagens e opportunidades que offerece esta Republica.

Appareceu recentemente em Assumpção o primeiro almanak que jamais se publicou na Republica do Uruguay. Essa publicação leva o titulo de “The Agricultural Almanac of Paraguay,” cujo redactor é o Sr. Dr. MOSES S. BERTONI, um scientista de primeira ordem. Os assumptos tratados são: Trabalhos agricolas proprios para cada mez do anno; extractos de publicações agricolas de reconhecida importancia; plantas já cultivadas ou proprias para ser introduzidas no paiz; receitas praticas, tabellas de pesos e medidas, e muitas outros materias de interesse a lavradores.

O periodico “Century” no numero de Junho contém o primeiro dos dous discursos pronunciados pelo Sr. CLEVELAND, ex-Presidente dos Estados Unidos na Universidade de Princeton, sobre a questão de limites de Venezuela com a Grã Bretanha. O primeiro capitulo dá o historico dos incidentes da controversia entre os dous paizes e o segundo trata das circumstancias da intervenção dos Estados Unidos. O artigo é illustrado por um mappa que mostra a area contestada e a linha de demarcação definitiva.

Em um numero recente de “L'Economiste Français,” o bem-conhecido autor, M. LEROY-BEAULIEU, faz a predicção de que o seculo XX mostrará a preponderancia commercial dos Estados Unidos, como o seculo XVIII mostrou a independencia e o seculo XIX, a expansão territorial deste paiz. A opinião do famoso publicista basea-se em estatisticas commerciaes e industriaes sobre a exportação e importação dos Estados Unidos.

A “Revue Américaine” de Bruxellas publicou ultimamente um interessante artigo sobre a industria mineira de Salvador. Diz que os depositos de ouro, prata, cobre, chumbo, ferro e carvão de pedra encontram-se em sua maior parte nas vertentes das montanhas. Diz-se que Mosazen é o Departamento que tem o maior numero de minas, tendo 84 das 90 minas actualmente em exploração no paiz.

O periodico “Overland Monthly,” correspondente ao mez de Maio de 1901, contem um interessante artigo intitulado “Mexico’s Greatest Festival,” a celebração do anniversario da independencia, escripto por CLARA SPALDING BROWN.

“A Universal” é o titulo d’uma nova revista de sciencias, lettras, politica, sociologia, finanças e industrias, que ultimamente sahio á luz no Rio de Janeiro.

# BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

## BUREAU DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

---

---

VOL. X.

JUIN 1901.

No. 6.

---

---

### BOLIVIE.

#### LES PRODUITS AGRICOLES.

Bien que la gomme élastique soit de beaucoup la production végétale la plus importante de la République, écrit M. AYMÉ-MARTIN, Chargé d'Affaires de France à La Paz, dans un rapport sur le mouvement général du commerce, de l'industrie et de l'agriculture en Bolivie de 1895 à 1899, ce pays produit une grande variété d'autres plantes. Parmi celles-ci figure la coca, connue en botanique sous le nom de *Erythroxylum coca a peruvianum*, qui est un arbuste atteignant 2 à 8 pieds de haut, suivant les lieux où il est cultivé et qui, depuis 1862, appelle l'attention des savants par ses propriétés médicinales. Il suffira de rappeler que c'est de la coca que l'on extrait l'alcaloïde anesthésique, appelé cocaïne.

Cette plante dont la consommation est assurée par les Indiens des Hauts Plateaux, se cultive principalement à l'est et à l'ouest des départements de La Paz et de Cochabamba, dans la partie tempérée du versant oriental des Andes appelée du nom général de Yungas. La récolte s'opère en moyenne quatre fois par an. La durée des plantations est variable selon la qualité du terrain; dans les moins bons la plante produit pendant dix ans. De nombreux "cocaïnes" datent de cinquante ans et on en cite qui ont résisté pendant un siècle.

Les champs sont divisés en catos de 29.88 mètres de côté, soit 892 mètres carrés. Chaque cato produit selon les propriétés du sol, les années et l'âge de la plante, de deux à sept fois 25 livres espagnoles (arroba ou cesto) par récolte. En prenant, comme terme moyen de ces

parcelles, 12 à 16 cestos par an et en calculant le prix moyen du cesto à 16 boliviens, l'hectare donnerait de 1,320 à 1,760 boliviens (2,640 à 3,520 francs). On estime que le produit général de tous les cocas s'élève annuellement à 4,600,000 kilogrammes, soit 100,000 quintaux d'une valeur moyenne de 3,000,000 boliviens (6,000,000 francs). Le Gouvernement perçoit pour droits d'extraction une somme annuelle de 150,000 boliviens (500,000 francs). Les trois quarts de la production totale proviennent de la province de Yungas (département de La Paz) et le reste est fourni par les provinces de Larecaja, Inquisivi, Caupolicán et Cauchabamba.

La coca est exportée à l'extérieur par les ports de Mollendo, Arica et Antofagasta, et dans la République Argentine par la route de Tupiza.

L'impôt payé à La Paz pour l'extraction de la coca est de 2 boliviens (4 francs) par quintal.

C'est la France qui occupe le premier rang en Europe pour l'exportation de la coca, en raison des diverses applications médicales, chimiques et culinaires de cette plante.

La Bolivie produit deux qualités de café: dans le département de Santa-Cruz, limitrophe du Brésil, région basse et très chaude, c'est ce qu'on classerait en Europe comme du Santos ordinaire; dans la province plus tempérée des Yungas, c'est surtout un café d'amateur dont l'origine pourrait bien être une importation directe de plants arabiques, ou plus simplement un semis de grains de l'Yemen, à en juger par la petitesse du grain et son arôme de vrai moka.

La production annuelle du café, qui est inférieure en Bolivie à sa consommation, peut atteindre de 12 à 15,000 quintaux par an. Le prix du quintal espagnol (46 kilogrammes) varie entre 12 et 14 boliviens (22 et 28 francs).

Outre la gomme, la coca et le café, la Bolivie produit une infinité de plantes. Il suffira de citer au premier rang de ces productions secondaires, le quinquina, le cacao qui, d'après les analyses faites à Paris par M. MIALHE est d'une qualité absolument supérieure; le tabac d'excellente qualité aussi et dont la culture entraînerait d'importants résultats pour l'exportation; le maïs qui s'utilise déjà comme aliment dans la fabrication de la boisson fermentée du pays appelée "Chicha"; la canne à sucre, le coton, une infinité de bois de teinture et de construction, un grand nombre de plantes médicinales sans oublier non plus la riche diversité des céréales et de légumineux, et une quantité incalculable de fruits des régions tempérées et des pays chauds.

Il y a également à l'est de la République et notamment dans la province de Santa-Cruz, d'immenses pâturages pour l'élevage du bétail. L'exportation du bétail a augmenté depuis 1895 dans des proportions satisfaisantes.

Au point de vue agricole comme au point de vue minier, la production bolivienne est inépuisable, et, dit M. MARTIN, en terminant son



rapport, la Bolivie a besoin d'un réseau de routes pour la mettre en communication rapide d'échanges avec les pays voisins. Il faut également désirer que la sécurité publique et la salubrité deviennent un fait accompli dans les territoires de l'ouest. Quant ces conditions de vicinalité, d'hygiène et de police seront remplies, un champ immense sera ouvert à l'activité économique des peuples de l'Amérique et de l'Europe, et les capitaux et les bras afflueront comme par enchantement dans ce pays qui est foncièrement un des plus riches du monde.

---

## BRÉSIL.

### LA PRODUCTION DU CAOUTCHOUC.

Jusqu'à ces dernières années, dit la "Revue Générale des Sciences pures et appliquées," de Paris, le caoutchouc était considéré uniquement comme un produit forestier et ne pouvait, à aucun titre, être rangé au nombre des productions agricoles. Actuellement encore, malgré une production annuelle qui dépasse 42,000,000 de kilogrammes, pour le monde entier, le caoutchouc est presque uniquement fourni par des végétaux ayant poussé sans culture dans les forêts; mais en présence d'une consommation qui devient de plus en plus considérable, le problème s'est posé de la création de cultures rationnelles, non seulement pour assurer dans l'avenir la production du caoutchouc nécessaire à l'industrie, mais encore pour diminuer, autant que possible, les frais de récolte et pour obtenir un produit plus homogène.

A lui seul le Brésil fournit plus de la moitié du caoutchouc annuellement livré au commerce (23,000,000 de kilogrammes en moyenne pour les deux ou trois dernières années), et ce caoutchouc est produit par diverses espèces du genre *Hevea*, par le *Castilloa* et par un *Manihot*. Mais les arbres du genre *Hevea* sont principalement exploités au Brésil et fournissent le caoutchouc le plus estimé. D'après M. EUGÈNE ACKERMANN, ingénieur civil des mines, dans son ouvrage qu'il a écrit et qui a pour titre "Au pays du Caoutchouc," on n'a guère à craindre la disparition de ces arbres dans les forêts du Brésil car, à l'encontre de ce qui se passe en Afrique, les récolteurs ne détruisent pas les arbres producteurs: ils se contentent de les saigner par des incisions périodiquement répétées. Dans l'Etat de Para, ce qui manque principalement, c'est la main-d'œuvre, car la récolte se fait dans les forêts marécageuses où les récolteurs rencontrent mille obstacles et contractent des maladies dangereuses. "Si les propriétaires de terrains ont intérêt à planter, ce n'est pas précisément parce que la matière première fait défaut, mais c'est afin d'avoir plus de facilités pour l'extraction, ou bien pour augmenter la valeur de leurs terres, et enfin aussi pour pouvoir se procurer plus facilement la main-d'œuvre, car cette dernière

affluera de préférence dans une plantation où les conditions hygiéniques ne peuvent être que bonnes, comparées à celles de la forêt quasi vierge.”

Les arbres exploités dans l'Amazonie ne sont pas seulement des espèces du genre *Hevea* (*H. brasiliensis*, *H. discolor*, *H. pauciflora*, *H. lutea*), mais encore le *Castilloa elastica*, que le professeur BUSCALIONI, de Rome, dit avoir rencontré maintes fois sur les rives des affluents de l'Amazone. M. ACKERMANN décrit en détail les procédés qui sont connus de toutes les personnes au courant de ce qui concerne la production du caoutchouc. Un seul ouvrier opérant sur une centaine d'arbres, répartis à des distances variables, peut arriver à extraire 400 à 800 kilogrammes de caoutchouc, chiffre qui est relativement peu considérable et qui pourrait être beaucoup plus élevé dans une plantation bien organisée. Les conditions hygiéniques sont telles que la mortalité est très élevée. “La moitié du caoutchouc récolté appartient à l'ouvrier, mais on en déduit une portion en échange des avances faites. On en déduit une deuxième portion pour l'achat des vivres et des objets nécessaires à la vie, en vue d'un autre séjour dans la forêt marécageuse. Aussi, en dépit de leur paye, en apparence forte, les ouvriers en caoutchouc sont pauvres.”

Les primes accordées pour la création de plantations n'ont produit jusqu'ici que très peu d'effet et le Brésil ne compte en ce moment encore qu'un petit nombre de plantations sérieuses.

#### PROSPÉRITÉ DES MANUFACTURES À PERNAMBUCO.

Un rapport consulaire publié par le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis affirme que les filatures de coton au Brésil continuent à prospérer et à payer de gros dividendes aux actionnaires et aux filateurs. Ceci est particulièrement vrai en ce qui concerne Pernambuco. On dit que, dans cet Etat, une filature dont le mécanisme est mû par la force hydraulique, a payé, en 1900, un dividende équivalent à 36 pour cent et rapportera presque autant pendant l'année courante. Une autre manufacture dans laquelle la force de la vapeur est employée et qui acquitte graduellement les dettes contractées au début, faute de capitaux suffisants, a payé en 1900, 10 pour cent. Le mécanisme de cette usine est maintenant mis en mouvement par la force hydraulique qui sera moins coûteuse et permettra de réaliser de plus gros bénéfices. Un autre établissement, qui n'emploie pas la force hydraulique, a payé, en 1900, des dividendes équivalents à 18 pour cent. On ne voit pas pourquoi le Brésil ne fabriquerait pas la plupart des tissus de coton ordinaires dont ont besoin ses habitants. Il produit la fibre, a une force hydraulique qui ne demande qu'à être développée et le prix de la main-d'œuvre est très bas.

## CHILI.

## INDUSTRIE DU SUCRE DE BETTERAVE.

Dans un rapport sur l'industrie sucrière du Chili, Mr. GIRARD DE RIALLE, Ministre de France à Santiago, s'exprime ainsi au sujet de l'industrie du sucre de betterave: Dès que fut votée la loi accordant une prime de 2 centavos pour chaque kilogramme de sucre de betterave fabriqué au Chili, les administrateurs de la fabrique du Membrillo, dans le département du Parral, l'unique fabrique de sucre de betterave qui existât alors, firent tous leurs efforts pour qu'onensemencât de betterave une étendue de 500 hectares, qui, grâce à un rendement moyen de 30 tonnes par l'hectare, devait assurer une récolte de 15,000 tonnes. Ils espéraient pouvoir ainsi fabriquer les 1,500 tonnes de sucre qui représentaient le pouvoir producteur de cet établissement industriel.

Ce n'était pas là une des moindres difficultés qu'ils avaient à surmonter. Il était à présumer que les agriculteurs ne se détermineraient pas aisément à entreprendre cette culture à laquelle on ne s'était jusqu'alors livré au Chili que sur une petite échelle à des intervalles forts irréguliers. Ils créèrent des exploitations modèles, firent des avances de fonds aux uns, passèrent avec d'autres des contrats aux termes desquels les semences étaient faites au compte de la fabrique et à ses risques. Malgré tous leurs efforts 359 hectares seulement furent mis en culture et ne produisirent que 5,493 tonnes. On a attribué ces résultats peu satisfaisants à l'hiver exceptionnellement pluvieux de 1900 qui empêcha que la récolte fut achevée avant la mauvaise saison. D'ailleurs les chemins étant devenus impraticables et la circulation des trains ayant été suspendue à plusieurs reprises par suite d'accidents arrivés sur la voie ferrée, elle ne put être transportée en temps utile sur les lieux d'élaboration. L'inexpérience des cultivateurs et leur peu de docilité à suivre les conseils que leur donnaient des hommes entendus placés auprès d'eux par la fabrique contribuèrent également à compromettre le succès de cette première tentative.

On ne saurait cependant prétendre que le climat est peu favorable à cette culture. D'une part, en effet, quelques exploitations ont produit par hectare de 36 et 38 tonnes, et on espère que la prochaine campagne donnera de meilleurs résultats, grâce à l'expérience qu'auront acquise les agriculteurs et qui leur permettra d'achever la récolte avant la saison pluvieuse. D'autre part la betterave récoltée possédait une loi moyenne de 12.91 pour cent. Les 5,493 tonnes entrées à la fabrique ne donnèrent cependant que 607 tonnes de sucre au lieu de 709. Mais ici on peut affirmer sans crainte que ce déficit n'est dû qu'à l'inexpérience du personnel ouvrier. La campagne prochaine réduira très probablement au minimum les pertes provenant de l'élaboration.

Dans l'état actuel des choses il semble donc que ceux qui voudront se livrer à la fabrication du sucre de betterave au Chili devront acquérir ou louer des terrains dont l'importance sera proportionnelle à la puissance de l'établissement industriel qu'ils auront fondé, pour y semer et récolter eux-mêmes la matière première. Aussi, craignant que le capital relativement élevé dont ils devront disposer pour établir une fabrique de sucre au Chili n'éloigne de ce pays les étrangers, on espère que le gouvernement, au moyen d'une prime dont on ne détermine pas la valeur, mais qui ne sera concédée que pendant cinq années, engagera les agriculteurs à se livrer à la culture de la betterave.

#### **RICHESSSE MINIÈRE DU DÉPARTEMENT D'ANTOFAGASTA.**

La principale richesse du département d'Antofagasta, selon un rapport de M. J. BERNARD DE FAUCONVAL, Consul Général et Chargé d'Affaires de Belgique dans les républiques de la Bolivie et du Chili, réside surtout dans ces mines. Le cuivre est surtout fort abondant et ici, comme dans les autres départements, la hausse du prix de ce métal a provoqué une véritable fièvre de recherche. Les minerais de cuivre se rencontrent généralement à l'état de carbonates, d'oxychlorures, de silicates, mais rarement à l'état de sulfures. La production annuelle peut être estimée actuellement à 12,000 tonnes contenant 15 pour cent, soit 1,800 tonnes de cuivre fin. La moitié est embarquée directement, l'autre moitié est transformée en lingots, contenant quelques pour cent d'argent.

Un groupe important de mines de cuivre situées dans le district de Chuquicamata, près de Calama, a été vendu pour 50,000 livres sterling, en octobre 1899 dernier, à un syndicat européen qui compte les exploiter sur une grande échelle.

Il existe d'autre part des mines d'argent nombreuses, mais dont la production a beaucoup diminué. Les plus importantes étaient celles de Caracoles, situées à 150 kilomètres d'Antofagasta, à 2,865 mètres d'altitude. Ces mines comptaient plusieurs groupes importants s'étendant sur 27 kilomètres: Caracoles, Blanca Torre, Islas, Placillón dont la population s'éleva un moment à plus de 10,000 personnes, et provoquèrent la demande de plus de 5,000 concessions.

Dans le district de Caracoles seul, la production d'argent en 1873 s'éleva à 551,150 livres de métal fin; actuellement, le département entier d'Antofagasta produit à peine 55,115 livres.

L'or se rencontre en plusieurs points, notamment dans les mines Sierra Gorda, Sierra Santa María, San Cristóbal; il existe des lavoirs d'or à Rosario, Catua, Carmen, etc. Mais, malgré la grande quantité de mines enregistrées, l'exploitation de ce métal est négligée et, en 1897, la quantité produite a été seulement de 143,000 livres.

Dans les collines de San Pedro, San Pablo, Olia, Tua, Ollagüe, Cerro del Azufre, le soufre abonde et sa richesse varie de 30 à 85 pour cent.

Le département d'Antofagasta est également fort riche en borax. Beaucoup de ces mines de borax sont exploitées depuis longtemps, d'autres attendent des capitaux. Un ingénieur a été chargé de les visiter, en même temps que celles de la Bolivie, pour le compte de la Consolidated Borax Company, notamment celles de Tambillo, Peine, Tilopazo, Vegas de Carvajal, ainsi que celles qui appartiennent au syndicat VILLEGAS & CIE. et au syndicat de Santiago. La société Consolidated Borax est déjà ancienne; c'est une grande société anglaise organisée sur les bases des sociétés similaires américaines et péruviennes dans le but de monopoliser les mines de borax du monde entier. Cette société s'est organisée à l'époque où le prix du borax était descendu à un chiffre insignifiant, faisant craindre la ruine ou la banqueroute des industries du borax. De 1 livre sterling la tonne, le prix du borax a atteint 11 livres environ, prix actuel.

Déjà à 8 kilomètres de la ligne ferrée d'Antofagasta à Oruro, près de la station de Río Grande (kilomètre 560), on a découvert un gisement important et qui pourrait s'exploiter avantageusement. On demande 50,000 livres sterling de la propriété.

A cause de leurs propriétés chimiques, le borax et l'acide borique ont des emplois multiples: dans la métallurgie, comme fondant des oxydes métalliques; dans les teintures, dans la fabrication de l'émail, dans les soudures. Ils entrent dans la composition de certains verres, le stras par exemple. Dissous dans l'acide sulfurique, il sert à tremper les mèches des bougies de stéarine et entre dans certaines peintures.

Par leurs propriétés antiseptiques, l'acide borique et le borax ont trouvé également un grand débouché pour la conservation des viandes, du lait, de toutes les substances alimentaires. Du reste des produits sont également utilisés en chirurgie.

Parmi les exploitations de borax les plus importantes M. de FAUCONVAL ne cite que celle d'Ascotan, à la limite de la Bolivie et du Chili, le long du chemin de fer d'Antofagasta à Oruro. L'analyse du borax d'Ascotan a indiqué jusqu'à 35 pour cent d'acide borique. Le gisement d'Ascotan couvre une surface considérable.

Les gisements de borax sont généralement situés à une grande hauteur dans les Andes. A des niveaux plus bas, on trouve d'autres dépôts salins considérables; dans la Cordillère de la côte: le salpêtre ou nitrate de soude; dans la région plus haute que cette Cordillère de la côte: des sulfates de chaux, des sels de magnésie et le sel commun ou chlorure de sodium.

Ces dépôts ne demandent pour être exploités que des moyens de transport et des capitaux. Le gouvernement, dans le but de faciliter l'exploitation de ces richesses, a destiné 300,000 piastres à la construction et la réparation de chemins, donnant la préférence à ceux qui font communiquer les districts miniers à la côte.

## COLOMBIE.

## DROITS D'EXPORTATION.

Le Consul des Etats-Unis à Cartagène informe le Département d'Etat à Washington qu'un décret du Président de la République de Colombie, en date du 18 janvier 1901, a modifié et complété de la manière suivante l'article 1<sup>er</sup> du décret législatif du 11 juin 1900 établissant des droits d'exportation sur quelques articles:

Chaque quintal de café pilé, \$3; chaque quintal de café en parchemin, \$2.50; chaque quintal de caoutchouc, \$5; chaque quintal de peaux de bœuf, \$3; chaque quintal de peaux de chèvre, etc., \$4; chaque quintal d'ivoire végétal, \$1; chaque quintal de dividivi, \$0.50; chaque quintal de tabac en feuilles, \$2; chaque quintal de tabac en cordes, \$3; chaque quintal de tabac manufacturé, \$5; chaque quintal de coton brut, \$2; chaque quintal de semences, \$1; chaque régime de bananes, \$0.20; chaque kilogramme d'oiseaux disséqués, \$10; chaque kilogramme de plumes de hérons, \$50; chaque kilogramme d'orchidées, \$10; chaque quintal d'écaille de tortue, \$5; chaque quintal de baumes, \$5; chaque quintal d'huile végétale (cumin), \$3.50; chaque quintal de bois mora, \$0.50; chaque quintal de bois du Brésil (teinture), \$0.50; chaque mille pieds superficiels de bois de cèdre, gaïac, acajou ou tous autres bois de construction, \$5; chaque mille de cocas, \$5; chaque tête de bétail, \$2.

L'or, le platine et l'argent en barres payeront 2 pour cent de la valeur établie sur le certificat de fonte et d'essai, valeur qui sera convertie en papier-monnaie au taux du change au moment de l'exportation.

L'or en poudre, le platine, l'argent non essayés et l'or et le platine en bijoux, monnayés ou sous autre forme, payeront 2 pour cent de la valeur de leur assurance convertie en papier-monnaie.

A défaut de certificat constatant l'essai et l'assurance, l'or payera 20 centavos par gramme, le platine 15 centavos; l'argent 10 centavos, et les minerais en brut \$20 par tonne.

Les articles non mentionnés ci-dessus et déclarés pour l'exportation seront évalués par la douane et payeront 2 pour cent de leur évaluation en papier-monnaie.

## MINES D'ÉMERAUDES DE MUZO ET DE COSCUEZ.

Une édition récente du "Diario Oficial," de Bogota, numéro 11438, annonce que le Gouvernement a décidé de prolonger indéfiniment le délai accordé pour la recette de soumissions pour l'affermage des mines d'émeraudes de Muzo et de Coscuez. Aussitôt que le Gouvernement aura fixé définitivement la date de l'ouverture de l'adjudication, le public en sera averti quatre-vingt-dix jours en avance au moins, par son

journal officiel. Voici la traduction des conditions de l'affermage de ces mines:

“Les soussignés, savoir: PEDRO A. MOLINA, Ministre des Finances, représentant le Gouvernement National, dûment autorisé par Son Excellence le Vice-Président de la République, chargé du Pouvoir Exécutif, d'une part (qui ci-après sera appelé le Gouvernement), et N. N., en son nom personnel, ont passé le contrat ci-dessous:

“ART. 1. Le Gouvernement donne à N. N. et celui-ci reçoit en ferme:

“I. Les groupes des mines d'émeraudes désignés sous les noms de Muzo et Coscuez, compris dans les limites établies par l'article 1<sup>er</sup> du décret numéro 400 du 31 août 1899, dicté en exécution de l'article 6 de la loi du 31 mai 1870 sur l'abolition du monopole des émeraudes.

“II. Les maisons, outils, instruments, et accessoires appartenant au Gouvernement de la République d'après le procès-verbal constatant la remise qui en fera l'actuelle Compagnie concessionnaire des mines.

“III. Le droit d'user, tant que cela sera nécessaire pour l'exploitation des mines dont il s'agit, les domaines de l'Etat, les eaux, les bois et tous les autres objets appartenant à la Nation qui pourront se trouver dans les limites fixées par le décret numéro 400 du 31 août 1899.

“ART. 2. Le Gouvernement remettra à N. N., par inventaire établi après évaluation faite par deux experts nommés par les deux parties, et par un tiers nommé par ceux-là, si toutefois ils ne tombent pas d'accord, les biens dont il est question dans le paragraphe précédent. La condition dans laquelle se trouveront les mines au moment de la remise sera constatée dans un procès-verbal signé par les mêmes experts au pied de l'inventaire.

“§ La remise dont il s'agit dans l'article précédent doit avoir lieu le 15 juillet 1901, date de l'expiration du contrat actuellement en vigueur, ou bien dans un des trois jours suivants. Un exemplaire des procès-verbaux constatant la réception et la remise sera envoyé au Ministère des Finances par les individus chargés par les deux parties de ces opérations.

“ART. 3. N. N. ou son représentant aura le droit d'établir pendant la durée du contrat, sur les terres dépendants des mines, les bâtiments, les constructions, les plantations ou les travaux qu'il jugera à propos pour l'exploitation des dites mines.

“ART. 4. N. N. s'engage envers le Gouvernement:

“(a) A payer à la Trésorerie Générale de la République la somme de \$ — en or américain ou en lettres de change tirés en faveur du Trésorier Général sur Londres, Paris ou New-York, payables à trente jours de vue et endossées par une Banque respectable de cette ville, ou bien leur équivalent en papier-monnaie le jour de leur échéance comme prix annuel de l'affermage, le 15 juillet de chacune des années 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910.

“(b) A rendre au Gouvernement, à l’expiration de ce contrat, les objets qui lui auront été remis, d’après l’article 2 ci-dessus, dans le même état qu’il les aura reçus, sauf les bois et les autres objets fongibles qui auront été appliqués à l’exploitation.

“§ Si à la date de l’expiration de ce contrat on trouve que les objets rendus au Gouvernement ont une valeur inférieure à celle des objets reçus par N. N., d’après la stipulation ci-dessus, la différence de valeur sera payée par N. N. d’après l’évaluation fournie par les experts chargés des opérations de remise et de réception.

“(c) À exploiter les mines et à tirer parti des bois et autres biens qu’il prend à ferme, de manière à n’empêcher, ni ne porter préjudice à l’exploitation future de celles-ci.

“Le concessionnaire reste responsable des valeurs que, d’après une juste évaluation, la République peut perdre par la non exécution des stipulations contenues dans ce paragraphe, ou si par omission ou par négligence une mine en exploitation est détériorée ou bouchée, ou que la découverte ou l’exploitation de nouvelles veines soit rendue difficile ou qu’on ne puisse pas se servir des eaux.

“(d) À accepter toute cession, endossement ou transport que le Gouvernement pourra faire des droits qu’il acquiert par ce contrat.

“(e) En cas de retard n’excédant un mois dans le paiement des sommes dont mention est faite dans la lettre *a* de cet article, à payer un intérêt à raison d’un pour cent.

“(f) A présenter au Gouvernement, au moins tous les six mois, et pendant la durée de ce contrat, une copie visée par le Directeur des Mines ou par le Surintendant ou par l’employé de la classe la plus élevée qui y réside—des factures des envois d’émeraudes et des comptes de leur produit.

“Art. 5. Les édifices, les constructions et les travaux dont il s’agit dans l’article 3, ainsi que les machines, les outils, les instruments et les objets divers qui auront été employés par N. N. dans les travaux des dites mines, et les doubles de pièces de machine, d’instruments et d’outils dont on n’aurait pas fait usage mais qui auraient été portés aux mines afin de les appliquer à l’exploitation, deviendront la propriété du Gouvernement à l’expiration de ce contrat, sans que N. N. puisse réclamer aucun droit.

“Art. 6. N. N. pourra s’associer à d’autres individus ou céder tous ou une partie des droits qu’il acquiert par ce contrat; mais il est bien entendu qu’aucun de ces individus ne pourra prétendre obtenir d’autres avantages ni d’autres droits que ceux qui sont expressément stipulés dans ce document, et que les associés ou les concessionnaires seront sujets à toutes les obligations que N. N. contracte par ce document.

“§ 1°. L’association et le transport devront se faire d’après les lois nationales. L’une et l’autre seront nuls si on les fait en faveur d’un gouvernement étranger. L’approbation du Gouvernement colombien, demandée et appuée sur des documents légaux, est requise.



“§ 2°. La personne ou la Compagnie étrangère qui, aux termes de cet article, deviendrait concessionnaire des mines dont il s’agit, accepte dès à présent les conditions prévues par la loi 145 de 1888, et, par conséquent, elle renonce à toute réclamation diplomatique pour faire valoir les droits et les obligations émanant de ce contrat, et elle se soumet à la juridiction des Tribunaux ordinaires de la République, sauf le cas de déni de justice. On entend par déni de justice le refus des recours judiciaires établis ou qui pourront être établis par les lois colombiennes pour la protection des droits civils.

“ART. 7. Dans les deux dernières années de la durée de la concession, le Gouvernement pourra nommer un individu pour assister aux travaux des mines, afin qu’il informe si, en raison des opérations exécutées, il y a du danger imminent d’éboulements ou autres accidents qui pourraient boucher ou détruire les mines ou empêcher la découverte de nouvelles veines ou l’usage profitable des principaux cours d’eau.

“Dans le cas où l’individu nommé par le Gouvernement remarquerait qu’on fait des travaux qui, à son avis, pourraient être préjudiciables aux mines, ou qui pourraient rendre difficile l’exécution de travaux ultérieurs, cet employé ordonnera la suspension des travaux en informant le Gouvernement des raisons sur lesquelles se fonde sa détermination.

“Le Gouvernement ne sera nullement responsable de cette mesure, laquelle ne sera révoquée que dans le cas où le concessionnaire aura prouvé sur le témoignage de deux ingénieurs habiles, rendu par devant l’autorité judiciaire, que la suspension des travaux est mal fondée.

“ART. 8. Pour assurer l’exécution des stipulations contenues dans ce contrat, N. N. donnera au Gouvernement une caution, sur hypothèque, de \$50,000, en or américain, laquelle deviendra la propriété du Gouvernement dans le cas prévu par l’article suivant.

“ART. 9. Si N. N. retarde plus d’un mois le paiement de quelque une des sommes dont il s’agit dans la lettre *a* de l’artide 4 de ce contrat, ou qu’il néglige de remplir n’importe quelle autre des obligations auxquelles par ce contrat il s’engage, le Gouvernement en déclarera la résiliation. Dans ce dernier cas, la caution stipulée dans l’article précédent restera en faveur du Gouvernement, sans qu’il y ait lieu à aucune réclamation.

“ART. 10. La durée de ce contrat sera de dix ans, obligatoires pour les deux parties, à compter du 15 juillet 1901.

“ART. 11. Toute difficulté qui pourra surgir entre le Gouvernement et N. N. quant à l’interprétation de ce contrat sera décidée uniquement et exclusivement par la Cour Suprême de Justice de la Nation.

“ART. 12. Ce contrat a besoin pour sa validité de l’approbation du Pouvoir Exécutif.

“Le prix minimum de l’affermage annuel est fixé à \$200,000 en or américain, soit deux millions en or pour les dix ans de la concession.

“Pour adjuger définitivement le contrat on considèrera comme avantage le paiement d’une somme qui ne devra être inférieur au 5 pour cent par an, sur la base de l’évaluation, à compter de la deuxième année de la concession. L’intérêt à payer, à partir de la troisième année, sera supputé sur le montant du fermage de l’année précédente.

“La licitation, par conséquent, aura lieu non seulement par rapport à la somme offerte, comme prix du fermage, mais aussi sur l’intérêt à payer à dater de la deuxième année.

“La licitation aura lieu le 15 mars 1901, au Ministère des Finances, et sera présidée par le Ministre assisté du Chef du 4<sup>me</sup> bureau du même Ministère; elle doit commencer à une heure de l’après-midi, durera trois heures pendant lesquelles on prendra en considération les offres et on entendra les enchères et les surenchères verbales des enchérisseurs. La licitation finira à quatre heures de l’après-midi, et le contrat sera adjugé provisoirement au plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur.

“Pour être admis à la licitation, il faut:

“1°. Ne pas être débiteur en retard du Trésor National, condition qui sera confirmée par une attestation du Trésorier Général de la République.

“2°. Avoir présenté l’offre respective, adressée au Ministère des Finances, dans une enveloppe fermée et cachetée, avec une déclaration de son contenu, avant 10.30 a. m. le 15 mars, 1901;

“3°. Accompanyer cette offre d’un certificat du Trésorier Général de la République constatant que l’offrant a déposé dans la Trésorerie Générale, en or américain ou en lettres de change sur Londres, Paris ou New York, payables à 30 jours de vue, à l’ordre du même Trésorier, et endossées par une banque respectable de cette ville, la somme de \$50,000 comme caution de faillite;

“4°. Présenter aussi la déclaration signée par le même offrant constatant qu’il accepte sans aucune restriction les stipulations contenues dans le Cahier des charges.

“Le contrat une fois adjugé provisoirement au plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur, sera publié dans le ‘Diario Oficial,’ comme base d’une nouvelle licitation, qui aura lieu avec les mêmes formalités que la première. Dans cette dernière licitation on n’admettra que les offres augmentant, pour le moins, d’un dix pour cent la somme offerte comme prix du fermage dans l’adjudication provisoire.

“Le contrat définitif sera adjugé au plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur, après les enchères et surenchères verbales. Une fois que l’opération sera approuvée par le Pouvoir Exécutif on en passera acte par devant Notaire.

“Le Trésorier Général rendra aux enchérisseurs exclus de la licitation, sur l’ordre signé par le Ministre des Finances, les sommes consignées comme caution de faillite.

“On dressera procès-verbal des deux licitations que signeront le Ministre des Finances, le chef du 4<sup>me</sup> bureau de ce Ministère et les personnes qui auront été admises à la licitation.

ADDITIONS AU CAHIER DES CHARGES CI-DESSUS.

“Le Gouvernement nommera un Inspecteur permanent des Mines chargé de suivre les travaux qui s’y exécuteront et d’informer chaque mois le Ministre des Finances —se basant sur son observation personnelle et sur l’examen des livres de l’Entreprise—au sujet de la production d’émeraudes, leur quantité et leur valeur approximative, et de fournir tous les renseignements possibles afin de tenir le Gouvernement au courant du degré de production des mines.

“Ces rapports resteront réservés jusqu’à l’expiration du contrat.

“A la fin de la dixième année de la concession, l’Inspecteur présentera au Gouvernement un rapport minutieux comprenant les rapports mensuels, afin d’obtenir en résumé un tableau du produit net des mines. Ce rapport sera publié dans le ‘Diario Oficial.’

“N. N. s’engage à présenter à l’Inspecteur dont il est question dans l’article précédent, toutes les fois que celui-ci le désirera, les livres et les archives que l’Entreprise tiendra comme preuves de ses opérations, et avec les données ainsi obtenues, l’Inspecteur rendra les rapports exigés dans les clauses précédentes.”

---

## COSTA RICA.

### AUGMENTATION DES DROITS D'IMPORTATION.

À la date du 4 mai 1901, le Ministre des Etats-Unis à San José a transmis un télégramme au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, informant ce dernier que le Gouvernement Costa-Ricain a décrété que les droits d’importation seraient, à partir du 28 avril 1901, élevés de 50 pour cent. Une copie de ce télégramme a été envoyé au Bureau des Républiques Américaines. Cette annonce est accompagnée par la suggestion que, comme compensation de ce droit additionnel, ce sera la politique du Gouvernement de réduire les droits d’exportation sur le café, et cette proposition semble juste si on considère le prix bas de ce produit, le principal du pays et dont dépendent le Gouvernement et ses citoyens. Le Congrès s’est réuni le 1<sup>er</sup> mai et la réduction des droits d’importation sur le café recevra, en toute probabilité, avant la fin de la session, toute la considération qu’elle mérite.

Le Ministre ajoute, que pendant la première moitié de la présente année fiscale, l’importation des produits étrangers fut comparative-ment importante et quoique les revenus ne puissent pas, tout d’abord, être augmentés considérablement par le décret en question, il produira certainement une économie dont profiteront le peuple et le pays.

Le Ministre est d'avis que Costa-Rica a, par-dessus tout, besoin d'une variété de produits, afin de ne pas dépendre d'un seul et il pourra les trouver dans le cacao, le caoutchouc, les fibres textiles, les fruits tropicaux, etc. La culture du bananier est la plus importante après celle du café.

## ETATS-UNIS.

### COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN AVRIL, 1901.

Pendant le mois d'avril, 1901, le total du commerce extérieur des Etats-Unis s'est monté à \$197,557,276 contre \$194,282,845 en avril, 1900. Les importations étaient évaluées à \$76,747,980, soit une augmentation de \$1,237,718 sur celles du mois d'avril, 1900. Les exportations, y compris les marchandises étrangères réexportées, se montaient à \$120,809,296 ou une augmentation de \$2,036,716 sur celles du mois d'avril, 1900. Il faut remarquer que le commerce entre les Etats-Unis proprement dits et les Iles Sandwich et celui entre les Etats-Unis et Porto Rico étaient compris dans le rapport du mois d'avril, 1900, mais non dans le rapport publié par le Ministère des Finances en avril, 1901. Le commerce des Iles Sandwich avec les pays étrangers est compris dans le rapport du commerce extérieur depuis le 30 juin, 1900, mais celui de Porto Rico est encore donné séparément.

Voici quelles étaient, sommairement et d'après les statistiques officielles, les importations et exportations du mois d'avril, 1901, comparées avec celles du même mois de l'année antérieure.

	1901.	1900.
<b>IMPORTATIONS.</b>		
Denrées alimentaires et animaux .....	\$19, 859, 819	\$22, 002, 894
Articles bruts entrant dans les différents procédés de l'industrie du pays ..	27, 852, 117	27, 234, 694
Articles entièrement ou partiellement manufacturés, destinés à être employés comme matériaux dans les manufactures et les arts mécaniques ..	7, 254, 365	7, 942, 033
Articles manufacturés pour la consommation .....	10, 418, 560	10, 380, 634
Articles de luxe, etc .....	11, 363, 119	7, 950, 007
<b>Totaux .....</b>	<b>76, 747, 980</b>	<b>75, 510, 262</b>
<b>EXPORTATIONS.</b>		
Produits agricoles .....	75, 029, 191	68, 851, 177
Produits manufacturiers .....	34, 416, 279	39, 424, 269
Produits miniers .....	3, 088, 357	3, 124, 668
Produits forestiers .....	4, 950, 077	4, 413, 605
Produits des pêches .....	311, 488	293, 280
Produits divers .....	275, 199	336, 326
<b>Totaux des produits du pays .....</b>	<b>118, 070, 591</b>	<b>116, 443, 325</b>
<b>Marchandises étrangères réexportées .....</b>	<b>2, 738, 705</b>	<b>2, 329, 255</b>
<b>Totaux généraux .....</b>	<b>120, 809, 296</b>	<b>118, 772, 580</b>

Pendant le mois d'avril 1901 les importations exemptes de droit étaient évaluées à \$36,458,888 contre \$33,457,274 en avril 1900. Le total des droits de douane perçus pendant le mois d'avril 1901 se montait à \$19,131,719 contre un total, en avril 1900, de \$18,765,018. Le pourcentage des importations franches de toute taxe était respectivement 47.50 en avril 1901 et 44.31 en avril 1900.

Pendant les dix mois de l'année fiscale finissant avec le mois d'avril 1901, la valeur des marchandises importées par les Etats-Unis se montait à \$676,233,940, contre \$717,286,292 pendant la même période de temps finissant avec le mois d'avril 1900, ou une diminution de \$41,052,352. Les droits de douane perçus pendant les dix mois de 1901 se montaient à \$199,355,934, contre \$197,092,225 pendant les dix premiers mois de 1900.

Pendant les dix premiers mois de la présente année fiscale, les exportations se montaient à \$1,238,554,264, contre \$1,152,961,312, valeur des exportations pendant la même période de l'année fiscale antérieure; soit un gain de \$88,074,658. Les marchandises étrangères réexportées se montaient, pendant la même période, à \$21,923,670, contre \$19,441,464 pendant les mêmes mois de l'année fiscale antérieure.

Pendant les dix mois de 1901, les importations d'or se montaient à \$61,017,610, contre \$37,160,974, en 1900. Les exportations d'or étaient de \$37,739,156, contre \$27,963,895 pendant les dix mois de l'année antérieure.

Pendant les dix premiers mois de 1901, les importations d'argent se montaient à \$31,706,542, et les exportations du même métal, à \$55,329,899, contre \$27,895,774 d'importation et \$45,458,297 d'exportation pendant la même période de 1900.

#### **RAPPORT DU BUREAU DE RECENSEMENT SUR LA POPULATION.**

La première moitié du rapport final sur la population des Etats-Unis a été publiée le 31 mai 1901 par le Bureau de Recensement. D'après ce rapport, la population totale du pays, y compris Alaska, les Iles Sandwich, le Territoire Indien et les Indiens sur les réservations indiennes était, en 1900, de 76,303,387 habitants, soit 8,169 habitants de plus que les chiffres préliminaires l'annonçaient en novembre 1900. Sont compris dans les chiffres donnés ci-dessus, 129,518 Indiens non taxés. Le total de la population en 1890 qui est donné dans le rapport comme base de comparaison avec le recensement qui vient d'être fait, était de 63,069,756 habitants, comprenant 62,622,250 personnes dans les Etats et Territoires, 32,502 dans l'Alaska, 190,182 Indiens et autres personnes dans le Territoire Indien, 145,282 Indiens et autres personnes sur les réservations indiennes et 88,990 habitants dans les Iles Sandwich. En prenant pour base le dénombrement de la population rectifié de 1870, on constate que l'augmentation, pendant la décade, de 1870 à 1880, était de 26 pour cent, ou pratiquement la même

que celle constatée pendant les 10 années précédentes. De 1880 à 1890 l'augmentation n'était pas tout à fait de 25 pour cent; de 1890 à 1900 elle était de 21 pour cent environ.

Rhode Island, dit le rapport, avec 407 habitants par mille carré, était, en 1900, l'Etat des Etats-Unis le plus peuplé. Massachusetts, avec, pas tout à fait, 349 habitants par mille carré, venait après. L'Etat de New-Jersey était le troisième avec 250 habitants; et l'Etat de Connecticut, le quatrième, avec 187 habitants. Quatre autres Etats possédaient plus de 100 personnes par chaque mille carré de territoire; voici quels étaient ces Etats: New-York, avec 152.6; Pennsylvanie avec 140.1; Maryland, avec 120.5; et l'Ohio, avec 102.

L'Etat d'Alaska n'avait, en 1900, qu'une personne par chaque 10 milles carrés et l'Etat de Nevada n'en possédait que quatre dans une aire semblable. La population d'Hawaï n'atteint pas tout à fait 24 personnes par mille carré et ces îles viennent, comme population, avant l'Etat du Maine, qui a, par mille carré, 23.2 personnes, et après l'Etat d'Arkansas, qui possède, dans la même superficie, 24.7 personnes. La population de Porto-Rico et celle des Iles Philippines ne sont pas comprises dans le total donné ci-dessus.

#### UTILITÉ COMMERCIALE DES RAPPORTS CONSULAIRES.

Depuis quelques années l'extension du commerce extérieur des Etats-Unis a été due, en grande partie, à l'amélioration apportée dans le service consulaire et au zèle des consuls qui, par l'intermédiaire du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, tiennent les marchands au courant de toutes les choses qui, dans leurs territoires respectifs, ont un intérêt commercial. C'est la politique du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de veiller à ce que le service consulaire soit on ne peut plus utile aux marchands américains qui briguent les marchés étrangers et les consuls sont constamment sur l'alerte pour se procurer des renseignements pouvant donner de l'extension au commerce américain.

C'est, cependant, grandement aux efforts du Chef du Bureau de Commerce Extérieur du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères à Washington que ces renseignements commerciaux se répandent si promptement. En janvier 1898, ce bureau a fait preuve de sa supériorité sur les autres bureaux de même genre des autres pays en publiant journellement au lieu de mensuellement, comme jadis, les rapports importants que lui font parvenir les agents consulaires des Etats-Unis; et ce nouveau système a excité, non seulement l'intérêt commercial du pays, attiré l'attention des exportateurs, encouragé les consuls à redoubler leurs efforts, mais a été pour le pays d'une valeur commerciale incalculable.

À ce sujet, on dit que c'est l'intention du Président et du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de ne faire que très peu de changements dans le service consulaire pendant l'administration actuelle, mais d'encou-

rager les hommes d'expérience à y rester en les récompensant par une promotion au fur et à mesure qu'une vacance se produira par la mort ou la démission de quelques consuls.

#### **RÉUNION DE L'ASSOCIATION NATIONALE DES MANUFACTURIERS.**

A la réunion annuelle de l'Association Nationale des Manufacturiers qui a eu lieu, dans la ville de Détroit, dans le courant de la semaine commençant le 2 juin 1901, des preuves furent données du bien que les efforts de cette organisation ont fait au commerce du pays. Le rapport du Président SEARCH, soumis le mardi 4 juin, montre que les affaires se trouvent dans les conditions les plus favorables. Mr. SEARCH attire l'attention sur les inquiétudes qu'éprouvent les industriels allemands au sujet de l'invasion, par les États Unis, des différents marchés et aussi sur les efforts que font la Russie, la France, l'Australie et la Suisse pour soutenir la concurrence sur ces marchés. Il demande aussi avec instance que l'on encourage la théorie des concessions commerciales réciproques de la part de tous les pays comme étant le moyen le plus sûr de continuer le mouvement progressif. Le sujet de réciprocité a formé le topique principal de la discussion à la session d'ouverture.

Le rapport du Trésorier indique que les recettes provenant des cotisations des membres de l'association, se sont montées, pendant l'année 1900 à \$80,570. Il y avait aussi des fonds spéciaux pour l'entretien d'un magasin d'échantillons à Shanghai, Chine, et pour les cas dans lesquels la légalité des droits sur le sucre russe doit être décidée par les cours.

Pennsylvanie est, de tous les États, celui qui fournit à l'association le plus grand nombre de membres, les cotisations provenant de cette section se montant, pendant l'année, à \$20,500.

#### **EXPORTATIONS DE MARCHANDISES EN CAOUTCHOUC.**

D'après le compte-rendu sommaire mensuel du commerce et finance du Ministère des Finances des États-Unis, le total des exportations des États-Unis, des marchandises classées sous la dénomination de manufactures de caoutchouc indien "India rubber," se montait, pendant les dix mois de l'année fiscale commençant le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1890, à \$2,908,036, contre \$2,289,397 et \$1,687,165 pendant les périodes correspondantes des deux années fiscales antérieures. Le nombre de chaussures exportées était de 1,349,063 paires, contre 597,614 paires pendant la même période de 1900 et 393,830 paires en 1898-9. Pendant le mois d'avril 1901, les exportations de caoutchouc se chiffrent, dans les listes d'exportations, à \$277,652, contre \$195,696 pendant le même mois de l'année 1900. Pendant le mois dont il s'agit, la Grande Bretagne a été le pays qui a acheté aux États-Unis la plus grande quantité de marchandises en caoutchouc, suivie dans l'ordre ci-après, par l'Allemagne, Cuba, le

Mexique, le Japon, la France et la République Argentine. L'Afrique Anglaise et l'Australie prennent une grande quantité des importations de caoutchouc de la Grande Bretagne, ces dernières se chiffrant respectivement, pendant le mois d'avril à \$7,194 et \$3,194. Pendant les trois premiers mois de la présente année civile, voici quelles ont été les valeurs des chaussures en caoutchouc fabriquées aux États-Unis, en Angleterre et en Allemagne et exportées par ces pays:

Grande Bretagne .....	\$176, 825
Allemagne .....	151,000
États-Unis .....	149, 039

#### SUPERFICIE DES COTONNERIES.

Le 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1901, le Ministère de l'Agriculture a publié son premier rapport sur la récolte de coton en 1901, et estime le nombre d'acres plantés à 27,352,000; soit une augmentation de 8.3 pour cent sur l'aire productive de 1900 et une augmentation de 10 pour cent sur la superficie actuelle récoltée. Joint à ce rapport, s'en trouve un autre qui donne la condition moyenne des districts cotonniers. L'estimation ayant été faite le 20 mai 1901 et comparée avec celle du 1<sup>er</sup> juin des autres années, la comparaison n'est pas absolue mais est donnée comme étant de 81.5 contre 82.5 le 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1900.

De la provision de coton du monde connue, 1,708,006 balles sont maintenant (1<sup>er</sup> juin) sur mer et dans les entrepôts de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Europe continentale, contre 1,592,000 balles pendant la même période de l'année dernière; en Egypte, il y a 171,000 balles contre 125,000 balles en 1900; dans l'Inde, 605,000 balles, contre 324,000 l'année dernière et aux États-Unis, 889,000 balles contre 448,000 en 1900. A ce sujet, il est important de remarquer que, pendant que la condition exposée le 1<sup>er</sup> juin pour l'année 1901 est la moins bonne rapportée depuis vingt ans, à l'exception toutefois de l'année 1895, celle du 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1900 a constamment diminué tout le long de la saison, de sorte qu'en septembre, la condition moyenne tombait à 68.2. Il est peu probable que le même état d'affaires existera cette année et dans son rapport le ministre n'anticipe aucune diminution dans la récolte du coton.

#### LIGNE DE BATEAUX À VAPEUR DE CHICAGO AUX PORTS DE L'AMÉRIQUE DU SUD.

Les importateurs de café et autres capitalistes de la ville de Chicago viennent de projeter la création d'une ligne de bateaux à vapeur de Chicago à Santos, Brésil, par voie de Buenos Ayres, République Argentine. Les navires prendront leur cargaison sur les quais de Chicago, traverseront les grands lacs, la rivière St. Laurence, jusqu'à l'Océan Atlantique et alors, par les routes commerciales ordinaires se rendront à Buenos-Ayres. Là, ils déchargeront la cargaison des in-



struments aratoires et autres marchandises et, lestés, iront alors à Santos où ils se procureront une cargaison de café avec laquelle ils reviendront. La seule difficulté de ce projet, est l'approvisionnement de charbon dans les ports de l'Amérique du Sud. Le charbon, au Brésil, coûte de \$7 à \$10 de plus la tonne, qu'aux Etats-Unis. Si cette difficulté peut être surmontée, les promoteurs du projet disent que la ligne sera indubitablement créée.

#### IMPORTATIONS DE PIERRES PRÉCIEUSES.

Le Général GEORGE W. MINDIL, examinateur spécial de la bijouterie du port de New York, a fait un rapport dans lequel il dit que pendant le mois de mai 1901, le total des importations des pierres précieuses de ce port a atteint la somme considérable de \$3,337,798.54, dont \$1,944,357.37 représentent la valeur des pierres taillées et \$1,235,877.78 celle des diamants et pierres précieuses bruts. Jamais, auparavant, les importations de pierres précieuses ne s'étaient montées, en un mois, à une valeur aussi grande, les chiffres les plus élevés atteints précédemment jusqu'à ce jour, pendant n'importe quel mois, étant ceux du mois de juillet 1899, quand \$2,518,583.21 de pierres précieuses passèrent à la douane de New York. Les mois d'avril et mai 1901 sont maintenant à la tête de la liste et si le mois de juin fournit les résultats moyens des onze mois précédents, les importations de pierres précieuses égaleront, pendant la présente année fiscale, celles enregistrées en 1893-97.

#### LES CHÈVRES ANGORAS.

Suivant un bulletin récent, publié par le Département de l'Agriculture, on estime à environ 400,000 le nombre des chèvres angoras dans les Etats-Unis et la production annuelle de la laine mohair à 1,000,000 de livres. On s'est livré à l'élevage des chèvres angoras pendant ces quarante dernières années, spécialement dans les Etats de l'Ouest et dans les territoires—Texas, Nouveau Mexique, Nevada, Floride, Californie et Orégon.

La toison de ces chèvres sert à fabriquer des tissus de choix et trouve encore beaucoup d'autres usages industriels. Les peaux tannées, quoique de qualité inférieure à celles des chèvres communes, sont utilisées comme cuirs et les peaux servent à faire des chiffons et des vêtements.

#### CRÉATION D'UNE USINE POUR LA CONSTRUCTION DE CHEMINS DE FER TRANSPORTABLES.

Il résulte d'une communication du "Commercial Intelligence" que l'on va créer, près de New-York, une fabrique de chemins de fer transportables. Cette entreprise est destinée à faire concurrence aux usines Decauville en France, Koppel en Allemagne et Wood à Middles-

borough-on-Tees, et ses promoteurs espèrent accaparer les marchés du Mexique et de l'Amérique du Sud.

#### **RAPPORT SUR LA RÉCOLTE AU 1<sup>er</sup> JUIN 1901.**

Les rapports préliminaires concernant l'aire ensemencée de froment seiset, indiquent qu'an 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1901, elle était d'environ 1,200,000 acres, ou environ 6.4 pour cent moins grande que celle de 1900. Le 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1901, la condition moyenne du froment seiset était 92 contre 87.3 le 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1900. La moyenne des moyennes du mois de juin pendant les dix dernières années est 92.6.

La condition moyenne du froment touselle a diminué de 6.3 points pendant le mois de mai, étant 87.8 le 1<sup>er</sup> juin contre 82.7 le 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1900 et 81.2 la moyenne des moyennes du mois de juin pendant dix ans.

Le nombre d'acres ensemencés d'avoine est 3.8 pour cent moins grand que celui récolté en 1900. La condition moyenne du grain en train de pousser est 85.3 contre 91.7 le 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1900 et une moyenne de 90 pendant dix années.

L'aire ensemencée d'orge est 1.2 pour cent moins grande que celle moissonnée en 1900. La condition moyenne est 91 contre 86.2 le 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1900 et une moyenne de dix années de 88.5.

Quant au seigle, l'aire ensemencée est 1.9 pour cent plus petite que celle moissonnée en 1900. La condition moyenne est 93.9 contre 87.6 le 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1900 et 89.4 pendant les dix dernières années.

---

### **HAÏTI.**

#### **SITUATION AU 31 DÉCEMBRE 1900 DE LA BANQUE NATIONALE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE.**

Les dettes de la République d'Haïti sont classées en dette extérieure et dette intérieure. La dette extérieure est formée de : 1<sup>o</sup> l'emprunt 1875 dit Domingue; 2<sup>o</sup> l'emprunt du 27 septembre 1895 de 50,000,000 francs.

L'emprunt 1875 dit Domingue est réglé par une convention entre le Gouvernement et les porteurs d'obligations, en date du 28 septembre 1885, sanctionnée par la loi et dont voici les dispositions principales:

“ARTICLE 1. Le service des intérêts a lieu semestriellement par coupons de 7 francs 50 pour les obligations, de 1 franc 50 pour les bons payables les 1<sup>er</sup> janvier et 1<sup>er</sup> juillet de chaque année, à Paris, aux guichets de la Société de crédit industriel et commercial.

\* \* \* \* \*

“ART. 3. En plus du service d'intérêt à 5 pour cent sur le capital, obligations et bons, le Gouvernement s'est engagé à pratiquer sur ledit

capital, tant bons qu'obligations, un amortissement qui sera chaque année de 1 pour cent de ce capital, l'amortissement s'augmentant chaque année, et au fur et à mesure de l'intérêt des obligations et bons amortis les années précédentes. L'amortissement est annuel.

“Les bons sont amortis en nombre et capital proportionnels à ceux des obligations et au même moment.

“Le tirage a lieu le 1<sup>er</sup> juin de chaque année au siège social du Crédit industriel et commercial et les titres amortis sont remboursables le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet suivant.

“Les intérêts des titres sortis cesseront de courir à partir de la même date et viendront augmenter le fonds d'amortissement ainsi qu'il a été dit plus haut.

“ART. 4. L'annuité à servir en deux semestres par le Gouvernement est de 1,302,354 francs pour les obligations et de 255,268 francs 80 pour les bons, soit un total de 1,557,622.80 francs plus ou moins une somme toujours inférieure à 300 francs et nécessaire à former le solde de l'amortissement d'une obligation.

“ART. 5. Le service de l'annuité est garanti d'une manière générale par tous les revenus de la nation et spécialement par le cinquième de tous les droits d'exportation portant principalement sur le café, le cacao, le campêche, etc.

“Dans le cas où le cinquième des droits en question viendrait à ne plus suffire au service de l'annuité, le Gouvernement s'engage à affecter au même objet et dans la mesure nécessaire une proportion plus forte des mêmes droits ou d'autres droits.

“Voici quel était le capital en circulation en 1901:

	Francs.
56,741 obligations à 300 francs.....	17,022,300
55,608 bons de coupons à 60 francs.....	3,336,480
Total .....	20,358,780
Soit à 5½ or, 3,809,771.25 pesos.	

“L'annuité étant de 1,557,579 francs, en retranchant le montant des intérêts du chiffre de l'annuité, on aura le montant affecté à l'amortissement.

INTÉRÊTS.		Francs.
56,741 obligations à 15 francs.....		851,115
55,608 bons à 3 francs.....		166,824
		1,017,939
AMORTISSEMENT.		
En 1901 l'amortissement sera—		
1,504 obligations à 300 francs.....	451,200	
1,474 bons à 60 francs.....	88,440	
	539,640	
		1,557,579
Soit à 5½ or, 287,046.08 pesos.		

“En 1922 la dernière annuité sera de 1,135,890 francs.

“Il y aura en circulation pour être amortis: 3,015 obligations et 2,955 bons de coupons.

“Un emprunt de 50,000,000 de francs a été contracté le 27 septembre 1895 pour opérer la conversion des bons d'emprunts locaux, 18 pour cent et le rachat du papier-monnaie. Par suite du tirage au sort fait le 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1900 de 1,010 obligations de 500 francs à rembourser, cet emprunt a été réduit pour 1901 à 47,745,000 francs.

“Pendant le cours de l'année 1900, d'importantes mesures financières ont été prises par le Gouvernement pour—

“1°. L'unification des emprunts en cours et la consolidation de bons, subventions, travaux, etc. (loi du 26 août 1900, Moniteur du 28 avril 1900, No. 34).

“2°. La conversion en or de la dette intérieure en gourdes et la consolidation en or de la dette flottante arriérée (loi du 1<sup>er</sup> août 1900, Moniteur du 22 août 1900, No. 67).

“La dette intérieure est formée:

“1°. Des obligations de \$100 or américain, rapportant 5 pour cent provenant de la conversion des obligations de 80 gourdes et de 100 gourdes de la Caisse d'amortissement.

“Pour chaque somme de 166 $\frac{2}{3}$  gourdes, il sera délivré un nouveau titre de \$100 or américain.

“2°. Des obligations de \$100 or américain, rapportant 5 pour cent, à émettre en consolidation de la dette flottante arriérée.

“Pour chaque somme de 240 gourdes, il sera délivré un nouveau titre de \$100 or américain.

“3. Des bons d'emprunts consolidés, en or américain, rapportant 12 pour cent émis pour l'unification de tous les bons d'emprunts en cours (convention du 29 janvier 1900).

“4°. Des bons en or américain, rapportant 6 pour cent, émis en consolidation de subventions accordées, bons du trésor et travaux exécutés par contrats (convention du 28 janvier 1900, article III).

“5°. Des billets de 5 gourdes et de 1 gourde, 0.20 cents et 10 cents émis sous l'administration du Général LÉGITIME, rachetés à 80 pour cent en or américain, suivant convention du 27 janvier 1892 et en vertu de la loi du 9 novembre 1893—solde 5,784.40 gourdes.

“6°. Des contre-bons (ou solde restant à payer sur certains mandats de dépenses publiques s'amortissant par acomptes) émis sous les administrations antérieures à celles du Général HYPPOLITE, 327,719.85 gourdes; émis sous les administrations du Général HYPPOLITE et du Général T. SIMON SAM, 805,522.61 gourdes; total, 1,133,242.46 gourdes.

“7°. Du prêt statutaire de 300,000 gourdes couvert par un bon renouvelable à quatre mois d'échéance.

“Pour cette année, il est impossible de déterminer le chiffre exact de la dette provenant des diverses opérations qui sont en cours, néan-

moins on prévoit que le montant des bons d'emprunts consolidés, 12 et 6 pour cent, dépassera le chiffre de \$5,800,000 prévu dans la convention du 29 janvier 1900, l'écart provenant des majorités accordées, d'intérêts de retard et du règlement de quelques affaires qui se trouvaient en suspens.

“Quant à la conversion de la dette intérieure et à la consolidation de la dette flottante arriérée, opérations qui sont également en cours, il est estimé que le montant de ces deux dettes s'élèvera au maximum à \$6,000,000.

Voici quels sont les droits sur le café, le cacao et le campêche:

Droits sur le café par 100 livres:		Pesos.
Droits fixes.....	1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Surtaxe, 20 pour cent.....	.33 $\frac{1}{3}$	
Surtaxe, 10 pour cent.....	.16 $\frac{2}{3}$	
	<hr/>	2.16 $\frac{2}{3}$
Droits supplémentaires.....	1.00	
Surtaxe, 20 pour cent.....	.20	
	<hr/>	1.20
Augmentation .....	.50	
	<hr/>	3.86 $\frac{2}{3}$
	<hr/>	
Droits sur le cacao par 100 livres:		
Droits fixes.....	1.50	
Surtaxe, 20 pour cent.....	.30	
Surtaxe, 10 pour cent.....	.15	
	<hr/>	1.95
Augmentation .....	.25	
	<hr/>	2.20
Droits sur le campêche par 1,000 livres:		
Droits fixes .....	1.50	
Augmentation .....	1.00	
	<hr/>	2.50
Droits sur les racines de campêche:		
Droits uniques par 1,000 livres.....	2.00	
	<hr/>	
Affectation des droits aux remboursements suivants:		
Dette extérieure, dette dite Domingue .....	.33 $\frac{1}{3}$	
Dette extérieure, emprunt de 50,000,000 francs .....	1.20	
Dette intérieure .....	.50	
Emprunts consolidés, 12 et 6 pour cent.....	1.33 $\frac{1}{3}$	
	<hr/>	3.36 $\frac{2}{3}$
Disposition par le Gouvernement.....	.50	
	<hr/>	3.86 $\frac{2}{3}$
Total, par 100 livres de café .....		3.86 $\frac{2}{3}$

### RESSOURCES DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE.

Dans une lettre que l'Honorable WILLIAM F. POWELL, Ministre des Etats-Unis à Port-au-Prince, a adressée à Mr. T. THOMAS FORTUNE, l'éditeur du "New York Age," ce haut fonctionnaire fait un récit des vastes ressources naturelles de Haïti en faisant particulièrement allusion à la colonisation par les Afro-Américains. Relativement à cette

dernière, Mr. le Ministre POWELL prétend qu'aucune autre île des Antilles n'offre de tels avantages. Mr. POWELL parle aussi avec enthousiasme de la fertilité du sol et du climat délicieux de cette île. La canne à sucre, dit-il, ne demande à être plantée qu'une fois en dix ans et le coton n'est replanté que tous les vingt ans et produit de beaux arbustes. Trois variétés de coton sont produites; l'une blanche dont les filaments ressemblent à ceux du coton produit dans les îles de la mer, une autre a une fibre jaune et la troisième en a une légèrement rose. Le maïs peut pousser avec peu ou sans culture et les opportunités pour la culture des fruits sont des plus favorables. Cette culture des fruits comprend celle des bananes, des oranges, des citrons, des limons, des ananas et des noix de coco. Les bananes n'ont besoin d'être plantées qu'une seule fois et, dans l'espace de deux ans, depuis l'époque où ils sont plantés, les arbres produisent un fruit vendable, la proportion de la production augmentant chaque année.

L'oranger, le limonier et le citronnier demandent plus de temps avant de donner des fruits, mais Mr. POWELL fait remarquer que les effets destructeurs de la gelée si communs dans la Floride et en Californie sont complètement inconnus à Haïti où le thermomètre ne monte jamais plus haut que 98 degrés au cœur de l'été et ne descend jamais au-dessous de 70 degrés en hiver. Le café, le cacao, le bois de campêche et l'acajou sont les produits principaux du pays, les rentrées, dans les caisses du Trésor, provenant des deux premiers articles, étant évaluées annuellement à plus de 3,000,000 de dollars. Actuellement toute la culture des terres se fait au moyen d'instruments agricoles des plus primitifs, et si les méthodes modernes étaient appliquées, les résultats seraient incalculables. En ce qui concerne les manufactures, il n'en existe aucune, quoiqu'il y ait un vaste champ ouvert pour les entreprises de ce genre. On pourrait établir spécialement des filatures de coton qui rapporteraient de gros bénéfices aux manufacturiers, la matière première produite dans le pays étant bon marché et d'une qualité excellente et les cotonnades formant le principal matériel pour les vêtements de toutes sortes.

---

## MEXIQUE.

### ETAT D'HIDALGO.

[Suite du rapport sur le Mexique par Mr. le Baron MONCHER, Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Belgique au Mexique.]

En quittant le district de Tantoyuca, on arrive, peu de temps après avoir franchi la frontière de l'Etat d'Hidalgo, à Huejutla, capitale du district du même nom.

La plus grande partie de l'Etat d'Hidalgo appartient au plateau central du Mexique et se trouve à une altitude d'au moins 2,000 mètres.

Toutefois, vers le nord et l'est, le massif de montagnes s'abaisse par gradins successifs jusqu'à tomber, non loin de Huejutla, à 200 et 300 mètres seulement au-dessus du niveau de la mer. La partie du district de Huejutla, située ainsi au pied de la montagne et à une altitude relativement très faible, jouit du même climat que la Huasteca décrite au chapitre précédent; la nature du sol et ses produits agricoles sont également semblables. Aussi cette région est-elle connue sous le nom de Huasteca d'Hidalgo.

Les pâturages y sont aussi beaux que dans l'Etat de Vera-Cruz. On y engraisse de grandes quantités de bétail qui sont expédiées à Cuba.

On en achemine aussi vers Mexico, mais l'énorme voyage que les bêtes doivent accomplir à pied, à travers les montagnes d'Hidalgo, avant d'arriver à une gare de chemin de fer, à Tortugas, nuit beaucoup à la qualité de la viande.

Les chiffres suivants indiquent les bénéfices réalisables par l'engraissement: Prix des vaches maigres, 20 à 25 piastres; prix des vaches engraisées, 35 à 40 piastres; prix des bœufs et des taureaux engraisés, 50 à 55 piastres. On peut donc gagner environ 15 piastres par tête. Le temps requis pour l'engraissement varie beaucoup, d'après la richesse du pâturage et le nombre de bêtes que l'on y tient.

Le prix des prairies de première qualité est d'environ 75 piastres par hectare (190 francs). Il y a quelques haciendas d'une étendue remarquable; mais, en général, la propriété est excessivement divisée.

La population du district est de 70,000 habitants, dont 50,000 appartiennent à la race indienne pure. Ceux-ci ont gardé leur langue; ils ont aussi leurs biens en communauté. Quand on parvient à les mettre d'accord pour vendre leurs terrains, on peut parfois les obtenir à très bon compte. Il existe encore passablement de terrains non défrichés, propres à être mis en culture et dont les prix ne seraient pas élevés. En effet, le district est situé absolument à l'écart à près de huit jours de cheval d'une gare de chemin de fer, et le capital étranger ne s'y présente que bien rarement.

Outre l'engraissement du bétail qui donne de jolis bénéfices, la population cultive le maïs, mais faute de voies de communication, il tombe à un prix dérisoire quand la récolte est abondante. En décembre dernier, il valait 12 centavos (30 centimes) les 10 litres.

Le terrain se prêterait aussi à la culture du coton. Les Indiens le plantent, mais en très petites quantités. Les femmes du pays le filent et le tissent elles-mêmes pour en confectionner des vêtements. Le coton brut se vend, au détail, à raison de 10 centavos (25 centimes) la livre.

Quand les moyens de communication seront meilleurs, le district de Huejutla sera tout indiqué pour une fabrique de cotonnades, d'autant

plus qu'au pied de la sierra, il y a nombre de chutes d'eau non dénoncées et dont la force motrice peut être obtenue sans grands frais.

Dans les environs de la ville de Huejutla, on fabrique beaucoup de poteries et autres objets en terre cuite. Ce sont les femmes qui se chargent de ce travail. Elles façonnent, uniquement, avec les mains et sans l'aide d'aucun instrument, des vases de forme étrusque d'un pied de diamètre, se vendant 6 centavos (15 centimes) et qui s'expédient jusqu'à la côte pour y être vendus dans les ports. Elles font aussi des tuiles, des tuyaux et des carrelages. L'argile est excellente et les produits sont à la fois très durs et d'une grande légèreté. On pourra y établir avec succès une fabrique de carrelages et de tuiles quand les moyens de communications permettront de les expédier jusqu'à Tampico.

Cette région paraît donc appelée à un certain avenir; sa prospérité future dépend du chemin de fer mentionné au chapitre précédent.

La population est intelligente, propre et honnête, et montrerait des dispositions pour l'industrie si les éléments ne lui faisaient absolument défaut.

La capitale Huejutla est une ville de 5,000 habitants. Son commerce est insignifiant, la population indienne ne consommant presque rien. Le principal négociant ne fait pas les importations directement, mais se sert de l'intermédiaire des maisons de Tampico qui lui expédient les marchandises à dos de mules. A vrai dire, les exportations sont nulles en raison même de la cherté des transports. S'il en était autrement, la Huasteca de Hidalgo pourrait envoyer en abondance du piloncillo, du tabac et des fruits sur le marché de Tampico.

Tous les ans, à Noël, une foire importante se tient à Huejutla. On y amène du bétail et surtout des chevaux et des mules qui arrivent même du fond de l'Etat de Tamaulipas et mettent près d'un mois à effectuer le voyage.

De nombreux marchands viennent y acquérir les bêtes qui sont dirigées en caravanes vers Pachuca, l'Etat de Puebla et autres Etats du plateau central. Les mules sont l'objet principal de cette spéculation. On les achète en moyenne 45 piastres (112 francs) à la foire de Huejutla, pour les revendre avec un bénéfice de 25 piastres (62 francs) dans l'intérieur du pays.

#### DÉPÔT D'ASPHALTE DANS L'ÉTAT DE TAMAULIPAS.

Dans un ouvrage intitulé "Histoire de Tamaulipas" (History of Tamaulipas), Don ALEJANDRO PRIETO, un ingénieur civil renommé du Mexique dit, que dans cet Etat il existe d'immenses variétés différentes d'asphalte, connu généralement sous le nom de *chapopote*. D'un bout à l'autre des bords intérieurs du lac principal Morales (Laguna Madre) et tout le long de la riche région qui se trouve dans le voisinage de Sota La Marina jusqu'au port de Tampico, on rencontre des



couches très riches de *chapotote* ou d'asphalte. Dans quelques unes, l'asphalte ressemble à du chocolat, a un peu la forme liquide, tandis que dans d'autres places, il se trouve sous une forme solide, compacte, a la couleur de l'ébène noir et ressemble à du charbon. A juger par l'apparence de la surface de ces gisements, on suppose qu'ils indiquent les veines de l'asphalte et du pétrole et les ingénieurs pourraient facilement déterminer le cours intérieur de ces veines. Les indices de ces veines qui paraissent sur la surface sont si grands qu'ils indiquent qu'il existe des dépôts immenses d'asphalte et d'huile.

---

## PÉROU.

### LE DÉVELOPPEMENT INDUSTRIEL.

Le Gouvernement du Pérou a fait parvenir récemment deux publications officielles contenant des informations très intéressantes pour tous ceux qui désirent suivre le développement des républiques sud-américaines qui par leur étendue, leur climat et leurs incalculables richesses naturelles sont appelées à occuper un rang important parmi les nations prospères.

Ces publications sont la "Sinopsis Geográfica y Estadística del Perú," et le "Resumen del Comercio General en el año 1899." La première est divisée en sept chapitres, dont un se rapporte à l'étude géographique du pays, et les six autres correspondent à chacun des six ministères entre lesquels est distribuée l'administration du Pérou,

D'après les données que contiennent ces publications, la population du Pérou peut être évaluée à environ 4,000,000 d'habitants. Le capitaine de vaisseau D. MELTON, président de la Société géographique de Lima a établi, en s'appuyant sur de sérieuses données, que la population actuelle du Pérou peut être évaluée à 4,600,000 d'habitants.

Il ya peu de pays qui puissent comme le Pérou offrir un champ plus vaste à l'industrie humaine. Son climat varié peut produire presque toute espèce de produits agricoles et ses mines renferment, dans des proportions presque fabuleuses, une variété infinie de métaux.

Un des services qui, au Pérou, s'est développé le plus est le service des postes. On a construit pour l'administration centrale un édifice superbe commencé en 1876; depuis cette date jusqu'en 1895, on n'a dépensé pour cette construction que 8,923 livres sterling; et du 15 novembre 1895 au 25 juin 1898, époque de son achèvement, les dépenses se sont élevées à 27,177 livres sterling. En sorte que cet édifice coûte environ 500,000 piastres chiliennes. Dans l'année 1894 il n'est passé par les bureaux que 5,934,000 pièces tandis, qu'en 1897 ce chiffre s'est élevé à 12,760,000.

La Direction générale des postes et télégraphes a, à sa charge, 2,310 kilomètres de lignes télégraphiques, tandis que 914 seulement appartiennent à des entreprises particulières.

Le Pérou s'occupe activement à reconstituer sa puissance militaire, et dans ce but il a ouvert une école navale et militaire préparatoire, où les élèves reçoivent l'instruction préliminaire nécessaire à leur admission dans les écoles spéciales d'application de l'armée et de la marine. La première de ces écoles est dirigée depuis le mois d'octobre, 1896, par des officiers distingués de l'armée française. Actuellement l'armée péruvienne compte 3,000 hommes parfaitement disciplinés et instruits.

Dans la période de 1895 à 1898 quarante entreprises nouvelles, de natures diverses, se sont établies; entre autres la Compagnie française du pétrole de l'Amérique du Sud, au capital de 3,000,000 de francs; la Compagnie (française également) des mines d'or de Lunbu, au capital de 3,000,000 de francs; six entreprises de chemins de fer d'intérêt local, six grandes compagnies d'assurances et d'autres entreprises d'industries diverses.

Les principales industries du Pérou sont; les exploitations minières et la culture de la canne à sucre.

Les maisons de production de sucre se chiffrent par 95,000; la culture de la canne et ses accessoires occupent une superficie de 75 à 80,000 hectares et le capital placé dans cette industrie, prenant en considération la valeur du terrain, est de 35 à 40,000,000 de sols.

Le Pérou comptait, en 1899, 1,468 kilomètres de chemins de fer construits par l'Etat et exploités par la Peruvian Corporation, et 162 kilomètres appartenant à des entreprises particulières.

Pendant l'année 1899, le commerce extérieur du Pérou s'est élevé à 54,845,492 sols, tandis qu'en 1891, il a atteint 27,547,557 sols, une augmentation de 27,307,985.

Le tableau suivant donne un rapport comparatif des principaux articles d'exportation pour 1891 et 1899:

Articles.	1891	1899	Articles.	1891	1899
Riz.....	150, 220	426, 551	Cocaïne.....		675, 075
Sucre.....	3, 160, 449	10, 103, 518	Cuir.....	294, 387	783, 419
Coton.....	1, 057, 933	1, 787, 478	Laine.....	861, 830	3, 418, 066
Café.....	85, 427	484, 050	Minéraux.....	4, 399, 792	10, 667, 018
Coca.....		173, 599			

Ces chiffres démontrent à quel point peut s'accroître le développement du commerce du Pérou, s'il continue dans une ère de tranquillité et de bonne administration; en effet la production des articles cités et de beaucoup d'autres de moindre importance peut augmenter dans des proportions infiniment plus grandes. Le champ est encore vaste où l'agriculture peut se développer et les sources de richesses que renferment ces immenses régions minières sont inépuisables.

**RENSEIGNEMENTS COMMERCIAUX.**

D'après une récente publication française le Gouvernement a ordonné l'achèvement immédiat des lignes télégraphiques qui doivent établir une communication terrestre entre le Pérou, la Bolivie et la République Argentine.

On dit à Lima que le syndicat MINROD, formé à Londres au capital de £350,000, a fait l'acquisition des mines de Loquinoa. D'autre part deux ingénieurs anglais, MM. BERMETT et LETTS, sont partis pour Huancayo, inspecter les mines de cette région, pour le compte d'un syndicat anglais qui a été constitué en vue de l'achat de mines au Pérou.

Il est question de créer une ligne de vapeurs péruviens entre Panama et Valparaíso. Cette entreprise serait subventionnée par le gouvernement péruvien qui se réserverait le droit en certains cas, de faire usage desdits vapeurs pour le transport de ses troupes et de son matériel. Un syndicat anglais est à la tête de cette affaire. Le projet de création d'une nouvelle ligne de navigation desservant la côte sud du Pacifique est favorablement accueilli au Pérou, car son exécution aurait pour conséquence de faire baisser le prix des frêts et des passages entre les ports péruviens et ceux du Chili, de l'Equateur et de la Colombie.

---

**VÉNÉZUÉLA.****AMÉLIORATION DES CONDITIONS FINANCIÈRES.**

Le Chargé d'Affaires, par intérim, des Etats-Unis à Caracas vient d'informer le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères à Washington que la situation financière de la république s'est améliorée. On dit que "après plusieurs conférences entre les banques, la Chambre de Commerce et les représentants du gouvernement, le plan suivant a été arrêté:

(1) Les banques et les marchands consentent à recevoir, dans toutes les transactions, 25 pour cent en argent au lieu de 10 pour cent comme le prescrivait la loi.

(2) Les banques et le gouvernement s'engagent à garder en dépôt assez d'argent comptant pour rétablir la parité de l'échange.

(3) La banque de Vénézuéla s'engage à envoyer à tous les Etats de l'Union, assez d'argent pour payer tous les employés nationaux, civils et militaires.

(4) Le passage de la loi sur le tarif, mentionnée dans le BULLETIN MENSUEL du mois de mai 1901 (page 917), abolissant les droits d'exportation sur le café, le cacao, le coton et le bétail et augmentant les droits de transit de 12½ pour cent à 25 pour cent.

## COMMERCE DES COTONNADES DANS L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

Dans un rapport que M. WILLIAM F. GRINNELL, consul des Etats-Unis à Manchester, a adressé au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères à Washington, ce fonctionnaire fait un exposé comparatif des chargement de cotonnades que les Etats-Unis et la Grande-Bretagne ont expédiés aux pays de l'Amérique Latine, pendant les trois années 1898, 1899 et 1900. D'après ce document on voit que le commerce en question était représenté par 1,784,547,400 mètres pour la Grande-Bretagne contre 198,814,759 pour les Etats-Unis. Cette balance commerciale énorme contre les Etats-Unis et qui équivaut à environ 530,000,000 mètres par an, peut, dans l'opinion du Consul GRINNELL, être comblée par l'adoption de moyens propres à capturer les marchés de l'Amérique Latine, et pour cela il est, dit-il, nécessaire d'envoyer, dans ces pays, des agents commerciaux expérimentés, parlant couramment la langue espagnole, afin de chercher quels sont les tissus que l'on y préfère, la manière de les emballer, les conditions de crédit, etc., lesquels diffèrent dans les sections différentes. Voici quelles sont les quantités et les valeurs des pièces de cotonnades de toutes sortes exportées des Etats-Unis aux pays de l'Amérique Latine pendant les trois années civiles passées; la valeur moyenne par mètre étant 5 cents:

Pays.	1900.		1899.		1898.	
	<i>Mètres.</i>		<i>Mètres.</i>		<i>Mètres.</i>	
Mexique .....	5,042,352	\$355,531	9,044,291	\$537,229	7,448,585	\$449,076
Colombie .....	4,946,888	275,308	7,324,954	362,031	6,954,587	313,727
Bésil .....	4,350,873	309,304	7,631,384	467,201	10,446,148	633,130
République Argentine .....	1,545,765	104,722	2,197,212	136,612	2,894,206	200,281
Amérique Centrale .....	14,870,608	788,644	15,389,949	659,824	11,290,813	484,588
Autres pays de l'Amérique du Sud .....	32,874,981	1,771,760	21,963,595	1,030,258	32,596,568	1,402,039

Voici quelles étaient, pendant la même période, les exportations britanniques:

Pays.	1900.			1899.		
	<i>Mètres.</i>			<i>Mètres.</i>		
Mexique .....	28,372,400	£401,517	\$1,953,982.48	48,368,000	£439,812	\$2,140,345.09
Colombie .....	25,252,600	177,176	862,227.00	46,084,200	356,693	1,735,846.48
Bésil .....	104,937,600	1,196,298	5,821,784.21	132,561,600	1,359,838	6,617,651.62
République Argentine .....	131,285,300	1,561,938	7,601,171.27	130,615,400	1,368,410	6,659,367.26
Amérique Centrale .....	42,596,800	484,892	2,359,726.91	44,925,500	316,195	1,538,762.96
Vénézuëla .....	48,866,800	350,880	1,707,557.52	42,806,000	314,567	1,530,810.30
Pérou .....	27,614,700	301,463	1,467,069.68	36,356,800	346,088	1,684,237.25
Chili .....	98,025,800	998,277	4,858,115.02	74,883,900	613,646	2,986,308.25
Uruguay .....	30,543,400	343,490	1,671,594.08	42,678,000	422,105	2,054,173.98
Autres pays de l'Amérique du Sud .....	198,780,700	1,994,110	9,704,336.31	196,724,700	1,696,406	8,255,559.79

Pays.	1898.		
	<i>Mètres.</i>		
Mexique .....	43,606,200	£399,136	\$1,942,395.34
Colombie .....	48,010,000	387,399	1,885,277.25
Brésil .....	208,450,700	1,967,167	9,573,218.20
République Argentine .....	124,174,800	1,274,409	6,201,911.39
Amérique Centrale .....	33,042,700	233,525	1,136,449.41
Vénézuéla .....	33,872,100	270,646	1,317,098.75
Pérou .....	37,995,500	340,554	1,657,306.04
Chili .....	53,459,700	464,159	2,268,829.77
Uruguay .....	45,160,900	448,462	2,182,440.32
Autres pays de l'Amérique du Sud .....	170,488,200	1,523,821	7,415,674.89

Le prix moyen par mètre est de  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

## BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Les livres et les brochures qui seront envoyés au Bureau des Républiques Américaines, et qui contiendront des sujets ou matières traitant des pays de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines, seront mentionnés dans le Bulletin Mensuel sous le titre "Bibliographie."

L'annuaire "Yearbook" du Ministère de l'Agriculture des Etats-Unis est prêt à être livré au public. Outre le rapport du Ministre de l'Agriculture et de l'appendice, cet ouvrage contient 31 articles spéciaux, soit 5 de plus que le nombre renfermé dans l'annuaire de l'année passée. Un grand nombre de ces articles ont été mentionnés sommairement dans les BULLETINS MENSUELS de l'année dernière. Quoique l'annuaire de 1900 ne soit pas spécialement consacré à la revue des différentes divisions du Ministère, il donne une idée exacte des progrès et du développement de cette branche du service gouvernemental. A part une seule exception, chaque article a été préparé par un employé du Ministère et chacun d'eux peint, en détail, les progrès de la science appliquée à l'agriculture et donne les résultats de quelque entreprise importante. L'appendice a été augmenté et contient des renseignements d'une très grande valeur pour toutes les personnes intéressées dans l'agriculture scientifique et pratique.

C'est un ouvrage très utile où l'on peut trouver de bons renseignements et qui contient, non seulement les noms et adresses des fonctionnaires et employés du Ministère de l'Agriculture, les noms des collèges et fermes-écoles, la liste des fonctionnaires chargés des services agricoles dans les différents états, etc., mais aussi de nombreux renseignements sur les sujets agricoles et des statistiques pouvant intéresser les fermiers et les résidents des districts ruraux. L'annuaire est un volume de 888 pages, illustré d'un frontispice, de 87 gravures (dont 9 sont coloriées) et orné de 88 figures. Cet ouvrage a été tiré à 500,000 exemplaires, dont 470,000 sont, de par la loi, réservés à l'usage exclusif des Sénateurs, Députés et Représentants au Congrès des Etats Unis, et 30,000 distribués aux personnes coopérant avec le Ministère ou à celles lui ayant rendu quelque service.

L' "American News Agency" de la ville du Mexique vient de publier une traduction anglaise d'un ouvrage écrit par M. le Baron MONCHER, dont le titre est de "Tampico au Pacifique." L'auteur est Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Belgique au Mexique et habite la ville de Mexico. Quant à son livre, il a 125 pages, un index et est une description officielle des sections du Mexique par lesquelles il est passé en traversant la République de l'est à l'ouest. Voici quels sont dans l'ordre indiqué les différents Etats décrits par ce haut fonctionnaire dans son ouvrage avec des notes sur leurs villes, les possibilités agricoles, les mines, le commerce, etc.: Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Hidalgo, Guanajuato, Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Jalisco, Territoire de Tepic, Sinaloa et Sonora. Le chapitre XII de cet ouvrage est consacré aux mines d'argent des Etats Centraux: "The Silver Mines of the Central States." Les observations de M. le Baron MONCHER sont très étendues et ont une valeur considérable, attendu que les faits qu'il relate furent personnellement obtenus de sources autorisées. Son voyage a duré plusieurs mois et ce n'est qu'après de longues, sérieuses et minutieuses investigations qu'il a pu fournir tous les renseignements que renferme son ouvrage. M. le Baron MONCHER a toujours été accueilli avec la plus grande courtoisie par les fonctionnaires du Gouvernement mexicain qui l'ont aussi aidé; par tous les moyens, à accumuler des données dignes de foi. Cette œuvre est on ne peut plus utile pour les personnes qui ont des fonds à placer, les capitalistes, les hommes d'affaires et les savants.

Il vient de paraître à Assomption, le premier almanach agricole qui ait jamais été publié au Paraguay. Cette publication a pour titre "The Agricultural Almanac of Paraguay" (Almanach Agricole du Paraguay) et a pour auteur distingué, M. le Docteur MOISÉS BERTONI, qui est cité dans la "Revue Mensuelle du Paraguay" comme un savant de premier ordre. Voici quels sont les sujets traités par l'écrivain, dans un style concis et clair: travaux agricoles de chaque mois; diverses lectures sur des questions relatives au mois de l'année; actualités de grand intérêt; systèmes nouveaux; cultures établies ou à introduire; connaissances utiles à la vie des champs; recettes pratiques; table de réduction; tableaux de calculs indispensables et divers renseignements utiles.

Cet almanach agricole est appelé à rendre de grands services, surtout dans les campagnes. Il deviendra le livre de chevet du laboureur, le vade-mecum indispensable et nécessaire qui facilitera et adoucira les travaux de l'homme des champs.

Le sixième numéro du "Bulletin Agricole et Bétail" (Agricultural and Livestock Bulletin), récemment publié par le Gouvernement de Buenos-Ayres, République Argentine, contient la biographie du nouveau Ministre de l'Agriculture, Señor Don ESQUIEL RAMOS MEXIA, qui, paraît-il, par ses inclinations naturelles, son instruction, son éduca-

tion, sa longue expérience dans les affaires agricoles, a toutes les qualités requises, pour remplir, avec distinction, les hautes fonctions qui viennent de lui être confiées. Ancien Président de la Société Rurale Argentine pendant de longues années, ancien membre de la commission pour le drainage de la province de Buenos-Ayres, Señor MEXIA a toujours pris une part active dans toutes les affaires concernant l'amélioration de l'agriculture et de l'agriculteur.

Dans la revue "Feilden" de Londres (Feilden's Magazine), London) du mois de mai 1901, se trouve un récit "d'une visite aux districts de mine d'or du Brésil" (A visit to the gold mining districts of Brazil), de la plume de Mr. HERBERT KILBURN SCOTT, un ingénieur des mines anglais. Ces districts miniers se trouvent à 250 milles de Ouro Preto, la vieille capitale Portugaise de l'Etat de Minas Geraes, trajet que l'on est obligé de faire à cheval. Dans cet article, l'auteur fait une description exacte et détaillée du pays, indique les méthodes employées pour obtenir l'or et les produits des différentes mines. Ce récit est illustré des croquis des pics dans lesquels se trouve l'or et des machines employées pour préparer mécaniquement les minerais d'où l'on obtient le métal précieux.

La Reconnaissance de l'Empire (O Reconhecimento do Imperio), tel est le titre du dernier ouvrage écrit par Mr. M. de OLIVEIRA LIMA. C'est un volume de 376 pages qui traite de la reconnaissance de l'indépendance du Brésil et qui a été publié par Mr. H. GARNIER, Rio de Janeiro, Brésil. Le retard apporté par le Portugal et les autres nations dans la reconnaissance d'une telle indépendance est dû à la situation politique générale de l'Europe. Le sujet est traité avec soin et impartialité et est d'une très grande valeur au point de vue de l'histoire diplomatique du Brésil. L'auteur, qui est très connu et fort respecté aux Etats-Unis, promet, dans un dernier ouvrage, de continuer l'histoire de l'indépendance jusqu'à l'abdication de l'Empereur en 1831.

Un des mémoires les plus importants qui ait été lu aux dernières sessions du Congrès scientifique de la République de l'Uruguay, fut celui du Dr. PATRON du Pérou qui a la réputation d'être un philologue renommé. Dans ce document l'auteur trace les rapports qui existent entre les langues des Indiens Quincha et Almara de l'Amérique du Sud et celles de l'ancien Assyrien, Chaldéen et Somera. Mr. le Dr. PATRON prétend aussi que ces Indiens sont familiers avec les caractères cunéiformes d'écriture. Ceci a une importante concaténation avec l'histoire de la race humaine et aide à confirmer la théorie qui est aujourd'hui considérée comme presque une certitude par de nombreux investigateurs, qu'il existe un rapport ou connexion entre les anciens sièges de civilisation et l'Amérique du Nord et du Sud.

Dans le journal "Military Service Institution" paru récemment, est inséré un article du Colonel du Génie PETER C. HAINS de l'armée des Etats-Unis, intitulé "Un canal isthmien au point de vue militaire." Cet article réfère, sans doute, à un cours d'eau artificiel à travers un morceau de terre qui joint l'Amérique du Nord et du Sud, plus particulièrement le canal de Nicaragua projeté, et est intéressant, étant donnée la manière dont le colonel traite le sujet. Il est évident qu'un tel canal serait d'une plus grande utilité aux Etats-Unis qu'à n'importe quelle autre nation; c'est pourquoi, le but que l'esprit du Colonel HAINS cherche à atteindre dans son article est de montrer qu'un canal neutre avec une grande surface d'eau neutre à chaque terminus, serait, au point de vue militaire, on ne peut plus avantageux pour ce pays.

Mr. ENOS BROWN vient de publier dans le journal "Scientific American" paru le 18 mai 1901, un article sur "la culture du caoutchouc au Mexique" (Cultivation of Rubber in Mexico). Il dit que, pendant les dernières années, des étrangers, principalement des citoyens des Etats-Unis, ont acquis dans les Etats de Tehuantepec, près de 200,000 acres de terre propre à la culture des arbres à caoutchouc et que ces personnes ont déjà dépensé pour planter et cultiver ces arbres, \$5,000,000. Les renseignements au sujet de la qualité du sol requis, les méthodes de culture, les estimations des rendements de caoutchouc par arbre et par acre, donnés par cet écrivain, correspondent aux données publiées à ce sujet, à des époques différentes, dans le BULLETIN MENSUEL du Bureau des Républiques Américaines.

La "Betterave à sucre," par M<sup>r</sup> L. MALPEAUX, professeur d'agriculture français. Dans cet ouvrage, à la fois pratique et scientifique, M<sup>r</sup> L. MALPEAUX a réuni le plus grand nombre de faits et d'observations possible se rapportant à la betterave à sucre. Après un exposé très complet de la question sucrière, il fixe avec précision, et d'après les données les plus récentes de la science agronomique, les conditions pratiques auxquelles le cultivateur doit s'attacher s'il veut obtenir, par la culture de la betterave, des rendements élevés en racines riches en sucre. L'étude scrupuleusement faite des questions relatives à la production des semences, aux meilleures méthodes de culture et à la vente des racines, fait de cet ouvrage un véritable manuel du cultivateur de betteraves à sucre.

Le Ministre de l'Agriculture de la République Argentine vient de publier un petit ouvrage intitulé "Industries agricole et pastorale dans la République Argentine" (Industrias Agrícolas y Ganaderas en la República Argentina), écrit par Mr. HUGO MIATELLO, un ingénieur agricole de la province de Santa Fé. Cette brochure utile et instructive est destinée à l'usage des immigrants qui ont l'intention de se livrer à l'agriculture ou à l'élevage du bétail. On dit que le texte de cette œuvre sera traduit en anglais, en français et en allemand pour



être distribué, par l'intermédiaire des Consuls Argentins, au nord de l'Europe, afin de faire mieux connaître les avantages et les espérances que la République offre aux agriculteurs.

“Analyse chimique et purificative des eaux potables,” par Mr. P. GUICHARD, membre de la Société chimique de Paris. La question de la purification de l'eau est à l'ordre du jour; c'est d'ailleurs toujours une actualité qui intéresse à juste titre le savant aussi bien que le public. L'auteur a résumé, dans cet aide-mémoire, les principes rationnels qui doivent diriger aussi bien les villes que les particuliers. Après avoir défini l'eau potable, l'auteur passe en revue les procédés d'analyse chimique de l'eau, les impuretés minérales et organiques mortes ou vivantes. Il étudie ensuite la distribution de l'eau dans les villes. Enfin, il examine l'eau transformée en eau d'égout et enfin la purification de ces eaux résiduaires.

“Exploitation commerciale des forêts”, tel est le titre d'un ouvrage dont l'auteur est Mr. H. VANUT-BERGHE, ingénieur agronome de Paris, France, et qui peut intéresser les personnes qui s'occupent de sylviculture. Dans ce volume l'auteur traite des principes utilitaires, inspirant la gestion d'une façon générale. Cet ouvrage est divisé en trois chapitres. Dans le premier sont exposées les diverses récoltes aux quelles on se livre en forêt; dans le second, il est question de la gérance proprement dite; il s'ouvre par des considérations sur la valeur actuelle des forêts, sur son avenir; enfin, un troisième chapitre est consacré à une question restée fort obscure jusqu'à présent, l'estimation des forêts.

Le magasin littéraire le “Siècle” (Century) du mois de juin publie la première des deux conférences que Mr. CLEVELAND, ex-Président des Etats-Unis, a faites à l'Université Princeton sur le différend qui s'est élevé entre la Grande-Bretagne et le Vénézuéla au sujet de la frontière de cette dernière République. Le premier chapitre est consacré à l'histoire des incidents qui ont soulevé la dispute entre les deux pays intéressés et le second traite les circonstances qui ont obligé les Etats-Unis à intervenir. Une carte montrant l'aire contestée, les différentes lignes d'arpentage qui la traversent et qui indique aussi la ligne de démarcation finale, augmente l'intérêt de l'article.

Mr. LAURENCE M. TERRY a publié dans le “Overland Monthly” du mois de février 1901, un article sur la “Culture du café au Mexique.” Dans cet article, il fait remarquer que les Mexicains sont exportateurs et non consommateurs de café. Ce fut en l'année 1800 que le caféier fut, pour la première fois, introduit au Mexique. Il vient très bien dans les hautes terres et basses terres du pays, produisant une très grande quantité de grains d'une excellente qualité et d'un bon rapport.

L'auteur décrit la manière de cultiver le caféier, de préparer son fruit pour le marché, ainsi que les méthodes employées pour le classer, le mettre en sac et l'expédier.

La "Revue Scientifique" (Paris) du 27 avril 1901 contient un article de Mr. R. GODFERNAUX sur "l'industrie métallurgique des Etats-Unis." Dans cet article l'écrivain attribue les succès récents des Etats-Unis dans leur concurrence avec les autres nations européennes aux causes suivantes: 1°, l'abondance et la richesse des matières premières (charbon et minerai); 2°, le développement du travail à la pièce (piece work) dans les établissements manufacturiers; 3°, l'excellence des accessoires des machines employées; 4°, la méthode de production des types ordinaires, et 5°, l'organisation financière, des grandes aciéries.

La "Revue Américaine" de Bruxelles, Belgique, a publié un article intéressant sur l'industrie minière dans la République de Salvador qui, dit-il, a fait des progrès surprenants. Les gisements, qui comprennent l'or, l'argent, le cuivre, le plomb et le minerai de fer aussi bien que le charbon, se trouvent principalement sur les pentes des montagnes. Ces chaînes de montagnes traversent aussi le Honduras et le Nicaragua. L'auteur décrit Mossazen comme étant le département le plus riche de la République, et aussi celui qui contient 84 des 90 mines de rapport du pays.

Dans un numéro récent de "l'Economiste Français," Paris, M. LEROY BEAULIEU, un écrivain très connu, prédit que le vingtième siècle montrera la "prépondérance" commerciale des Etats-Unis comme le dix-huitième a fait voir son indépendance et le dix-neuvième son expansion territoriale. Le publiciste fameux soutient ses vues pro-américaines avec de nombreuses statistiques commerciales et industrielles, se rapportant aux importations et exportations des Etats-Unis.

La bibliothèque du Bureau des Républiques Américaines a reçu une copie du message du Dr. FRANCISCO DE PAULA RODRIGUES ALOES, Gouverneur de São Paulo, lu à l'ouverture de la session du Corps Législatif de cet Etat le 7 avril 1901. Ce document est une revue intéressante et compréhensive des affaires de l'Etat, un des plus prospères et progressifs de l'Union Brésilienne.

Le "Overland Monthly" du mois de mai 1901, contient un article rédigé d'une manière charmante par Mlle. CLARA SPALDING BROWN et qui a pour titre "Le plus grand jour de fête du Mexique" (Mexico's Greatest Festival), "Célébration de l'anniversaire de l'indépendance" (The Celebration of the Independence Day.)

# MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

## BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

---

Vol. X.  
JANUARY-JUNE,  
1901.

---

WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1901.



# INDEX

TO THE

## MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

### BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Vol. X.

Nos. 88-93, inclusive.

#### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC:

	Page.
Agricultural and pastoral products, exports of .....	855
Agricultural implements, purchases of, for schools.....	667
Agriculture and sericulture in Santa Fé .....	471
Agriculture in Catamarca Province .....	232
Agronomical station, prospective establishment of an .....	236
Andine Railway, report of the .....	666
Bacteriological laboratory at Buenos Ayres.....	2
Bank, National, returns of the, 1900 .....	665
Beer, production and consumption of .....	862
Borax, exports of, from Salta .....	667
Borax industry in Salta Province, the.....	235
Boundary with Brazil, commission for the delimitation of the .....	235
Budget for 1901 .....	231
Buenos Ayres, bacteriological laboratory and <i>lazaretto</i> at .....	2
Buenos Ayres, newspaper supplies for .....	236
Buenos Ayres, oil mills in .....	473
Buenos Ayres, population of .....	469
Butter, Argentine, shipments of, to England .....	236
Cabinet officers, new .....	666
Cabinet, Presidential, the.....	854
Cable road, proposed, between Chilecito and mining districts.....	861
Catamarca Province, agriculture in .....	232
Cattle, French ports reopened to .....	865
Census of Rosario.....	3
Cereals, exports of.....	2
Chaco District, live stock statistics of the .....	1063
Commerce, foreign, 1900.....	663
Commerce of the Patagonian coast .....	856
Commerce with Great Britain, 1900 .....	468
Electrical machinery, imports of .....	666
Electricity, increasing use of.....	233
Exports and their destinations, first quarters, 1901, 1900 .....	1059

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—Continued.

	Page.
Exports of sugar .....	473
Exports, leading, 1900.....	467
Flour shipments to Pará.....	3
Foot-and-mouth disease, extermination of the .....	233
Formosa, sugar factory established in.....	1063
Gas buoys as aids to navigation .....	235
Grain elevators and storehouses at Buenos Ayres, proposed.....	859
Grape crop of Mendoza, the .....	473
Great Western Railroad and the wine trade, the.....	234
Harbor works at Rosario.....	472
Immigration, statistics of, 1900.....	470
Linseed crop, the, forecast of.....	234
Linseed, production of.....	1060
Live-stock quarantine <i>lazaretto</i> at Buenos Ayres.....	2
Machinery, electrical, imports of .....	666
Mendoza Province, grape culture in .....	473
Message of the Governor of Santa Fé.....	862
Money, paper, new issue of .....	232
Mosquito bites, remedy for, discovered.....	1062
Oil mills in Buenos Ayres, output of the .....	473
Pan-American Exposition, wool exhibit at .....	666
Patagonian coast, the, commerce of.....	856
Patents, United States, granted Argentine citizens.....	667, 864, 1063
Population of Buenos Ayres, 1901 .....	469
Public debt, unification of .....	667
Quebracho, exports of .....	864
Railroads, statistics concerning.....	232
Railway companies, reports of .....	859
Railway Company, East Argentine, report of the.....	1061
Railway Company, Villa Maria and Rufino, report of the.....	1062
Railway, Southern, the, report of .....	470
Rosario, census of .....	3
Rosario, harbor works at.....	472
Rosario, railroad improvements at.....	864
Santa Fé, agricultural development of.....	471
Santa Fé, message of the Governor of.....	862
Steamship lines, Hamburg-American, consolidation of .....	235
Sugar, exports of.....	473
Sugar in Tucumán Province, 1900 .....	236
Sugar manufactory at Formosa .....	1063
Sulphur deposits, concession for working.....	865
Tariff changes.....	855
Telegraph material, tenders for, called .....	865
Telegraph service via Magellan Straits .....	473
Textiles, trade in.....	665
Trade-mark law, new.....	472
Typographical supplies from the United States .....	235
Wheat, increased shipments of, to Great Britain.....	236
Wine trade and the Great Western Railroad, the .....	234
Wire ropeway between Chilecito and mining districts.....	1063
Wool, export value of .....	469
Wools in Liverpool, sales of.....	862

## BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY, THE..... 726

BOLIVIA:

	Page.
Agricultural conditions in Oruro and Potosi .....	1066
Antofagasta, exportation through the port of .....	1066
Coal mines at Cochabamba .....	669
Exports through Antofagasta .....	1066
Extradition treaty with the United States .....	5
Imports from the United States, 1895-1900 .....	238
Land law, proposed, new .....	236
La Paz, Department of, Belgian report on .....	667
Medina, Federico Diez de, Dr., appointed Minister of Foreign Relations ..	238
Mining industry, the, French report on .....	1063
Ororu and Potosi, agricultural conditions in the Provinces of .....	1066
Pan-American Exposition, exhibits at .....	474
Parcels-post treaty with the United States .....	5
Railroads, law providing for the construction of .....	5
Railway enterprises .....	669
Railways in operation and prospected .....	237
Roads and railways .....	237
Rubber, production of, 1899 .....	237
Surveys, governmental, proposed .....	668
Tin, exports of .....	669
Tin, production of .....	3
Trade route along the Upper Paraguay .....	6

BOOK NOTICES:

Argentine Republic—

Agricultural and livestock bulletin .....	1136
Agricultural and pastoral industries .....	1137
American diplomacy—a review .....	738
Annual of the Bureau of Statistics .....	740
Argentine and Chilean boundary question .....	117, 734
Buenos Ayres, population of the Province of .....	937
Climatology of the mountains of Córdoba .....	539
Custom-house legislation .....	309
Economic war .....	115
Education, practical and industrial .....	308
Farms and ranches .....	740
Infectious diseases in the Province of Buenos Ayres .....	309
Interchange and production .....	114
Latin-American Scientific Congress, report of the .....	304
Medico-legal studies on the Argentine Civil Code .....	309
Sheep and cattle in the .....	115

Bolivia—

Copper in .....	115
Customs-tariff law, 1901 .....	740
Gold in .....	115
Mining industry, the .....	116
Public documents .....	733
Tin in .....	115

Brazil—

Agriculture, elemental treatise on .....	740
Diamond fields of Brazil, the .....	541
Electrical Review, published in Rio de Janeiro .....	309
Farms and ranches .....	740
Four centuries of maritime activity .....	307

## BOOK NOTICES—Continued.

## Brazil—Continued.

	Page.
From Pará to Manaus.....	937
Gazelle hunting on a steam engine.....	541
German colonial life in Santa Catharina.....	937
Gold mining districts, a visit to the.....	1138
Intellectual Brazil, Argentine view of.....	116
Message of the Governor of São Paulo.....	1139
Recognition of the Empire, the.....	1137

## Chile—

<i>El Pensamiento Latino</i> (Latin Thought), publication entitled.....	540
German civilization in.....	538
Journey to Valdivia, a.....	538
Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	739

## Colombia—

Colombia ( <i>Kolumbien</i> ).....	1136
------------------------------------	------

## Costa Rica—

Coffee, facts and figures concerning.....	118
---	-----

## Guatemala—

Along old paths in Mexico and Guatemala.....	538
Railway concessions since 1877.....	539

## Haiti—

Agriculture and industry, official bulletin of.....	306
Lectures, political, administrative, and economic—Firmin.....	936

## Honduras—

History, geography, industry, and commerce of.....	308
Report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1899-1900.....	733

## Mexico—

Along old paths in Mexico and Guatemala.....	538
Coffee culture.....	1138
Commerce and navigation, foreign.....	935
Díaz, Porfirio, as he is judged abroad.....	305
Díaz, President, and his successor.....	934
Farmer and Stockman, new publication entitled.....	119
Guide to the City of Mexico.....	738
Independence Day, the greatest festival.....	1139
Journey across the southern Sierra Madre, a.....	306
Mexico as it is to-day.....	302
Our neighbors, the Mexicans.....	938
Pilgrimage to Guadalupe, a.....	541
Seismic Mexico.....	540
States of Mexico—Veracruz.....	305
Tampico to the Pacific.....	1135
Vanilla in Latin America.....	118
Vera Cruz illustrated.....	119
Vera Cruz, State of.....	305
Yucatán, guide to the State of.....	738

## Nicaragua—

Lake Nicaragua, water supply of.....	309
Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	936

## Paraguay—

Agricultural almanac, the.....	1137
--------------------------------	------

## Peru—

Customs statistics, general.....	305
----------------------------------	-----



## BOOK NOTICES—Continued.

Pern—Continued.	Page.
Studies of the country and its inhabitants.....	737
Trade, general, in 1899, résumé of.....	305
Salvador—	
Official publications recently issued.....	116
Mining .....	1139
United States—	
Agricultural imports and exports, 1896-1900.....	935
Americana for Brown University .....	1135
Central America, bibliography and cartography of.....	739
Commercial expansion .....	1139
Currency question in the Philippines, the.....	732
Decimals and decimalization .....	306
Electrical appliances, duties on.....	740
Expansion of the American people, the.....	540
Foreign exchange .....	734
Fungi of America.....	1136
Gold in the Philippines.....	118
Hurricanes, West Indian, since 1493.....	540
Isthmian canal from a military point of view, an .....	1136
Map of insular possessions .....	739
Marine distances, measurement of.....	541
Meteorological almanac and weather guide.....	303
Metallurgy.....	1138
Northwestern Miller, The, holiday edition of.....	119
Our consuls and our trade.....	934
Pacific Ocean, chart work in the.....	306
Pan-American Exposition booklet.....	936
Public road inquiries, 1900.....	739
Sanitation and progress .....	535
Topographic mapping of the .....	536
Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture .....	1134
Uruguay—	
Indian nations of South America compared with other ancient nations .....	1137
Report of the Minister of Public Works.....	936
Travelers' guide to Montevideo.....	937
Venezuela—	
Asphalt, the source of .....	937
Boundary controversy with Great Britain .....	1138
Venezuela and the island of Trinidad.....	937
Venezuela, with a map of the Cordilleras .....	737
Miscellaneous—	
American Review ( <i>La Revue Américaine</i> ).....	936
Armies of the world, the.....	308
Art of translating, the .....	303
Chinese discovery of America .....	113
Colonial cultures—Jumelle.....	735
Cuba and international relations .....	738
Cuba, annexation of.....	114
Cuba, to-morrow in .....	307
Electrical development in the nineteenth century .....	307
Ethnography of southern Central America .....	737

## BOOK NOTICES—Continued.

## Miscellaneous—Continued:

	Page.
German consular reports.....	936
Gold, production of.....	734
Japanese as original discoverers of America, the.....	538
Hispano-American Congress, results of the.....	307
History of America—Payne.....	731
History of the human races.....	736
Metric system in foreign countries, the.....	540
Norse discoveries in America.....	736
North American Indians of yesterday, the.....	308
Peace Conference at The Hague, the.....	301
Rainfall of the continents, the.....	539
Ridpath's Universal History.....	118
Rubber.....	937
South America: an outline of its physical geography.....	936
South America, commercial map of.....	308
Spanish conquest in America, the.....	537
Spanish people, the; their origin, growth, and influence.....	1134
Time divisions of the world.....	117
Vanilla gathering in Central America.....	937
Yearbook of the International Institute of Bibliography.....	304

## BRAZIL:

Agricultural development in Minas Geraes.....	670
Amazon region, fauna of the.....	478
Amazon Telegraph Company, report of the.....	871
Amazonas, message of the Governor of.....	477
Amazonas, State of, statistics concerning.....	477
Belgian-Brazilian protocols, ratification of.....	480
Boundary with French Guiana, Swiss award of the.....	6
Budget for 1901.....	238
Butter, manufacture of.....	241
Cable service, improvements in.....	871
Coal receipts at Rio de Janeiro, 1900.....	671
Coffee crop, conditions of the.....	242
Coffee deliveries at Santos, March, 1901.....	671
Coffee machinery, new.....	242
Coffee shipments, 1900.....	868
Coffee shipments, first quarter, 1901.....	872
Commerce of Blumenau colony.....	867
Commerce of Rio de Janeiro and Santos.....	7
Commerce of the State of São Paulo.....	866
Commerce with Great Britain, 1900.....	476
Commercial licenses, regulations regarding.....	671
Cotton manufacturing at Pernambuco.....	1071
Consular-invoice law, summary of the.....	7
Exports from Santos and Rio de Janeiro, 1900.....	480, 865
Exposition at Porto Alegre.....	872
Fauna from the Amazon region.....	478
Fauna of Brazil for Smithsonian Institution.....	873
Flour and wheat trade, the.....	477
Foreign residents, report on.....	870
Gold mines of the Republic.....	239
Gold premium and coffee values, relation between.....	478

## BRAZIL—Continued.

	Page.
Gold, production of.....	479
Immigration contract, bids for, requested .....	9
Industrial property, protection of.....	480
Jute, manufacture of, at Braz .....	871
Labels, commercial, regulations governing .....	239
License fees for commercial travelers.....	478
Manãos and the rubber industry .....	669
Manganese deposits in Minas Geraes, discovery of .....	479
Military attachés for foreign legations.....	480
Minas Geraes, agriculture in .....	670
Minas Geraes, mining industry in .....	1071
Mining activity in Minas Geraes.....	1071
Mining notes.....	872
Money-order exchanges.....	873
National debt, partial payment of .....	873
Naval force, 1901.....	9
Pan-American Exposition, São Paulo representative at.....	873
Pan-American Exposition, State exhibits at the .....	670
Patent, United States, granted Brazilian citizen.....	671
Permanent exposition at Rio de Janeiro.....	1071
Pernambuco, cotton manufactories at .....	1071
Postal money-order agreement with Belgium.....	670
Precious stones in Bahia, production of .....	239
President's message, May 3, 1901.....	1067
Railroad, electric, from Piracicaba to Villa Americana .....	10
Railway company, Leopoldino, report of the .....	1070
Railway, Great Western of Brazil, report of the .....	1070
Revenue law, provisions of the .....	474
Rio Claro-São Paulo Railway Company .....	872
Rio de Janeiro, permanent exposition at .....	1071
Rubber from Pará and Amazonas.....	873
Rubber industry at Manãos, the.....	669
Rubber industry, the .....	240
Rubber supply, the.....	870
Santa Catharina, development in the State of.....	1068
São Paulo, message of the governor of.....	1069
Seeds, imports of, from the United States .....	478
Steamship line between Pará and Europe .....	10
Submarine boat ordered .....	873
Sugar, exports of, from Pernambuco.....	479
Treasury balance for 1900 .....	671

BRITISH TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA .....	923
--	-----

CANAL SYSTEM IN SOUTH AMERICA, PROPOSED .....	1125
---	------

## CHILE:

Antofagasta harbor, improvement of, contemplated.....	674
Antofagasta, opening of the waterworks at .....	1074
Army for 1901 .....	673
Banks and insurance companies, dividends of .....	481
Beet-sugar industry, study of, by special commissioner.....	1074
Beet-sugar industry, the .....	1073
Cabinet, Presidential, new .....	874
Cabinet, Presidential, November 9, 1900 .....	10
Coal, exports of .....	481

CHILE—Continued.	Page.
Colonization contract for Magellan Territory .....	674
Commerce, foreign, 1900 .....	1071
Commerce with Great Britain, 1900 .....	480
Copper, exports of, 1900 .....	672
Customs receipts, 1900 .....	482
Customs receipts at Iquique .....	481
Customs receipts by ports .....	874
Diplomatic appointments .....	874
Educational system of the United States, study of the .....	1074
Expenditures authorized by special acts of Congress .....	673
Expenditures, public, 1901 .....	671
Extradition treaty with Brazil .....	243
Iquique, customs receipts at .....	481
Mineral products, movements of, 1898 and 1899 .....	242
Mining in the Ovalle district .....	1074
Nitrate of soda, consumption of .....	876
Nitrate, production of .....	243
Nitrate, production of, 1900 .....	672
Ovalle mining district, report on the .....	1074
Paper manufactory established near Santiago .....	673
Patagonia, Austrian settlements in .....	875
Peñuelas, waterworks at .....	674
Rails, steel, ordered from United States .....	674
Railway expenditures for 1901 .....	674
Sulphur, deposits of .....	10
Trade representatives from the United States .....	875
Treaty of extradition with Brazil .....	243
Valparaiso, harbor improvements at .....	481
Valparaiso, sanitary works at .....	674
Waterworks at Antofagasta, completion of the .....	1074
Wheat, imports of .....	875
CHOCOLATE, ITS MANUFACTURE AND SALE .....	829
COAL, POWDERED, AS A FUEL .....	109
COFFEE DUTIES, EUROPEAN .....	287
COLOMBIA:	
Coal mines of Panama, company for working .....	484
Coal, shipment of, from Norfolk to Colon .....	676
Colombian-United States Mining Company, incorporation of the .....	878
Colvig, George W., United States consul at Barranquilla .....	676
Cotton and linen goods, purchases of, 1900 .....	484
Emerald mines of Muzo and Coscuez, report on the .....	1074
Export duties on native products .....	675
Gold payment of port charges .....	878, 1079
Gold, shipments of, from Colon .....	676
Import duties, exemption of certain products from .....	877
Labels and trade-marks, registration of .....	483
Panama Railroad and Steamship Company, report of the .....	674
Pearl fisheries, sale of the .....	878
Railway lines, location and length of .....	876
Silva, Carlos Martinez, reception of, by United States Government .....	482
Textiles from Great Britain, purchases of .....	484
Trade-marks and labels, registration of .....	483
Uribe, Antonio José, appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs .....	1079
Yacht, purchase of a .....	878

	Page.
COMMERCE OF THE WORLD, THE.....	107
COSTA RICA:	
Bananas, new transport method for.....	677
Bank of Costa Rica, condition of the.....	1081
Banking law, modification of the.....	245
Bonds, Government issue of.....	485
Bonds, railway, issue of.....	878
Bonds, redeemed, destruction of.....	677
Cattle, imports of.....	1081
Coffee, exports of, 1894-1899.....	485
Coffee, production and consumption of.....	11
Commerce, foreign, 1900.....	243
Commerce in 1900.....	1080
Costa Rica Railway Company, report of the.....	878
Duties, import, increase of.....	1081
Exchange valuation of United States gold.....	1081
Imports of cattle.....	1081
Interoceanic Railway, French report on.....	676
Gold, increased circulation of.....	677
Maritime commerce, statistics of, 1900.....	1081
Railway Company, Costa Rica, earnings of the.....	1081
Scholarships, free, in Chilean institutions.....	879
COTTON-GOODS TRADE IN LATIN AMERICA.....	1121
CUBA:	
Cotton, cultivation of.....	485
Customs receipts, first quarter, 1901.....	1083
Express business with the United States.....	679
Geologic and mineral reconnaissance.....	679
Havana, customs receipts at, January, 1901.....	486
Immigration, statistics of.....	677
Iron mining at Chirivicos.....	1083
Iron ore, shipments of.....	679
Lighting and power plant at Santiago, proposed establishment of a.....	1083
Pan-American Medical Congress, session of the.....	486
Postal rates with the United States.....	679
Santiago, lighting and power plant at, proposed.....	1083
Sponge fisheries, the.....	879
Sugar production, estimated.....	880
Sugar, production of, 1900-1901.....	1082
Tobacco, abolition of export duty on.....	679
ECUADOR:	
Bank earnings, 1900.....	682
Bank, French, proposed establishment of, at Quito.....	881
Cacao production, increase of.....	881
Coal, discovery of.....	881
Coffee and cacao, exports of, 1900.....	680
Commerce, foreign, 1900.....	880
Commerce in 1899-1900.....	681
Commercial and industrial situation.....	12
Economic possibilities.....	1084
Ecuadorian Association, the.....	1085
Export taxes, disposition of.....	13
Gold fields, development of the.....	1086

ECUADOR—Continued.	Page.
Gold mines, development of .....	681
Gold-standard law, operations of the .....	681
Guayaquil and Quito Railroad, Government aid for .....	881
Guayaquil and Quito Railroad, the .....	1084
Guayaquil, concession for wharf at .....	680
Mineral deposits in .....	1084
Mining equipments, purchases of .....	1086
Province, new, formation of, proposed .....	246
Railway equipments, purchases of .....	1085
Railway material from the United States .....	246, 486
Report of the Secretary of the Treasury .....	681
Wharf concession at Guayaquil .....	680
GUATEMALA:	
Concession granted for tramway .....	683
Educational methods of the United States, commission to examine .....	247
Imports, foreign, character of .....	13
Imports, free, from adjacent Republics .....	247
Message, Presidential, 1901 .....	682
Mining law of November 12, 1900 .....	15
Northern Railway, the, Government contract with Central American Improvement Company regarding .....	247
Northern Railway, the, Presidential Message with reference to .....	14
Stamps, postage, new issue of .....	248
Street railway between Guatemala City and Guarda Viejo .....	683
Tariff rates .....	247
HAITI:	
Agricultural outlook .....	1086
Banana industry, development of the .....	248
Financial conditions, improvement in the .....	882
Resources of the Republic .....	1086
Tariff treaty, minimum, with France .....	248
HONDURAS:	
Army, status of the .....	490
Industrial progress .....	487
Message of the President, January 1, 1901 .....	249
Pan-American Exposition, Government building for the .....	252
Patuca River, canalization of the .....	883
Railway from Omoa to Trujillo Bay, contract for a .....	1087
Report of the Minister of Promotion and Public Works .....	487
Rubber culture and production .....	883
HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERS .....	296, 726, 1128
INDIA RUBBER IN BRAZIL, MEXICO, AND CUBA .....	1122
LATIN-AMERICA, A REVIEW .....	40
LIBRARY ACCESSIONS AND FILES .....	119, 309, 541, 741, 938, 1139
MAHOGANY, DEMAND FOR .....	724
METRIC SYSTEM, THE .....	292
MEXICO:	
Agricultural notes .....	693
American Institute of Mining Engineers, meeting of the .....	892
Arbitration Convention at The Hague, ratification of the acts of the .....	891
Asphaltum in Tamaulipas, deposits of .....	1093
Banking institutions, German report on .....	886
Bridges over the Sacramento Canal, erection of .....	496

## MEXICO—Continued.

	Page.
Building and Loan Company, report of the.....	1092
Budget for 1901-1902.....	17
Bullion at the mints, receipts of.....	891
Cabinet, Presidential.....	16
Chicle industry and exports.....	1095
Ciudad Porfirio Díaz, industrial future of.....	689
Coal deposits of Acatlan, purchase of, by English company.....	694
Coal-discharging plant at Vera Cruz.....	258
Coaling station for United States vessels, establishment of a.....	690
Coffee, average yield of, per acre.....	494
Coinage in February, 1901.....	695
Colonization contract in Chiapas, modification of a.....	885
Commerce, foreign, first quarter 1900-1901.....	18
Commerce, foreign, June to December, 1900.....	685
Commerce with Spain, Cuban report on.....	1088
Contracts, awards of.....	693
Copper mining, development of.....	686
Corporations and industries, new.....	887
Cotton crop, estimate of the.....	695
Cotton manufactories.....	19
Customs decrees affecting cargoes and invoices.....	1089
Drainage of the capital.....	490
Durango and Zacatecas Construction Company, incorporation of the.....	891
Dutch colony, establishment of a.....	694
Electric traction system for Progreso.....	1094
Expenditures for public works.....	1094
Fernandez, Justino, appointed Minister of Justice and Education.....	892
French honors to Mexican citizens.....	891
Government lands, price of.....	256
Grape cuttings, distribution of, by the Department of Public Works.....	496
Guadalajara, tramways in.....	494
Henequen, exports of.....	495
Henequen, exports of, February, 1901.....	694
Hides and skins exported to the United States, 1898-1900.....	496
Imports from Great Britain.....	491
Indian relics, collection of.....	891
Insect depredations, measures to prevent.....	20
Intercontinental Railway, the, French report on.....	884
Investments of foreign capital, promotion of.....	19
Irrigation concession.....	885
Ixtle fiber, cultivation and exportation of.....	687
Jalisco, State of, property values in.....	496
Jalapa, development of.....	690
Leyland Steamship Company, new route for the.....	258
Live stock in Tamaulipas.....	691
Los Reyes Gold Mining and Milling Company organized, the.....	889
Lumber tract, sale of, to United States syndicate.....	496
Message of President Díaz, April 1, 1901.....	683
Mexican Central Railway, report of the.....	889
Mexican Coal and Coke Company, incorporation of the.....	887
Mexican Plantation Company of Wisconsin, incorporation of the.....	889
Mexican Sugar Refining Company, Limited, organization of the.....	20
Mexican Telephone Company, the.....	886

## MEXICO—Continued.

	Page.
Mines of Diente, daily production of .....	496
Mines of Dos Cabezas, production of .....	496
Mines of Ocotlan, the .....	491
Mining industry, the, development of .....	255
Monetary situation .....	17
Oil belt in the Republic, possible existence of an .....	1090
Ores for smelting, shipment of, to Colorado .....	1095
Pan-American Exposition, representatives at the .....	692
Parcels-post exchange with the United States, offices included in the ....	884
Patents and trade-marks, issuance of .....	691
Patents, United States, granted Mexican citizens .....	258, 891, 892, 1095
Peat for generating heat and power .....	887
Petroleum industry, the .....	890
Population of the Republic, October-28, 1900 .....	252
Postal receipts in eight months .....	890
Postal service, the .....	491
Progreso, electric traction in .....	1094
Property values in Jalisco .....	496
Public works, expenditures for .....	1094
Railroad development, French report on .....	492
Railroad extension .....	695
Railroad from Chihuahua to the city of Mexico .....	1094
Railroad from Durango to the southeast incorporated .....	1094
Railroad line from Atlantic to Pacific Ocean .....	695
Railroad lines, consolidation of .....	890
Railway Company, Mexican, report of the .....	1092
Railway from San Luis Potosí to the Rio Verde .....	18, 256
Receipts and expenditures, 1899-1900 .....	16
Rice, production of .....	20
Rubber culture throughout the Republic .....	257
Rubber, substitute for .....	257
Salado River, concession for the waters of the .....	885
San Luis Potosí and Rio Verde Railway .....	18, 256
Silver bullion for coinage .....	18
Sisal factory in Lower California .....	889
Sisal industry in Yucatan, the .....	1091
Shipping, statistics of .....	692
Shoe factory at Rancho del Chopo .....	258
Smelter at Carbonera .....	20
Smelter at Parral .....	888
Smelter for sulphurous ores in Cerritos .....	496
Steamship line, new, between European and Mexican ports .....	694
Steamship service between Guaymas and San Benito, concession for .....	885
Steamship service, new, between London, New Orleans, and Vera Cruz ..	258
Steamship service with Hamburg .....	495
Sugar, estimated production of .....	688
Sugar industry, development of the .....	888
Sugar-refining company organized in New Orleans .....	20
Sulphur-mining and railway company .....	20
Tamaulipas, asphalt deposit in .....	1093
Tehuantepec Railroad, the, reconstruction of .....	254
Tramways in Guadalajara .....	494
Turquoise deposits, discovery of .....	694



## MEXICO—Continued.

	Page.
Vera Cruz, coal-discharging plant at .....	258
Water raising by compressed air, patent for .....	891
Wells in the City of Mexico .....	891
Wool conditions and industries .....	888
Zamorano, Juan N., recognized as consul at Laredo, Tex. ....	1095

## NICARAGUA:

Bonds, new issue of .....	696, 894
Cart roads, concessions for .....	893
Commercial museum at Managua .....	499
Consul-General from Germany appointed .....	695
Corinto, construction of a dock at .....	1096
Cotton goods, trade in .....	498
Debt of the Republic .....	22
Dock construction at Corinto .....	1096
Educational affairs .....	500
Exposition of Spanish products .....	1096
Free trade with contiguous States .....	499
Industrial development .....	497
Mining in Matagalpa district .....	499
Pan-American Exposition, exhibits at the .....	695
Railway construction, progress of .....	500
Reciprocity treaty with Chile .....	893
Report of the Minister of Public Works .....	497
Rubber, culture of .....	696
Steamship service on the Atlantic coast .....	21
Textiles, concession for the manufacture of .....	22
Transportation routes, report on .....	498
Wines, decree governing imports of .....	892

OVINE VIRUS .....	927
-------------------	-----

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION AT BUFFALO .....	919
--	-----

PAPER, MANUFACTURE OF .....	529
-----------------------------	-----

## PARAGUAY:

Asunción, population of .....	259
Bank notes, new issue of .....	261
Coffee growing, development of .....	501
Consulates-General in the United States, establishment of .....	259
Cotton, native varieties of .....	501
Exploration on the Paraguay River .....	1099
Flecha, Juan Cancio, appointed Secretary of State .....	1099
Funds for works of public utility, law concerning .....	23
Live stock statistics .....	500
Metric system, compulsory use of .....	259
Pan-American Exposition, yerba maté exhibit at the .....	260
Population of Asunción .....	259
President's message, April 1, 1901 .....	1097
Stone, free importation of .....	24
Yerba maté at Pan-American Exposition .....	260

PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION, THE .....	280
---	-----

## PERU:

Cerro de Pasco Mines, production of the .....	698
Coinage in 1900 .....	896
Commerce for 1899 and 1898, comparison of .....	24
Commerce with Great Britain, 1900 .....	502

## PERU—Continued.

	Page.
Commerce with Spain .....	1099
Cotton and wool exports, 1899.....	696
Drainage system for Lima.....	262
Duties, consumption, on liquors.....	260
Extradition treaty with the United States.....	262
Harvard University, concessions to.....	896
Importation, free, of certain Bolivian products.....	896
Lima, sanitary drainage of.....	262
Liquors, consumption duties on .....	260
Manifests and invoices, consular, regulations governing .....	501
Meteorological stations of Harvard University, discontinuance of.....	261
Mine-draining company at Lima, incorporation of a.....	502
Mining, development of, by English syndicate .....	1100
Mining statistics.....	894
Pan-American Congress, delegate to .....	502
Pan-American Exposition, exhibit at .....	261
Patents, United States, for Peruvian citizens .....	262
Ramie manufactory at Lima .....	698
Smelter, new, at Canza .....	697
Steamship line between Panama and Valparaiso, Government subsidy for.....	1100
Sugar, exports of, 1900.....	896
Tariff regulations.....	502
Telegraph line, international, proposed .....	697
Telegraphic communication between Peru, Bolivia, and the Argentine....	1100
Treaty of extradition with the United States .....	262
PLATINUM PRODUCTION IN 1900.....	297
RIGHTS OF PATENTEES.....	110
RUBBER AND RUBBER SUBSTITUTES.....	527
SALVADOR:	
Banco Salvadoreño, report on the.....	700
Census of the Republic ordered for March 1, 1901 .....	27
Central Board of Agriculture, establishment of a .....	26
Coffee and cacao, exhibits of, at Paris Exposition .....	503
Consular invoices, decree concerning .....	27
Foreign indebtedness, cancellation of, November, 1900.....	27
Message of President Regalado, February 20, 1901 .....	698
Minimum tariff treaty with France.....	503
Paper, free entry for.....	504
Population statistics, January 1, 1901 .....	503
Tariff law, modifications of the.....	27
Tariff law, new.....	26
Tariff treaty with France .....	503
SANTO DOMINGO:	
Cabinet changes.....	701, 1102
Commerce, foreign, 1900.....	700
Congress, regular session of, February 27, 1901 .....	701
Customs receipts, February, 1901 .....	898
Economic conditions .....	504
Export duties on agricultural products, abolition of.....	1100
Messages of President Jimenez .....	504, 897
Sugar and cane production, 1900 .....	505, 1101
SHEEP, AND THE PRODUCTION OF WOOL .....	1127

	Page.
SHOE TRADE OF AMERICA .....	101
TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.....	110, 297, 531, 728, 930, 1130
TRADE WITH SPANISH AMERICA.....	112, 300, 534, 730, 933, 1131
TROPICAL FRUITS, PRESERVATION OF.....	529
UNITED STATES:	
Agricultural implements, exports of .....	517
Algiers floating dock, the .....	907
Aluminum, increased use of.....	717
Area of States and Territories .....	513
Bananas, imports of, 1884-1900.....	269
Boots and shoes, exports of, to British possessions.....	713
Bridge construction.....	907
Cable connection in the Philippines .....	38
Cattle trade between Cuba and Florida .....	274
Cement in Latin America.....	1112
Coal briquettes, lignite .....	717
Cocoa, imports of, 1900 .....	270
Coffee Exchange of New York, transactions of the.....	37
Coffee in 1900, trade in .....	295
Commerce, foreign, April, 1901.....	1108
Commerce, foreign, February, 1901 .....	707
Commerce, foreign, January, 1901.....	513
Commerce, foreign, March, 1901.....	904
Commercial expansion in ten years.....	283
Consular reports, commercial utility of.....	1115
Copper industry and development.....	909
Copper, production of .....	522
Corn, Indian, varieties of .....	520
Corn oil, American, in the world's markets .....	913
Cotton acreage, the, June 1, 1901 .....	1116
Cotton crop of 1900-1901.....	37
Crop reports, foreign, publication of.....	912
Division of Insular Affairs, creation of the.....	37
Electrical pressures.....	714
Export excess explained .....	1110
Exports from Porto Rico.....	1115
Export status of the Republic .....	514
Export values of leading nations, comparison of the .....	905
Exposition, floating, proposed.....	271
Financial statement, March, 1901.....	708
Fruit products, commerce in .....	908
Geological surveys in 1901.....	909
Grain, available quantities of, March 1, 1901.....	524
Grain crop of 1900.....	36
Grain, Russian ("spelt"), culture of .....	523
Hardware, shipments of, to South America .....	716
Hawaiian fisheries, study of.....	911
Hawaii, dead-letter office in.....	914
Hay exported in round bales.....	718
Iron and steel, manufactures of, 1900.....	518
Iron production and industry.....	273
Jewels, imports of.....	1116
Latin-American consular officers, recognition of .....	275, 710

## UNITED STATES—Continued.

	Page.
Magnetic surveys.....	719
Manufactures, decreased exports of.....	711
Mill construction, textile, 1900.....	514
Money in circulation, February 1, 1900, 1901.....	273
National Association of Manufacturers, meeting of.....	1114
National Standardizing Bureau, establishment of a.....	269, 713
Ocean telephony, solution of the problem of.....	515
Oil fields in Texas, new.....	275
Orange crop of California.....	522
Pacific Commercial Museum, organization of the.....	272
Pan-American Congress, delegates appointed to attend the.....	709
Pan-American Exposition, postage stamps of the.....	520
Patents, report on, for 1900.....	517
Petroleum, production of.....	715
Philippine Islands, cable connection in the.....	38
Philippine Islands, prices of commodities and wages in the.....	270
Philippine tariff rates.....	711
Pistachio nuts, cultivation of.....	914
Population, census report on the.....	1109
Porto Rico, banking establishments in.....	528
Porto Rico, exports from.....	1115
Porto Rico, foreign commerce of.....	712
Porto Rico, internal taxes of.....	710
Post-Office Department, revenues of the.....	911
Precious stones, production of.....	716
Receipts, Government, March, 1901.....	708
Rinderpest, introduction of, prevented.....	718
Rubber and gutta-percha, imports of, 1899, 1900.....	268
Rubber goods, exports of.....	1114
Shipbuilding industry, the.....	517
Shoe imports of the Philippine Islands.....	914
Silk manufacture, statistics of.....	712
Silver, decreased value of.....	709
Silver from Chile, enormous cargo of.....	717
Solar motor, mechanical adaptation of the.....	519
Spanish products, proposed exhibits of.....	906
Spelt, new grain product, so-called.....	523
Sponge fisheries.....	523
Steamer for South American trade, new.....	718
Steamship line between Chicago, Hamburg, and Liverpool, new.....	523
Steamship line from Chicago to South American ports.....	1115
Steamship line with Sweden, the Argentine Republic, and Brazil.....	272
Sugar, Argentine, additional duty on.....	906
Sugar, consumption of, 1900.....	516
Timber supply and trade, the.....	521
Trade methods, Russian indorsement of.....	913
Trade with Central America, increase of.....	912
Trade with Latin America—	
November, 1899 and 1900, and eleven months ending November.....	28
December, 1899 and 1900, and twelve months ending December.....	262
January, 1900 and 1901, and seven months ending January.....	507
February, 1900 and 1901, and eight months ending February.....	701
March, 1900 and 1901, and nine months ending March.....	898
April, 1900 and 1901, and for ten months ending April.....	1102

## UNITED STATES—Continued.

	Page.
Vital statistics for Manila .....	910
Wheat for Germany, shipments of.....	1116
Wheat for macaroni manufacture.....	1111
Wool clip for 1901, estimated .....	913
Wool supply in 1900.....	34

## URUGUAY:

Agricultural progress .....	38
Animal products, utilization of.....	915
Bank of the Republic, balance sheet of the.....	720
Carvillo, Dr. J. C., appointed Minister from Bolivia .....	917
Cattle plague, disappearance of the .....	721
Census returns, estimate of.....	916
Colonies in Durazno, development of .....	916
Commerce, foreign, 1900.....	914
Crop report, 1899-1900.....	278
Cuestas, Juan, received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary by United States .....	276
Customs receipts for ten years.....	720
Debt, public, statement of the .....	722
Imports from Great Britain, 1900.....	525
Land under cultivation, German report on .....	916
Latin-American Scientific Congress called at Montevideo .....	38
Latin-American Scientific Congress, opening of the .....	722
Meats, chilled, exports of .....	278
Message of President Cuestas.....	719
Montevideo, harbor improvements at.....	524
Nickel currency, coinage of .....	277
Postage stamps, new series of.....	721
Railway, Central Uruguay, report of the.....	915
Textile industries, development of.....	720
Tobacco, duty on.....	525
Vineyards of the Republic .....	38
Wool prices in Liverpool .....	917

## VENEZUELA:

Artesian wells, the boring of .....	1119
Bananas, fiber extracted from.....	918
Caracas, contract for lighting.....	1119
Colonization contract, repeal of.....	279
Commerce of La Guaira, 1900 .....	526, 1117
Copyright law, provisions of the.....	723
Customs tariff, new .....	722
Explorations on the Orinoco River .....	281
Exports from Maracaibo, March, 1901 .....	919
Exports through La Guaira, 1900.....	279
Financial conditions, improvement in.....	1117
Glass factory at Caracas, establishment of a .....	918
Gold exports, repeal of duty on .....	279
Imports through Puerto Cabello.....	723
La Guaira, commerce of, 1900.....	526, 1117
La Guaira, exports through the port of, 1900.....	279
Maracaibo, exports from, March, 1901 .....	919
Motatán River, concession for navigating .....	918
Orinoco delta, the.....	39

## VENEZUELA —Continued.

	Page.
Orinoco River, explorations on the .....	280
Parcels-post convention with the United States.....	525
Provisional government, personnel of the.....	917
Puerto Cabello, imports of, December, 1900.....	723
Railway company, La Guaira and Caracas, report on .....	1118
Railway company, Puerto Cabello and Valencia, report on.....	1118
Rubber, balata, exports of .....	39
Rubber, concession for growing .....	722
Silk cords and ribbons, tariff classification of .....	279
Tariff changes.....	917
Tariff classification of silk ribbons and cords .....	279
Textiles, cotton, imports of, 1900.....	526
Theater subsidy for Caracas.....	919
Water rent in Caracas .....	919

# BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas,

UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

---

Vol. X.  
ENERO-JUNIO,  
1901.

---

WÁSHINGTON:  
IMPRENTA DEL GOBIERNO.

1901.

Bull. No. 6—01—15





# ÍNDICE

DEL

## BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA DE LA UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

Tomo X.

Números 88-93, inclusive.

	Página.
ALGODÓN EN LA AMÉRICA LATINA (COMERCIO DE GÉNEROS DE).....	1189
AMÉRICA LATINA EN LA EXPOSICIÓN DE BÚFFALO.....	361
AZÚCAR DE REMOLACHA (INDUSTRIA DE LA).....	784
BIBLIOGRAFÍA:	
Bolivia—	
Arancel de avalúos, 1901.....	790
Minas en .....	167
Recursos minerales de .....	167
Tacna y Arica.....	790
Brasil—	
Brasil y la República Argentina .....	165
Distritos minerales de oro (Una visita á los).....	1200
Electricidad (Revista dedicada á la), Río de Janeiro.....	376
Fazendas y estancias del Brasil y la Argentina.....	790
Progreso industrial del Estado de São Paulo.....	1202
Reconocimiento del Imperio (El).....	1202
Chile—	
Civilización alemana en Chile—Viaje á Valdivia.....	371
Memoria del Ministro de Hacienda .....	789
Pensamiento Latino (Revista así titulada).....	595
Revista de Chile (La).....	371
Costa Rica—	
Café de Costa Rica (Estudio é informes sobre el).....	167
Cuba—	
Cuba (Anexión de).....	164
Cuba y las relaciones internacionales.....	790
Ecuador—	
Geografía y Geología del.....	990
Estados Unidos—	
Almanaque meteorológico.....	369
América (Obras relativas á).....	1201

## BIBLIOGRAFÍA—Continuación.

## Estados Unidos —Continuación.

Página.

Anuario del Departamento de Agricultura.....	1199
Arte de traducir (El) .....	369
Autonomía Municipal.....	374
Canal interoceánico desde un punto de vista militar (Un).....	1200
Carta del Océano Pacífico .....	373
Decimales y su conversión .....	370
Distancias marítimas (Medición de) .....	596
Electricidad (Progreso de la).....	373
Expansión del pueblo americano .....	374
Exposición Pan-Americana de Búfalo (Librito de la).....	990
Filipinas (Oro en las).....	165
Filipinos (Los).....	788
Girasol; su cultivo y empleo económico (El) .....	370
Gobierno y administración.....	374
Higiene y progreso .....	591
Historia universal—Ridpath .....	166
Hongos americanos.....	1201
Huracanes en las Antillas.....	595
Mapas topográficos .....	592
Moneda de los Estados Unidos comparada con las monedas extranjeras .....	594
Moneda en las islas Filipinas (Circulación de la).....	788
Norte-Americanos de ayer (Los) .....	375, 595
Nuestros Consules y nuestro comercio.....	987
Oro en las Filipinas .....	165
Preponderancia comercial.....	1202
Productos agrícolas de 1896 á 1900 (Importaciones y exportaciones de).....	989
Telar primitivo para géneros angostos (Los) .....	988
Guatemala—	
Ferrocarril del Norte (Documentos relativos al) .....	595
Honduras—	
Informe del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Gobernación.....	786
Historia, geografía, industria y comercio .....	375
México—	
Agricultor y criador (El) .....	168
Agricultura (Tratado elemental de).....	789
Café (Cultivo del).....	1199
Díaz, Porfirio (juizado en el extranjero).....	165
Díaz y su sucesor.....	988
Estados Mexicanos (Estudio de los) .....	372
Guía de la ciudad de México .....	789
México actual.....	368
México seísmico.....	375
Por los antiguos senderos de México y Guatemala .....	371
Observaciones meteorológicas .....	375
Sierra Madre del Sur (Un viaje á la).....	372
Tampico hasta el Pacífico .....	1198
Vainilla (La) .....	166
Veracruz ilustrado .....	167
Nicaragua—	
Lago Nicaragua (Las aguas del) .....	376
Paraguay—	
Almanaque Agrícola.....	1202

BIBLIOGRAFÍA—Continuación.

Perú—	Página.
Comercio general en el año 1899.....	167
Estadística oficial de aduanas.....	167
Observaciones y estudios del país y sus habitantes .....	789
República Argentina—	
Anuario de la Dirección de Estadística de Buenos Aires, 1899.....	789
Anuario de la Dirección General de Estadística.....	376
Bermejo (Viaje de exploración por el río).....	593
Boletín de agricultura y ganadería.....	1202
Congreso científico latino-americano (Informe del) .....	372
Córdoba (Climatología de las sierras de) .....	376
Enfermedades contagiosas en la Provincia de Buenos Aires.....	168
Enseñanza práctica é industrial.....	167
Estudios médico-legales sobre el código civil argentino.....	168
Guerra económica .....	165
Historia constitucional.....	373
Industrias agrícolas y ganaderas.....	1201
Intercambio y producción.....	165
Legislación aduanera .....	376
Límites entre la República Argentina y Chile.....	166
Memoria del Ministro de Justicia é Instrucción Pública.....	374
Salvador—	
Industria minera .....	1201
Presupuesto general de 1901 .....	376
Uruguay—	
Guía del viajero á Montevideo .....	990
Lengua de los indios y de las naciones antiguas (Unión entre).....	1199
Venezuela—	
Límite entre Venezuela y la Guayana.....	1199
Venezuela y las cordilleras .....	788
Publicaciones varias—	
Anuario del Instituto Internacional de Bibliografía de Bruselas.....	371
Conferencia de la paz en La Haya .....	367
Congreso Hispano-Americano .....	373
Conquista española de la América.....	595
Cultivo en las colonias .....	786
Descubrimiento de la América por los Chinos.....	163
Descubrimiento de la América por los Japoneses.....	593
Descubrimientos de los Escandinavos en América.....	787
Ejércitos del mundo (Los) .....	374
Historia de América—Payne .....	787
Historia general de las razas humanas .....	790
Lianas y otras plantas que contienen goma elástica .....	990
Mapa comercial de Sud América.....	166
Observaciones meteorológicas en todo el mundo .....	594
“Productivisme et comptabilisme (Notes sur le)” .....	375
Pueblo español (El).....	1202
Revista Americana (publicación belga, así titulada).....	990
Revista científica ( <i>Revue Scientifique</i> ).....	1200
Sedas y tejidos de seda .....	989
Sistema métrico (Informes sobre).....	596
Sociedad astronómica de Francia (Boletín de la) .....	594
Tiempo (La manera de dividir el) .....	164

BOLIVIA:	Página.
Exposición Pan-Americana .....	554
Ferrocarriles en la República .....	128
Importaciones de los Estados Unidos .....	324
Ley de tierras .....	324
Trabajos de medición .....	749
Tratado de extradición .....	128
BRASIL:	
Agentes viajeros .....	555
Agregados militares para las legaciones .....	326
Azúcar de Pernambuco (Exportación de) .....	557
Bolsa de café en Río de Janeiro (Establecimiento de una) .....	1149
Café (Nueva limpiadora de) .....	326
Café (Noticias sobre el) .....	326
Cámara francesa de comercio en Río de Janeiro (Restablecimiento de la) .....	1149
Comercio con la Gran Bretaña, 1900 .....	554
Comercio de Río y Santos en seis meses .....	129
Exportaciones de Río y Santos .....	557
Exposición permanente en la capital de Minas Geraes .....	952
Fauna de las regiones del Amazonas .....	556
Instituto comercial americano en Pernambuco .....	555
Límites con la Guayana francesa .....	129
Línea de vapores entre Pará y Europa .....	130
Manganeso (Descubrimiento de) .....	556
Mantequilla (Fabricación de) .....	326
Oro (Producción de) .....	557
Pernambuco (Instituto comercial americano en) .....	555
Premio del oro y valor del café .....	556
Propiedad industrial (Protección de la) .....	326
Río de Janeiro (Establecimiento de una bolsa de café en) .....	
Río de Janeiro (Restablecimiento de la Cámara francesa en) .....	
Semillas de los Estados Unidos .....	555
CAOBA (DEMANDA DE) .....	782
CARBÓN EN POLVO COMO COMBUSTIBLE .....	161
CARNEROS Y LANA EN EL MUNDO .....	1195
CAUCHO EN EL BRASIL, EN MÉXICO Y EN CUBA (CULTIVO DEL) .....	1191
CHILE:	
Azufre (Depósitos de) .....	130
Carbón (Exportación de) .....	558
Comercio con la Gran Bretaña, 1900 .....	558
Comercio exterior, 1900 .....	1149
Entradas de aduana en Iquique .....	559
Ferrocarril entre Papudo y El Rayado .....	750
Iquique (Entradas de aduana en) .....	559
Ley de presupuestos, 1901 .....	750
Minerales y metales (Comercio en), 1898-99 .....	327
Nombramientos diplomáticos .....	953
Puertos de la República (Mejoras en los) .....	558
COLOMBIA:	
Carbón (Minas de) .....	561
Comercio en Inglaterra .....	561
Esmeraldas (Minas de) .....	1153
Marcas de fábrica y de comercio (Registro de) .....	560
Martínez Silva, Carlos (recibido como Ministro en Washington) .....	559

	Página.
COMERCIO DE LA AMÉRICA LATINA CON LA GRAN BRETAÑA .....	981
COMERCIO DEL MUNDO.....	159
COMISIÓN EJECUTIVA (SESIÓN DE LA), 6 DE MAYO DE 1901.....	947
COSTA RICA:	
Bancos (Reforma de la ley de) .....	330
Bonos (Emisión de) .....	562
Café (Estudio sobre el) .....	131
Café (Exportaciones de) .....	562
Comercio con la Gran Bretaña, 1900 .....	561
Comercio en 1900.....	327, 1158
Derechos de importación (Aumento en los) .....	1158
Marcas de fábrica y de comercio (Registro de las) .....	560
CUBA:	
Algodón (Cultivo del) .....	563
Azúcar (Producción de).....	1161
Comercio de la isla, 1900.....	132
Correos para los Estados Unidos (Porte de) .....	751
Entradas aduaneras, 1900 .....	330
Habana (Ingresos de la aduana de la) .....	563
Hierro (Exportación de mineral de) .....	751
Ingresos de la aduana de la Habana, enero de 1901.....	563
Planta de alumbrado y fuerza motriz eléctrica en Santiago .....	1162
Santiago (Planta de alumbrado y fuerza motriz eléctrica en) .....	1162
Servicio de expreso con los Estados Unidos.....	752
Tabaco (Abolición de derechos de exportación del) .....	751
ECUADOR:	
Durmientes y materiales de ferrocarril de los Estados Unidos .....	338, 565
Ferrocarril de Guayaquil á Quito .....	1162
Impuestos y su inversión.....	134
Situación comercial.....	133
EL SALVADOR:	
Agricultura (Junta central de) .....	134
Café en la Exposición de París .....	566
Censo de la República, 1º de marzo de 1901.....	135
Comercio (Impuestos sobre el) .....	134
Deuda exterior .....	135
Facturas consulares (Decretos sobre) .....	135
Impuestos sobre el comercio.....	134
Informe del Ministro de Hacienda.....	956
Mensaje del Presidente.....	754
Papel (Importación de) .....	566
Población, 1º de enero de 1901.....	566
ESTADOS UNIDOS:	
Acero Béssemer (Producción de) .....	765
Algodón (Cultivo del) .....	1168
Aluminio (Aumento del uso de).....	763
Área de los Estados y Territorios .....	569
Arroz (Cultivo del).....	332
Asociación Nacional de Manufactureros (Reunión de la).....	1169
Azúcar (Consumo del) .....	334
Azúcar de la República Argentina (Derechos de aduana sobre).....	972
Azúcar de remolacha (Fabricación de) .....	968
Bananas (Importaciones de) .....	349

ESTADOS UNIDOS—Continuación.	Página.
Bolsa de café de Nueva York .....	147
Cacao (Importaciones de) .....	350
Café (Tráfico del) .....	364
Calzado para las posesiones británicas (Exportaciones de) .....	766
Carbón (Aumento de exportaciones de) .....	960
Carretones americanos (Superioridad de los) .....	966
Carros de ferrocarril y locomotoras (Producción de) .....	346
Caucho (Exportación de artículos de) .....	1172
Caucho y gutapercha (Importaciones de) .....	348
Cemento n la América Latina .....	1170
Cereales de 1900 (Cosecha de) .....	142
Cereales disponibles (Existencia de) .....	570
Ciudades de más de 25,000 habitantes .....	346
Cobre (Industria del) .....	963
Cobre (Producción del) .....	575
Comercio con América Central (Incremento en el) .....	966
Comercio con la América latina—	
Noviembre de 1899 y 1900 .....	135
Diciembre de 1899 y 1900 .....	331
Enero de 1900 y 1901 .....	567
Febrero de 1900 y 1901 .....	755
Marzo de 1900 y 1901 .....	957
Abril de 1900 y 1901 .....	1163
Comercio con la América latina en 1900 .....	331
Comercio en diez meses .....	141
Comercio (Expansión del) .....	363
Comercio extranjero, abril de 1901 .....	1164
Comercio extranjero de las Filipinas .....	759
Comercio extranjero, enero de 1901 .....	569
Comercio extranjero, febrero de 1901 .....	756
Comercio extranjero, marzo de 1901 .....	958
Condiciones agrícolas, marzo de 1901 .....	757
Congreso Pan-Americano (Delegados al) .....	757
Construcciones navales (Industria de) .....	571
Cosechas, 1º de junio (Informe sobre) .....	1169
Cosechas extranjeras (Datos y noticias sobre) .....	965
Cosechas (Informes sobre las) .....	960
Costo de la vida .....	335
Dinero en circulación .....	336, 762
Dividendos bancarios y la prosperidad del país .....	348
Escuelas públicas en Nueva York (Presupuesto de las) .....	762
Esponjas (Pesca de) .....	337
Estado de la hacienda, abril de 1901 .....	959
Estudios geológicos .....	963
Exportación de efectos para ferrocarriles .....	143
Exportaciones de la República .....	573
Exposición americana flotante .....	339
Exposición de productos españoles .....	968
Exposición Pan-Americana (Sellos para conmemorar la) .....	575
Exposición Pan-Americana (Tabaco en la) .....	147
Fábricas de tejidos en 1900 .....	339
Ferretaría para la América del Sur (Embarques de) .....	767
Filipinas (Arancel de las) .....	764

## ESTADOS UNIDOS—Continuación.

	Página.
Filipinas (Código de procedimientos judiciales para las) .....	767
Filipinas (Comercio extranjero de las) .....	759
Filipinas (Precios corrientes en) .....	347
Frijol (El) como forraje .....	146
Frutas (Comercio de) .....	962
Fuerza naval de las naciones (Estado comparativo de la) .....	759
Ganada de Florida á Cuba (Embarques de) .....	341
Gas natural (Producción de) .....	760
Granja modelo cerca de Manila .....	350
Harina de buniatos .....	970
Harrison, Benjamin (Muerte de) .....	781
Hawai (Oficina de cartas rezagadas en) .....	970
Hawai (La flora del) .....	1167
Henequén (Importación de) .....	1172
Heno (Pacas cilíndricas para la exportación del) .....	765
Hierro (Producción y industria del) .....	142
Hierro y acero en 1900 (Manufacturas de) .....	572
Indianas americanas (Popularidad de) .....	761
Ingresos y egresos, marzo de 1901 .....	756
Instituciones bancarias de Puerto Rico .....	344
Instrumentos de agricultura (Exportación de) .....	570
Ladrillos de lignito .....	764
Lana (Producción de) .....	144, 968
Lastreto, Luis Félix (nombrado Cónsul de Nicaragua en San Francisco) ..	351
Limonos de California (Superioridad de los) .....	349
Línea de vapores (nueva) entre los Estados Unidos y Puerto Rico .....	150
Maderas de construcción .....	342
Maine (Industrias del Estado de) .....	346
Maíz (Variedades del) .....	576
Manila (Estadísticas mortuarias de) .....	971
Manila (Granja modelo cerca de) .....	350
Manufacturas (Diminución en la exportación de) .....	763
Material de imprenta para la República Argentina .....	350
McKinley, William (inaugurado Presidente de la República) .....	567
Mediciones magnéticas .....	766
Métodos americanos (Estudios ingleses de los) .....	759
Minerales mexicanos (Beneficio de) .....	1173
Mississippi (Interesante informe sobre el) .....	969
Monedas (Acuñación de) .....	141
Motor de sol en California .....	573
Museo comercial del Pacífico .....	345
Naranjas de California (Cosecha de) .....	575
Oficina nacional de afinación de pesas y medidas legales .....	337
Papel (Fabricación de) .....	589
Patentes concedidas á mexicanos .....	351
Perito agrícola alemán .....	574
Pesas y medidas legales (Oficina nacional de afinación de) .....	337
Petróleo (Producción de) .....	759
Piedras preciosas (Importaciones de) .....	1168
Piedras preciosas (Producción de) .....	764
Plata de Chile (Valioso cargamento de) .....	767
Plata (Depreciación del valor de la) .....	760
Población, mayo de 1901 .....	1165

ESTADOS UNIDOS—Continuación.	Página.
Precios corrientes en Filipinas.....	347
Presiones eléctricas.....	760
Presupuesto fiscal para 1902.....	140
Productos agrícolas (Valor de los).....	347
Productos minerales (Aumento de la exportación de).....	335
Productos nacionales (Exportación de).....	763
Propiedad industrial (Derecho de).....	149
Puentes (Construcción de).....	964
Puerto Rico (Comercio extranjero de).....	762
Puerto Rico (Exportaciones de).....	1168
Puerto Rico (Instituciones bancarias de).....	344
Puerto Rico (Mejoras en).....	1168
Revista del año de 1900.....	136
Rieles de acero y efectos para ferrocarriles (Exportación de).....	143
Sal en California (Producción de la).....	967
Sedas (Manufacturas de).....	761
"Spelt," nuevo grano así nombrado.....	574
Tabaco en la Exposición Pan-Americana.....	147
Tabaco (Remedio para el).....	766
Té (El cultivo del).....	343
Tejidos en 1900 (Fábricas de).....	339
Telefonía submarina (Solución del problema de la).....	341
Teléfono (Incremento en el uso del).....	965
Tratados de reciprocidad (Condición de los).....	765
Trigo para la manufactura de macaroni.....	1166
Trigo por Alemania (Compras de).....	1171
Vapores entre Chicago, Hamburgo y Liverpool (Nueva línea de).....	574
Vapores entre Chicago y los puertos sud americanos (Línea de).....	1171
Vapores entre Chile y los Estados Unidos (Nueva línea de).....	349
Vapores fruteros (Nuevos).....	968
Vapores mercantes modernos.....	961
Vías de comunicación (Asociación de).....	338
EXPOSICIÓN PAN-AMERICANA DE BÚFALO.....	976
FRUTAS TROPICALES (CONSERVACIÓN DE LAS).....	161
GUATEMALA:	
Ferrocarril del Norte.....	150
Importaciones del extranjero.....	151
Mensaje del Presidente.....	768
Minas (Nueva ley de).....	151
GUZMÁN, HORACIO (FALLECIMIENTO DEL DOCTOR).....	948
HAÍTI:	
Convención comercial con Francia.....	351
HONDURAS:	
Ferrocarril entre Omoa y Trujillo.....	1173
Memoria de la Secretaría de Fomento y Obras Públicas.....	576
Memoria del Ministro de la Guerra.....	581
Mensaje del Presidente, 1º de enero de 1901.....	351
IDEA PAN-AMERICANA—DISCURSO DEL SECRETARIO HAY.....	1187
METALES PRECIOSOS EN EL MUNDO, PRODUCCIÓN DE.....	157
MIEMBROS CORRESPONDIENTES HONORARIOS (NUEVOS).....	366, 782, 1197
MÉXICO:	
Acete de carbón (Posible existencia de una zona de).....	1178
Algodón (La falta del).....	154
Arroz (Producción de).....	155



México—Continuación.	Página.
Azúcar (La fabricación de).....	155
Azufre (Minas de).....	154
Café (Exportaciones de), 1898-1900.....	584
Canje de paquetes postales con los Estados Unidos.....	972
Capitales extranjeros (Inversión de).....	154
Carbón (Descarga de).....	357
Caucho ó hule (Cultivo del).....	355
Censo de los habitantes.....	354
Comercio con España.....	1177
Comercio extranjero, julio-diciembre de 1900.....	773
Comercio extranjero, julio-septiembre de 1900.....	154
Comercio exterior.....	582
Compañía agrícola de plantaciones.....	974
Concesiones (Nuevas).....	973
Correos (Ingresos de la administración general de).....	974
Exportaciones de pieles y cueros para los Estados Unidos.....	584
Ferrocarril de Potosí á Río Verde.....	357
Ferrocarril de Tehuantepec.....	356
Ferrocarril en San Luís Potosí (Contrato para un).....	583
Ferrocarril en Durango (Proyecto de un).....	583
Fundición de metales (Nueva).....	974
Ganado del Estado de Tamaulipas.....	775
Guadalajara (Tranvías de).....	582
Henequén en la Baja California (Preparación del).....	974
Henequén en Yucatán (La industria del).....	1177
Henequén (Exportación de).....	582, 775
Ingresos y egresos, 1899-1900.....	152
Lanas (Establecimiento de lavar).....	974
Límites con los Estados Unidos (Nueva convención de).....	358
Mensaje del Presidente, 1º de abril de 1901.....	769
"Mexican Sugar Refining Company, limited".....	155
Minerales plomosos de Nuevo León.....	357
Moneda (Acuñaación de).....	775
Movimiento de los puertos de la República.....	774
Petróleo (Contrato para la extracción del).....	1176
Pieles y cueros (Exportaciones de).....	584
Población de la República, 28 de octubre de 1900.....	354
Presupuesto para el año fiscal de 1901-2.....	152
Progreso industrial.....	155
Servicio postal.....	581
Tranvías de Guadalajara.....	582
Vapores entre Hamburgo y México (Nuevo servicio de).....	583
Vapores entre Lóndres, Nueva Orleans y Veracruz (Nueva línea de).....	357
MIEMBROS CORRESPONDIENTES HONORARIOS.....	1197
NICARAGUA:	
Exposición de productos españoles.....	1179
Lastreto, Luis Félix (nombrado Cónsul en San Francisco).....	351
Ley reglamentando la importación de vinos.....	975
Memoria del Ministro de Fomento, 1900.....	584
Vinos (Nueva ley reglamentando la importación de).....	975
PARAGUAY:	
Algodón (Variedades de).....	586
Asunción (Población de).....	358
Billetes (Nueva emisión de).....	358

## PARAGUAY—Continuación.

Página.

Café (Industria de).....	587
Cónsules en los Estados Unidos.....	358
Consulados Generales en los Estados Unidos (Establecimiento de).....	358
Ganadería (Estadísticas de).....	586
Mensaje del Presidente.....	1180
Población de Asunción.....	358
Sistema métrico (Empleo del).....	359

## PERÚ:

Cerro de Pasco (Minerales del).....	775
Comercio con España.....	1180
Comercio con la Gran Bretaña, 1900.....	587
Comercio en el año de 1899.....	155
Cudlipp, Carlos V. (Patente concedida al Sr.).....	588
Documentos consulares (Validez de los).....	587
Drenaje de Lima.....	588
Ford (Carlos Marino de) nombrado Delegado al Congreso Pan-Americano.....	588
Lima (Sistema de drenaje para).....	588
Tratado de extradición con los Estados Unidos.....	588

PLATINO EN 1900 (PRODUCCIÓN DE).....	366
--------------------------------------	-----

## REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA:

Aforo de la lana (Reducción del).....	553
Azúcar en Tucumán (Producción de).....	323
Borax (La industria del).....	322
Boyas iluminadas con gas (en pro de la navegación).....	323
Buenos Aires (Población de).....	553
Catamarca (Provincia de).....	321
Comercio con la Gran Bretaña, 1900.....	552
Comercio exterior, 1900.....	127
Compañías de vapores (Consolidación de).....	323
Exportación (Principales artículos de).....	551
Exportaciones principales y sus destinaciones.....	1147
Exposición de Búfalo (Exhibición de lanas en la).....	749
Ferrocarril oeste de Buenos Aires (Informe de los Directores del).....	951
Ferrocarriles (Estadísticas de los).....	320
Límites con el Brasil.....	323
Maquinaria para un trapiche, expedida de los Estados Unidos.....	324
Marcas de fábrica, comercio y agricultura (Nueva ley sobre).....	553
Molinos de aceite en Buenos Aires.....	553
Oficina agronómica (Establecimiento de una).....	324
Peste del ganado (Desaparición de la).....	321
Población de Buenos Aires.....	553
Presupuesto general para 1901.....	319
Rosario (Obras del puerto de).....	552
Sacos de arpillera (libres de derechos aduaneros).....	952
Servicio telegráfico en el estrecho de Magallanes.....	554
Té en Tucumán (Cultivo del).....	952
Tranvía de Buenos Aires y Belgrano (Informe de los Directores del).....	951
Trigo (Cosecha de).....	554
Trigo exportado á la Gran Bretaña (1892-1900).....	323
Vapores (Línea de, con Suecia, el Brasil y los Estados Unidos).....	322

## REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA:

Correos y telégrafos.....	955
Gastos públicos, 1900.....	753
Importaciones, febrero de 1901.....	956

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA—Continuación.

Página.

Mensaje del Presidente .....	563, 954
Movimiento económico, 1900 .....	752
Producción durante 1900.....	753
Progreso material .....	955
Relaciones exteriores .....	954

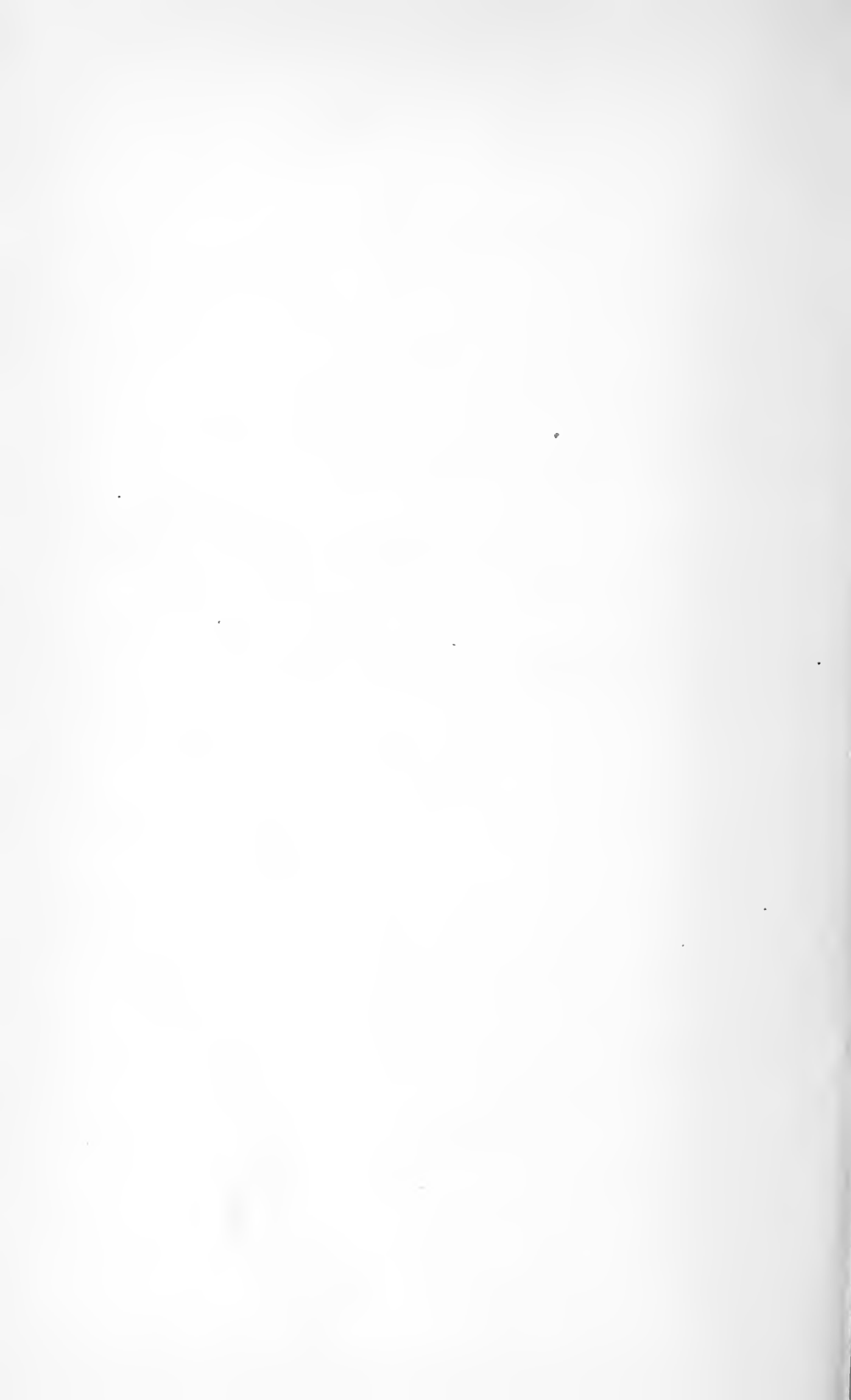
URUGUAY:

Cuestas, Juan, recibido como E. E. y M. P. en los Estados Unidos.....	359
Importaciones de la Gran Bretaña, 1900.....	588
Ferrocarril Central (Informe del directorio del) .....	976
Mensaje del Presidente Cuestas.....	777
Progreso agrícola.....	157

VENEZUELA:

Algodón (Importación de).....	589
Caracas (Gas y luz eléctrica para) .....	1184
Comercio en 1899 .....	1186
Comercio por el puerto de La Guaira, 1900.....	589
Condiciones financieras .....	1186
Convención de paquetes postales con los Estados Unidos .....	589
Exportación por el puerto de La Guaira.....	260
La Guaira (Exportación por el puerto de) .....	360
Oro (Suspensión de los derechos de exportación sobre).....	260
Paquetes postales (Convención de) .....	589

VIRUS OVINO (EL).....	984
-----------------------	-----



# BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

## Secretaria das Republicas Americanas,

UNIÃO INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS.

---

Vol. X.  
JANEIRO-JUNHO,  
1901.

---

WASHINGTON:  
IMPrensa DO GOVERNO.  
1901.



# INDICE

DO

## BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

### SECRETARIA DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS.

Vol. X.

Nos. 88-93, inclusive.

	Pagina.
ALGODÃO NA AMERICA LATINA, COMMERCIO DE FAZENDAS DE.	1220
BIBLIOGRAPHIA:	
Bolivia—	
Industria mineira, a .....	201
Publicações officiaes .....	807
Tarifa das Alfandegas .....	809
Brazil—	
“A Universal ”—nova publicação .....	1226
Anuario do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul .....	810
Districtos mineiros .....	1224
Quatro seculos de actividade maritima, Portugal-Brazil .....	202
Sociedade Nacional de Agricultura, fasciculo da .....	1014
Chile—	
Civilização allemã em, a .....	417
Memoria do Ministro de Fazenda .....	809
“Pensamiento Latino”—publicação intitulada .....	622
Valdivia, uma viagem a .....	417
Cuba—	
Amanhã em Cuba .....	420
Estados Unidos—	
Americana .....	1222
Anuario do Departamento de Agricultura .....	1222
Canal de Nicaragua son o ponto de vista militar .....	1223
Carta do Oceano Pacifico .....	420
Electricidade durante o seculo XIX .....	420
Fungos americanos, os .....	1223
Importações e exportações agricolas, 1896-1900 .....	1013
Industrias metallurgicas .....	1225
Nossos consules e nosso commercio .....	1013
Ouro nas Philippinas .....	202
“Pan-American Booklet,” livrinho intitulado .....	1014
Povo Americano, a expansão do .....	421
Preponderancia commercial .....	1225

## BIBLIOGRAPHIA—Continúa.

Pagina.

Guatemala—	
Estradas de ferro, concessões para .....	622
Honduras—	
Historia, geographia, industria e commercio.....	421
Informe do Ministro de Relações Exteriores, 1899-1900 .....	806
Mexico—	
Anniversario da independencia, a celebração do .....	1226
Borracha, cultivo da.....	1224
Café, cultivo de .....	1224
De Tampico ao Pacifico .....	1223
Díaz, Presidente.....	1012
Estados Mexicanos, livros illustrados dos.....	419
Guia da cidade de Mexico.....	809
Mexico seismico.....	421
Mexico tal qual existe hoje.....	416
Nas antigas veredas de Mexico e Guatemala.....	419
Recursos agricolas e industriaes de Yucatan .....	808
Sierra Madre do Sul, uma viagem a.....	419
Vera Cruz illustrado.....	202
Nicaragua—	
Aguas do lago Nicaragua, as.....	422
Lago Nicaragua, as aguas de.....	422
Paraguay—	
Almanak agricola .....	1225
Peru—	
Observações e estudos do paiz .....	809
Republica Argentina—	
Agricultura e criação de gado.....	1225
“Anuario de la Dirección de Estadística de Buenos Aires,” 1899.....	810
Boletim de Agricultura.....	1224
Congresso scientifico latino-americano, memoria do .....	418
Descendo o Bermejo.....	621
Diplomacia Americana, revista intitulada.....	809
Enfermidades contagiosas da Provincia de Buenos Aires.....	202
“Estudios médico-legales sobre el código civil” .....	202
“Intercambio y Producción” .....	201
Serviço aduaneiro .....	422
SALVADOR:	
Industria mineira .....	1226
Uruguay—	
“Guía del viajero á Montevideo” .....	1014
VENEZUELA:	
Limite com a Guayana.....	1225
Miscellanea—	
Anuario do Instituto Internacional de Bibliographia de Bruxellas ..	418
Bibliographia e cartographia das republicas de America Central .....	808
Conferencia da paz da Haya, a .....	415
Congresso Hispano-Americano .....	420
Estudo das raças humanas—Quatrefages .....	808
Ethnographia das Americas Central e do Sul.....	807
Exercitos do mundo, os.....	421
Indios Norte-Americanos de hontem, os.....	621
“La Revue Américaine” .....	1014
Mappa commercial da America do Sul .....	202
Observações meteorologicas feitas no mundo inteiro.....	622



<b>VENEZUELA—Continúa.</b>	Página.
Miscellanea—Continúa.	
Povo Hespanhol.....	1221
“Productivisme et le comptabilisme, Notes sur le” .....	422
<b>BRAZIL:</b>	
Amazon Telegraph Company, relatorio da.....	994
Burgos ruraes .....	793
Commercio com a Grã Bretanha em 1900 .....	599
Estrada de ferro, nova.....	793
Facturas consulares, regulamento para o serviço das .....	170
Ferro galvanizado em folhas, importação de.....	995
Força naval de 1901, lei de fixação da.....	178
Immigrantes, contrato para a introdução de .....	379
Juta, fabricação de .....	995
Limites com a Guayana Franceza .....	178
Manganez, o .....	791
Manteiga, fabricação de.....	382
Mensagem do Presidente.....	1203
Papel moeda.....	1212
São Paulo, mensagem do President do Estado de .....	1207
Sementes novas dos Estados Unidos para distribuição .....	609
Vales internacionaes, serviço de .....	995
<b>CAFÉ NA EUROPA, IMPOSTOS SOBRE O .....</b>	<b>406</b>
<b>CHILE:</b>	
Commercio com a Grã Bretanha em 1900.....	600
Immigrantes europeos no territorio de Magalhães .....	795
Leis do Congresso auctorisando o dispendio da moeda .....	794
Nitrato, produção de, 1900 .....	794
Nomeações diplomaticas .....	996
Receitas aduaneiras por portos, 1900 .....	996
Valparaíso, melhoramentos do caes e porto de.....	600
Vias ferreas, despeza das, 1900 .....	795
<b>COLOMBIA:</b>	
Rotulos e marcas de fabrica, registro de.....	601
<b>COMMERIO DO MUNDO, RELAÇÃO COMPARATIVA DO.....</b>	<b>196</b>
<b>COMMERIO ENTRE GRÃ BREITANHA E OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.....</b>	<b>1007</b>
<b>COSTA RICA:</b>	
Café da Republica .....	179
Commercio em 1900 .....	382
Direitos de importação, augmento nos .....	1212
<b>CUBA:</b>	
Correios para os Estados Unidos, porte de.....	795
Ferro, exportação de mineral de.....	795
Receitas aduaneiras em 1900 .....	384
Tabaco, abolição de direitos de exportação sobre o.....	795
<b>DIREITO DE PROPRIEDADE INDUSTRIAL.....</b>	<b>415</b>
<b>ESTADOS UNIDOS:</b>	
Aço de Bessemer, produção de .....	801
Agentes consulares, reconhecimento de .....	798
Agricultura em Abril 1901 .....	799
Algodão em 1900-1901, colheita de .....	187
Algodão, extenso da area sob cultivo de.....	1215
Area dos estados e territorios.....	612
Arroz, cultura do.....	392
Associação Nacional de Fabricantes, reunião da .....	1215
Assucar, consumo do .....	388

## ESTADOS UNIDOS—Continúa.

Pagina.

Assucar de beterraba, a industria de .....	802
Assucar procedente da Republica Argentina, direito sobre o .....	1001
Bananas, importações de .....	397
Batatas doces, farinha de .....	1001
Bolsa de café de Nova York, a .....	610
Borracha e gutta-percha, importações de .....	391
Borracha, exportação de manufacturas de .....	1216
Café, mercados de .....	386
Café, movimento do, 1900 .....	413
Calçado, exportações de, para as possessões britannicas .....	801
Cereaes em 1900, a colheita dos .....	186
Chá, cultura do .....	395
Cobre, produção do .....	607, 999
Colheitas, condição das, Maio de 1901 .....	996
Commercio com a America latina em 1900 .....	385
Commercio das Philippinas .....	187
Commercio estrangeiro, Abril, 1901 .....	1213
Commercio estrangeiro, Fevereiro, 1901 .....	797
Commercio exterior de Boston, 1900 .....	997
Commercio exterior, Janeiro de 1901 .....	606
Congresso Pan-Americano, delegados ao .....	799
Construções navaes .....	607
Custo da vida .....	387
Dinheiro em circulação .....	399
Discurso do Presidente, 4 de Março, 1901 .....	601
Dividendos bancarios, prosperidade indicada pelos .....	394
Esponjas, pescarias de .....	399
Espansão commercial .....	411
Exposição fluctuante .....	394
Exposição Pan-Americana, sellos de correio para a .....	607
Fazenda experimental perto de Manilha .....	399
Feijão como forragem, o .....	185
Ferro e aço, manufacturas de, 1900 .....	610
Ferro, produção e industria de .....	610
Gado, commercio de, entre Florida e Cuba .....	401
Harrison, Benjamin, morte do .....	806
Hawaii, secção de cartas em refugio no .....	1001
Instrumentos agricolas, exportações de .....	609
Lavoura, 1º de Junho, condição da .....	1218
Limões da California, superioridade dos .....	397
Maine, industrias do estado do .....	396
Manilha, fazenda experimental perto de .....	399
Materiaes typographicos para a Republica Argentina .....	401
Material de estrada de ferro para o Equador .....	402
Mississippi, relatorio interessante sobre o .....	1000
Moeda, cunhagem de .....	184
Museu commercial .....	398
Nação exportadora, a principal .....	610
Patentes para cidadãos mexicanos .....	402
Pedras preciosas, importação de .....	1216
Pedras preciosas, produção de .....	802
Perito agricola allemão .....	608
Petroleo em Texas, descobrimento de novos depositos de .....	401
Philippinas, artigos de uso geral e os salarios nas .....	390

ESTADOS UNIDOS—Continúa	Página.
Phillipinas, cabo nas .....	188
Philippinas, commercio das .....	187
Porto Rico, taxas internas em .....	800
Productos agricolas, valor dos .....	393
Productos nacionaes, exportação de .....	802
Receita do governo em Março, 1901 .....	797
Recenseamento de 1900 .....	1214
Relatorios consulares, utilidade commercial dos .....	1217
Revista do anno de 1900 .....	180
Sal na California, producção de .....	998
Sellos de correio, fabricação dos .....	388
Serviço de navegação a vapor de Chicago a portos da America do Sul ....	1217
Serviço telephonico .....	997
“Spelt,” novo grão .....	608
Tecidos, fabricas de, 1900 .....	397
Telephonia oceanica, solução do problema da .....	396
Tratados de reciprocidade com as Antilhas britannicas .....	799
Trilhos de aço, exportação de .....	184
Vapores, novas linhas de, entre a Suecia, a Republica Argentina, o Brazil e os Estados Unidos .....	400
EQUADOR :	
Commercio em 1899 .....	803
Estrada de ferro de Guayaquil a Quito .....	1219
Possibilidades economicas .....	1218
EXPOSIÇÃO PAN-AMERICANA DE BUFFALO, O TABACO NA .....	199
EXPOSIÇÃO PAN-AMERICANA EM BUFFALO .....	1003
FRUCTAS TROPICAES, CONSERVAÇÃO DE .....	199
GUATEMALA:	
Estrada de ferro do norte .....	188
Importações estrangeiras .....	189
Lei mineira, nova .....	188
GUZMÁN, HORACIO, FALLECIMENTO DO .....	992
HAITI:	
Tratado de tarifa minima com a Francia .....	402
HONDURAS:	
Exposição Pan-Americana, pavilhão de Honduras na .....	190
Relatorio do Ministro da Guerra .....	616
Relatorio do Ministro das Obras Publicas .....	613
MEXICO:	
Chumbo argentifero, minerio de .....	405
Commercio estrangeiro .....	191
Drenagem da capital, systema de .....	616
Estrada de ferro de San Luis Potosí ao Rio Verde .....	404
Exposição Pan-Americana, officiaes militares na .....	804
Ixtle, commercio de .....	803
Minerio de chumbo argentifero .....	405
Orçamento para o exercicio de 1901-1902 .....	191
Permuta de pacotes postaes entre Mexico e os Estados Unidos .....	1002
População da Republica .....	403
Receita e despeza em 1899-1900 .....	190
Turquezas, depositos de .....	804
MEMBROS CORRESPONDENTES HONORARIOS, NOVOS .....	805
NICARAGUA:	
Relatorio do Ministro das Obras Publicas .....	617

	Pagina.
PERU:	
Cerro de Pasco, minas de .....	805
Commercio com a Grã Bretanha em 1900 .....	618
Commercio para o anno de 1899 .....	193
Telegraphica internacional .....	804
Linha, proposta de .....	804
PLATINA EM 1900, A PRODUÇÃO DA .....	414
PÓ DE CARVÃO COMO COMBUSTIVEL .....	198
PRODUÇÃO DE OURO E DE PRATA NO MUNDO .....	195
REPUBLICA ARGENTINA:	
Assucar em Tucumán, produção de .....	378
Assucar, usina de, perto de Tucumán .....	599
Boias illuminadas a gaz, auxilios á navegação .....	378
Borax, exportação de .....	791
Borax, industria do .....	378
Buenos Aires, fabricas de oleo em .....	598
Commercio com a Grã Bretanha .....	597
Commercio estrangeiro .....	169
Fabricas de oleo em Buenos Aires .....	598
Machinas agricolas para escolas agronomicas .....	791
Machinas electricas, importação de .....	791
Marcas de fabrica, nova lei de .....	598
Patente dos Estados Unidos pela invenção de uma machina de varrer ruas .....	791
Trigo, exportações de .....	598
Trigo para a Grã Bretanha, augmento dos embarques de .....	377
Usina de assucar, machinas para .....	599
Vapores, consolidação de linhas de .....	378
Viação ferrea, estatistica da .....	377
REPUBLICA DOMINICANA:	
Alfandegas, producto em ouro das, Janeiro, 1900-1901 .....	796
Despezas publicas, 1900 .....	796
Movimento economico, 1900 .....	796
SALVADOR:	
Agricultura, centro de .....	193
Café e o cacao na Exposição Universal de Pariz, o .....	619
Divida estrangeira .....	193
Exposição Universal de Pariz, o café e o cacao na .....	619
Facturas consulares .....	192
Imposto sobre importações de mercadorias, novo .....	193
População, 1º de Janeiro de 1901 .....	619
SESSÃO DA COMISSÃO EXECUTIVA DA UNIÃO INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS, ACTA DE, 6 DE MAIO DE 1901 .....	991
TABACO NA EXPOSIÇÃO PAN-AMERICANA DE BUFFALO, o .....	199
URUGUAY:	
Cunhagem de moeda de nickel .....	405
Desenvolvimento agricola .....	195
Estrada de ferro Central, relatorio sobre a .....	1003
Importações de Grã Bretanha em 1900 .....	620
Montevideo, obras de melhoramento do porto de .....	620
Nickel, cunhagem de moeda de .....	405
Productos animaes, aproveitamento de .....	1002
VENEZUELA:	
Situação financeira .....	1220
Tarifa das alfandegas, nova .....	805
VIRUS OVINO, o .....	1011

# BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

Bureau des Républiques Américaines,

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES.

---

Vol. X.  
JANVIER-JUIN.  
1901.

---

WASHINGTON:  
IMPRIMERIE NATIONALE.  
1901.



TABLE DES MATIÈRES

DU

BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES.

Vol. X.

Nos. 88-93, inclus.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE:

	Pages.
Bolivie—	
Rapports officiels.....	847
Brésil—	
Bulletin de la Société Nationale d'Agriculture.....	849
Districts miniers (une visite aux).....	1259
Etat de Sao-Paulo (progres de l').....	1262
Fermes et propriétés rurales du Brésil et de l'Argentine.....	850
Reconnaissance de l'Empire (la).....	1259
Vie coloniale allemande dans l'Etat de Sainte-Catherine.....	1057
Voyage de Para à Manaos.....	1057
Chili—	
Rapport du Ministre des Finances.....	849
Etats-Unis—	
Almanach météorologique.....	463
Annuaire du Ministère de l'Agriculture (l').....	1257
Canal isthmien au point du vue militaire (un).....	1260
Cartes hydrographiques de l'Océan Pacifique.....	466
Exposition Pan-Américaine à Buffalo (brochure de l').....	1056
Industrie métallurgique.....	1261
Mers (le mesurage des).....	662
Nos consuls et notre commerce.....	1055
Or dans les Philippines (l').....	229
Philippines (les nuages dans l'archipel des).....	464
Possessions insulaires (carte des).....	850
Prépondérance commerciale.....	1262
Typhons de la région des Philippines (les).....	660
Haiti—	
Bulletin officiel de l'agriculture et de l'industrie (le).....	464
Conférences faites à Paris (édition des).....	1057
Honduras—	
Histoire, la géographie et le commerce (l').....	466
Rapport du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères.....	847

## BIBLIOGRAPHIE—Suite.

Mexique—	Pages.
Anniversaire de l'indépendance .....	1262
Café (culture du) .....	1261
Caoutchouc (la culture du) .....	1260
De Tampico au Pacifique .....	1258
Etats du Mexique (les) .....	465
Guide de la ville de Mexico (le) .....	849
Nos voisins, les Mexicains .....	1058
Vera-Cruz illustrée .....	230
Nicaragua—	
Lac de Nicaragua (l'approvisionnement d'eau du) .....	466
Paraguay—	
Almanach agricole .....	1258
République Argentine—	
Annuaire de la Direction générale des statistiques .....	850
Bulletin sur l'agriculture et le bétail .....	1258
Climatologie des montagnes de Córdoba .....	465
Congrès scientifique latin-américain .....	463
Etudes médico-légales d'après le Code Civil .....	230
Frontière Argentine-Chilienne dans la Cordillère des Andes .....	846
Industries agricoles et pastorales .....	1260
Législation douanière .....	466
Maladies contagieuses dans la Province de Buenos-Ayres .....	230
Population de la Province de Buenos-Ayres .....	1057
SALVADOR:	
Industrie minière (l') .....	1262
URUGUAY:	
Langues des Indiens et celles des anciens peuples (rapports existants entre les) .....	1259
Vénézuéla—	
Frontière avec la Guyane Anglaise .....	1261
Île de Trinidad (l') .....	1057
Diverses publications—	
Betterave à sucre .....	1260
Bibliographie et cartographie de l'Amérique Centrale .....	849
Calculs décimaux (les) .....	465
Caoutchouc .....	1058
Carte commerciale de l'Amérique du Sud .....	229
Congrès Hispano-Américain .....	466
Cultures coloniales (les) .....	848
Eaux potables .....	1261
Ethnographie du midi de l'Amérique Centrale .....	848
Forêts (exploitation commerciale des) .....	1261
Institut International de Bibliographie à Bruxelles (l') .....	462
Observations météorologiques du monde entier .....	661
Ouragans dans les Antilles .....	661
Revue Américaine (la) .....	1057
Soies et tissus de soies .....	1056
Système métrique dans les pays étrangers (le) .....	662
Vanille dans l'Amérique Centrale (méthodes de recueillir la) .....	1057
BOLIVIE:	
Caoutchouc (compagnie Belge pour exploiter le) .....	1022
Chemin de fer (entreprises de) .....	816
Chemin de fer du Lac Titicaca à La Paz .....	624



BOLIVIE—Suite.	Pages.
Chemins de fer du pays (les) .....	204
Département de la Paz (rapport sur le) .....	815
Produits agricoles (les) .....	1227
Richesses végétales (les) .....	1022
BRÉSIL:	
Adjudications publiques .....	818
Agriculture dans l'Etat de Minas Geraes (l') .....	819
Amazonas (rapport sur l'État d') .....	626
Beurreries dans l'État de Minas-Geraes .....	427
Caoutchouc (approvisionnement de) .....	1025
Caoutchouc (la production du) .....	1229
Commerce avec la Grande-Bretagne, 1900 .....	625
Commerce de l'État de São-Paulo .....	1022
Droits de douane (relèvement des) .....	206
Échange de mandats-postes entre la Belgique et le Brésil .....	1025
Exposition permanente à Cidade de Minas .....	816
Frontière avec la Guyane Française .....	205
Instruments agricoles (débouchés pour les) .....	1025
Jute (fabrique de tissus de) .....	1024
Ligne de navigation entre le Pará et l'Europe .....	206
Manufactures à Pernambuco .....	1230
Marchandises chargées ou déchargées (taxe sur les) .....	624
Minas Geraes (beurreries dans l'État de) .....	427
Patentes de commerce .....	819
Pernambuco (manufactures à) .....	1230
São-Paulo (commerce de l'Etat de) .....	1022
Tarif des douanes, 1901 .....	819
Tôles galvanisées (importations de) .....	1024
Voyageurs de commerce (règlements pour les) .....	818
CAFÉ EN 1900 (LE COMMERCE DE) .....	460
CAFÉ EUROPÉEN (DROITS SUR LE) .....	451
CAFÉ SANS CAFÉINE (UN) .....	845
CELLULOSE TIRÉE DU MAÏS .....	461
CHILI:	
Antofagasta (richesse minière du Département d') .....	1231
Cuivre (exportations de) .....	820
Exportations et importations, 1898-1899 .....	428
Papier (fabrique de) .....	821
Salpêtres (marché des) .....	627
Sucre de betterave (industrie du) .....	1231
Traité d'extradition avec le Brésil .....	428
Valparaiso (améliorations du port de) .....	627
COLOMBIE:	
Droits d'exportation .....	1231
Emeraudes de Muzo et de Coscuez (mines d') .....	1231
COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF DE L'UNION INTERNATIONALE DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES (PROCÈS-VERBAL DU) .....	1015
COMMERCE DE L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE AVEC LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE .....	1049
COMMERCE DU MONDE .....	224
CONGRÈS SCIENTIFIQUE LATINO-AMÉRICAIN TENU A MONTÉVIDÉO .....	1054
COSTA-RICA:	
Café dans la République .....	206
Description du pays .....	821
Droits d'importation (augmentation des) .....	1239

	Pages.
COTONNADES DANS L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE .....	1256
CUBA:	
Éponges (la pêche des) .....	1026
Fer (chargements de minéral de) .....	823
Frais de port des dépêches entre Cuba et les Etats-Unis .....	822
Tabac (abolition des droits d'exportation sur le) .....	822
EQUATEUR:	
Achat de machines en Amérique .....	1027
Situation commerciale .....	207
Traverses de chemin de fer expédiées des Etats-Unis .....	433
ETATS-UNIS:	
Acier Bessemer (production de l') .....	827
Aluminium (emploi de l') .....	834
Association Nationale des Manufacturiers (réunion de l') .....	1243
Bananes (importations de) .....	428
Bateaux à vapeur entre Chicago et l'Amérique du Sud (ligne de) .....	1244
Bestiaux pour Cuba (embarquements de) .....	433
Bois de construction (provision de) .....	430
Café (importations de) .....	429
Café (marchés au) .....	213
Calicots (popularité des) .....	835
Californie (les citrons de la) .....	432
Caoutchouc (exportations de marchandises en) .....	1243
Chapeaux (la manufacture des) .....	1036
Charbon (augmentation des exportations de) .....	1033
Charbon à Pittsburg (l'industrie du) .....	1032
Charbon dans l'Illinois (trust des mines de) .....	1038
Chariots américains (supériorité des) .....	1037
Chaussures (exportations de) .....	826
Chèvres Angoras (les) .....	1245
Citrons de la Californie (les) .....	432
Commerce des Philippines .....	218
Commerce extérieur, avril 1901 .....	1240
Commerce extérieur de Boston .....	1029
Commerce extérieur des Philippines .....	835
Commerce extérieur, février 1901 .....	823
Commerce extérieur, mars, 1901 .....	1027
Congrès Pan-Américain (délégués au) .....	825
Conserves (l'industrie des) .....	1031
Coton (emballage moderne de) .....	631
Coton (la récolte du), 1900-1901 .....	218
Cotonneries (superficie des) .....	1244
Cuivre (mines de) .....	831
Développement commercial .....	457
Discours d'inauguration du Président McKinley .....	629
Division des affaires insulaires .....	219
Écoles de New-York (budget des) .....	833
Éponges (pêche des) .....	432
États de l'Ouest (renseignements relatifs aux) .....	639
Expert allemand pour étudier l'agriculture .....	645
Exposition flottante .....	646
Exportation de fournitures et du matériel de chemins de fer .....	431
Exportations Américaines (accroissement des) .....	634

## ETATS-UNIS—Suite.

	Pages.
Exportations d'instruments aratoires .....	642
Exportations phénoménales en 1900 .....	433
Fariné de patate .....	1038
Fer et l'acier (le) .....	643
Ferme modèle près de Manille .....	646
Fruits (commerce des) .....	1035
Gaz naturel (production de) .....	835
Grains (la récolte des), 1900 .....	217
Grains (quantités disponibles de) .....	646
Harrison, Benjamin (mort de) .....	836
Hawaï (lettres mises au rebut dans les bureaux de poste d') .....	1038
Instruments agricoles (la fabrication des) .....	433
Instruments aratoires (exportations d') .....	642
Laboratoire pour l'étude de la peste .....	1039
Laine (l'approvisionnement de) .....	215
Lignes télégraphiques (longueur des) .....	645
Locomotives (construites en) 1900 .....	830
Machines américaines (les) .....	635
Maine (les industries de l'État du) .....	432
Méthodes commerciales américaines étudiées par les Anglais .....	836
Monnaie (fabrication de la), 1900 .....	213
Musée commercial à San Francisco .....	836
Nation exportatrice (son rang comme) .....	643
Navires marchands à vapeur (nouveaux) .....	1033
Pâte de bois (consommation de la) .....	1039
Pétrole (production de) .....	829
Philippines (commerce des) .....	218
Pierres précieuses (importation de) .....	1245
Pierres précieuses (production de) .....	833
Pittsburg (la ville de) .....	1030
Population, 1901 .....	1241
Porto Rico (impôts de l'intérieur à) .....	827
Porto Rico (maisons de banque à) .....	459
Produits agricoles (exportations de) février, 1901 .....	824
Produits agricoles (valeur des) .....	431
Produits manufacturés (diminution des exportations des) .....	824
Rails d'acier (exportations de) .....	213
Rapports consulaires (utilité commerciale des) .....	1242
Recettes du Gouvernement, mars, 1901 .....	827
Récolte (rapport sur la) .....	825
Récolte (rapport sur la) mai, 1901 .....	1028
Récolte, 1 <sup>er</sup> juin 1901 .....	1246
Récoltes (culture des) .....	1034
Récoltes des pays étrangers (rapports sur les) .....	1037
Revue de l'année 1900 .....	208
Soie (l'industrie de la) .....	828
Sucre (consommation du) .....	429
Sucre de betterave (l'industrie du) .....	834
Superficie des Etats et des Territoires .....	644
Thé (culture du) .....	641
Transport de voyageurs, 1900 .....	646
Traverses de chemin de fer pour l'Equateur .....	433
Usines pour les chemins de fer transportables .....	1245

	Pages.
EXPOSITION PAN-AMÉRICAINNE À BUFFALO (L') .....	1045
FRUITS TROPICAUX (CONSERVATION DES) .....	227
GUATÉMALA:	
Chemin de fer du nord (contrat pour la construction du) .....	434
Entrée en franchise des produits des Etats voisins .....	646
Importation étrangère .....	219
Instruction publique (moyens d'améliorer l') .....	647
Marchandises étrangères (décrets relatifs aux) .....	647
GUZMAN HORACIO (MORT DE) .....	1016
HAÏTI:	
Bananes (l'industrie des) .....	435
Banque nationale .....	1246
Convention douanière Franco-Haïtienne .....	434
Ressources de la République .....	1249
Taxe d'importation sur les articles pouvant être produits dans le pays ...	436
HONDURAS:	
Exposition de Buffalo (édifice gouvernemental à l') .....	220
Rapport du Ministre de la Guerre .....	650
Rapport du Secrétaire de Fomento et des travaux publics .....	647
Situation générale .....	650
HUILE D'OLIVE (CONSOMMATION DE L') .....	845
MEXIQUE:	
Agriculture dans l'Etat de Tamaulipas (l') .....	651
Asphalte dans l'Etat de Tamaulipas .....	1252
Bière (l'industrie de la) .....	445
Caoutchouc (l'industrie du) .....	448
Caoutchouc (l'industrie manufacturière du) .....	448
Charbon (développement des gisements de) .....	842
Chemin de fer de Michoacán au Pacifique (contrat d'un) .....	449
Chemins de fer (développement des) .....	654
Chemins de fer (notes sur les) .....	842, 1042
Colonie hollandaise (création d'une) .....	841
Commerce extérieur, 1900-1901 .....	221
Conserves (établissement de fabriques de) .....	842
Coton (extension de la culture du) .....	448
Cuivre (découverte de mines de) .....	448
De Tampico au Pacifique .....	438, 651, 839
Découverte archéologique .....	1043
District Fédéral (la population du) .....	221
Échange de colis postaux avec les Etats-Unis .....	1042
Exportation agricole pendant neuf mois, 1900 .....	446
Exposition Pan-Américaine (commission à l') .....	838
Exposition universelle projetée à Mexico en 1910 .....	222
Frontière septentrionale (l'avenir industriel de la) .....	837
Hidalgo (Etat d') .....	1250
Instruments scientifiques pour les écoles .....	842
Ligne de navigation entre des ports Européens et le Mexique .....	841
Machines (débochés pour les) .....	841
Mines dans l'Etat de Guerrero (les) .....	1043
Mines d'argent et de plomb (découverte de) .....	1043
Monnaie d'argent (la frappe de la) .....	653
Mouvement minier (le) .....	1043
Nouvelles industries .....	1043

MEXIQUE—Suite.	Pages.
Population de la République.....	437
Population du District Fédéral .....	221
Sucre (augmentation de la production de) .....	838
Travaux d'assainissement de la capitale (les).....	447
Voyage de Tampico à Huejutla.....	1039
Voyage de Tampico au Pacifique .....	438, 651, 839
NICARAGUA:	
Coton (commerce des articles de) .....	656
Rapport du Ministre des travaux publics.....	655
OR ET L'ARGENT DU MONDE (L') .....	227
PARAGUAY:	
Bétail (l'élevage du).....	657
Café (culture du).....	657
Coton (diverses espèces de) .....	657
PÉROU:	
Cerro de Pasco (production des mines de).....	843
Commerce pendant 1899 .....	222
Développement industriel (le) .....	1253
Lignes télégraphiques.....	1255
Liqueurs (droits de consommation sur les) .....	449
Mines de Loquinoa .....	1255
Vapeurs péruviens entre Panama et Valparaiso .....	1255
RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE:	
Commerce avec la Grande-Bretagne.....	623
Commerce des côtes de la Patagonie (le).....	1019
Commerce extérieur.....	203
Commerce extérieur, 1900 .....	811
Eventails (commerce des) .....	427
Expositions agricoles .....	814
Grand chemin de fer de l'ouest et le commerce des vins (le) .....	426
Laines exportées (régimes des).....	814
Marques de fabrique, de commerce et d'agriculture (propriété des) .....	423
Papier-monnaie (nouveau).....	426
Sucre en Tucuman (la récolte du) .....	427
Tissus (commerce des).....	813
Toiles d'emballage (importation en franchise des).....	1021
RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE:	
Canne à sucre (production de la).....	628
Patentes de commerce .....	1027
SAINT-DOMINGUE:	
Commerce extérieur, 1900.....	843
SALVADOR:	
Agriculture (conseil d').....	224
Café et cacao à l'Exposition Universelle de Paris .....	659
Développement de la République.....	1044
Dispositions douanières (nouvelles) .....	658
Exposition Universelle de Paris (le café et le cacao à l').....	659
Population, 1 <sup>er</sup> janvier 1901 .....	659
TABAC À L'EXPOSITION. PAN-AMÉRICAINE (LE).....	228
URUGUAY:	
Bétail sur pied (convention avec la République Argentine au sujet du) ...	449
Chemin de fer central (rapport du).....	1045
Convention Uruguay-Argentine .....	449

## URUGUAY—Suite.

Pages.

Industrie textile (développement de l') .....	844
Laines (taux d'évaluation des) .....	450
Monnaie de nickel (fabrication de la) .....	450
Nickel (fabrication de la monnaie de) .....	450
Pierres (exportations de) .....	451
Produits animaux (utilisation des) .....	1045

## VENEZUELA:

Conditions financières .....	1255
------------------------------	------









